

Catalogue of Texas spiders

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Abstract

This catalogue lists 1,084 species of spiders (three identified to genus only) in 311 genera from 53 families currently recorded from Texas and is based on the “Bibliography of Texas Spiders” published by Bea Vogel in 1970. The online list of species can be found at <http://pecanspiders.tamu.edu/spidersoftexas.htm>. Many taxonomic revisions have since been published, particularly in the families Araneidae, Gnaphosidae and Leptonetidae. Many genera in other families have been revised. The Anyphaenidae, Ctenidae, Hahnidae, Nesticidae, Sicariidae and Tetragnathidae were also revised. Several families have been added and others split up. Several genera of Corinnidae were transferred to Phrurolithidae and Trachelidae. Two genera from Miturgidae were transferred to Eutichuridae. Zoridae was synonymized under Miturgidae. A single species formerly in Amaurobiidae is now in the Family Amphinectidae. Some trapdoor spiders in the family Ctenizidae have been transferred to Euctenizidae.

Gertsch and Mulaik started a list of Texas spiders in 1940. In a letter from Willis J. Gertsch dated October 20, 1982, he stated “Years ago a first listing of the Texas fauna was published by me based largely on Stanley Mulaik material, but it had to be abandoned because of other tasks.” This paper is a compendium of the spiders of Texas with distribution, habitat, collecting method and other data available from revisions and collections. This includes many records and unpublished data (including data from three unpublished studies). One of these studies included 16,000 adult spiders belonging to 177 species in 29 families. All specimens in that study were measured and results are in the appendix. Hidalgo County has 340 species recorded with Brazos County at 323 and Travis County at 314 species. These reflect the amount of collecting in the area.

Keywords

Distribution, Locality, Caves, Time of activity, Habitat, Method, Type, Collection, Etymology, History of collecting, Thesis

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Introduction

Gertsch and Mulaik (1940) published the first list of spiders in Texas. In a letter from Willis J. Gertsch dated October 20, 1982, he stated “Years ago a first listing of the Texas fauna was published by me based largely on Stanley Mulaik material, but it had to be abandoned because of other tasks.” They described 17 new species in nine families and provided distributions in select families (Ctenizidae, Dipluridae, Euctenizidae, Theraphosidae, Caponiidae, Dictynidae, Diguetidae, Dysderidae, Filistatidae, Mimetidae, Oecobiidae, Oonopidae, Pholcidae, Scytodidae, Segestriidae, Sicariidae, and Uloboridae). Bea Vogel published a “Bibliography of Texas Spiders” in 1970 based on literature records. The current paper is an update of her work and includes data from revisions and labels from specimens and many new records. Her list included 582 species, but she underestimated the diversity of spiders occurring in Texas partly because of more recent collecting in many areas of the state. Fifty-seven names in her list have been synonymized, 17 are not found in Texas, five are *nomen dubium*, one is undescribed, and three are duplicates resulting in 499 species (Table 4). Many revisions have since been published and much additional collecting has more than doubled the number of species recorded from Texas. Texas is a transition

zone which includes extreme range-limits of many species and also has part of its border adjoining Mexico. The climate varies from subtropical in South Texas, to temperate conditions in the panhandle; and from desert in the west, to swamp in the east.

References are listed that mention Texas for each species. Some checklists have been published, which remain the only reference to a species' occurrence in Texas. Illustrations of the genitalia of a species not included in published reports of a Texas occurrence are included as a reference in brackets. Counties listed are those in which published reports include a species occurring in Texas and includes unpublished records from collections. A species listed as "widespread" is widely distributed across Texas. Several species are listed as "Texas." The latest name of a species is given with synonymy included where Texas is listed. [T] is a transfer. [S] is synonymy.

Collecting data from locality labels is provided where available. This was taken from collections and revisions. The collections at Texas A&M University, the author's collection and that at Midwestern State University were searched. Records from West Texas A&M were donated. Cave records from the Texas Memorial Museum are included. The South West Arthropod Network (<http://symbiota4.acis.ufl.edu/scan/portal/collections/>) was accessed September 13, 2014. It includes records from Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Museum of Comparative Zoology, New Mexico State University, Texas Memorial Museum, and Texas Tech University.

Catalogs of Banks (1910), Bonnet (1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959), Buckle et al. (2001), Crosby (1905), Marx (1890), Petrunkevitch (1911), Roewer (1942, 1955), Roth (1988), Roth and Brown (1986), and Vogel (1962, 1967) were searched. See Brignoli (1983) and Platnick (1989, 1993, 1998, 2000, 2001, and 2003) for updates on new family classifications and current status of species. NMBE – World Spider Catalog (<http://www.wsc.nmbe.ch/>) was used for recent changes in names. Distribution in Petrunkevitch (1911) listed as all states, North America, East of Rocky Mountains or United States are not included here.

Several spider species have been listed as endangered by the US Fish & Wildlife Service (Federal Register 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003). These are mostly in the families Dictynidae and Leptonetidae.

History of collecting in Texas

General: Some areas of Texas have been heavily collected (Rio Grande Valley, Austin, College Station, Wichita Falls) while many areas remain little collected.

Sampling of counties: Many studies of spiders have been undertaken in Texas. Those based on a particular county include: Brazos (Dean and Sterling 1990, Henderson 2007), Dallas (Jones 1936), Ellis (Hunter 1988), Erath (Agnew et al. 1985), Galveston (Rapp 1984), Nacogdoches (Brown 1974), Potter (Roberts 2001), Smith (Rydzak and Killebrew 1982), Travis (Vincent and Frankie 1985), Walker (Dean and Sterling 1990; Dean et al. 1982), and Wichita (Carpenter 1972). Dean and Sterling (1987) and Gertsch and Mulaik (1940) attempted to study spiders across the state.

Broussard and Horner (2006) studied a remote area of western Texas. Salmon and Horner (1977) studied ballooning spiders but did not identify them to species.

Sampling of agroecosystems: Many agroecosystems have been studied: cabbage (Irungu 2007), citrus (Breene et al. 1993a), corn (Knutson and Gilstrap 1989), cotton (Breene et al. 1993c, Dean et al. 1982, Dean and Sterling 1987, Kagan 1943, Pamanes-Guerrero 1975), guar (Rogers and Horner 1977), peanut (Agnew et al. 1985), pecan (Bumroongsook et al. 1992, Calixto et al. 2013, Liao et al. 1984), rice (Woods and Harrel 1976), saltcedar (Knutson et al. 2010), sugarcane (Breene et al. 1993b), wildflowers (Dean and Eger 1986), and woolly croton (Breene et al. 1988).

Cokendolpher et al. (2008) studied playas in the Texas panhandle. Yantis (2005) studied the spiders under trees (pine and post oak) in unmanaged habitats. Quinn (2000) and Wharton et al. (1996) studied the potential prey of the golden-cheeked warbler in juniper, oak and pine.

Jackman et al. (2008) studied the spiders collected from a large web at Lake Tawakoni State Park that received worldwide attention. A website (http://www.texasento.net/Social_Spider.htm) maintains the history of this story and mentions other webs. The major species involved was *Tetragnatha guatemalensis* O. P.-Cambridge. Two orb-weaver species that contributed to the web included *Larinioides cornutus* (Clerck) and *Metazygia wittfeldae* (McCook). A large web was found in 2010 at the Nails Creek Unit of Lake Somerville State Park in Lee County and another one in 2015 at Lakeside Park South in Dallas County. Both of these webs included the same species.

Sampling of families: Studies of specific families of spiders include: Gnaphosidae (Bowen et al. 2004, Zolnerowich and Horner 1985), Salticidae (Carpenter 1972, Hunter 1988), and crab spiders (Cokendolpher et al. 1979, Rydzak and Killebrew 1982).

Miscellaneous sampling: Spiders collected by mud dauber wasps were studied by Dean et al. (1988). A survey of ballooning spiders in east Texas was done by Dean and Sterling (1985, 1990). Reddell (1965, 1970) investigated the cave fauna. More recently, Cokendolpher (2004a), Cokendolpher and Reddell (2001a, b), Reddell and Cokendolpher (2004) have studied the fauna of select caves. Goetze and Flores (2001a, b) sampled spiders in Laredo but only identified them to family. Yantis (2005) sampled two major vegetation types: evergreen forest (pine) versus deciduous woodland (post oak woodland) to examine the influence of vegetation and soil on the occurrence of plant and animal species. In each plot, the percentage of trees was determined and noted here under habitat.

Theses and dissertations on Texas spiders: An online search of colleges and universities in Texas has turned up 46 theses and dissertations on Texas spiders that were identified either as the focus of the study or part of it. That includes 12 different colleges/universities (Lamar University in Beaumont [2], Midwestern State University in Wichita Falls [16], North Texas State University in Denton [1], Southern Methodist University in Dallas [1], Texas A&M University in College Station [13], Texas Tech University in Lubbock [2], Texas A&M International University in Laredo [1], Texas Christian University in Fort Worth [2], University of Houston [1], University of Texas at Arlington [3], University of Texas in Austin [3], and West Texas A&M University at Canyon [1].

Seventeen did not publish their work: Brady 1959, Cate 1992, Hanss 2000, Henderson 2007, Hunter 1988, Irungu 2007, Li 1990, Matelski 1982, Matts 1978, Pamanes-Guerrero 1975, Powell 2014, Quinn 2000, Reddick 1996, Roberts 2001, Trevino 2014, Yantis 2005, and Zaltsberg 1977.

An additional twenty-nine published their work [citation in brackets]: Agnew 1981 [Agnew et al. 1982], Barron 1995 [Barron et al. 1999], Bowen 2002 [Bowen et al. 2004], Breene 1988 [Breene et al. 1988, Breene et al. 1989], Broussard 2002 [Broussard and Horner 2006], Brown 1984 [Cokendolpher and Brown 1985], Bumroongsook 1986 [Bumroongsook et al. 1992], Carpenter 1969 [Carpenter 1972], Cokendolpher 1978 [Cokendolpher et al. 1979], Gann 2014 [Gann et al. 2015], Hamilton 2008 [Hamilton and Craig 2008, Hamilton et al. 2012], Hamilton 2009 [Hamilton et al. 2011], Harwood 1970 [Harwood 1974], Higgins 1988 [Higgins 1989, Higgins 1990, Higgins 1992b, Higgins and McGuinness 1990], Hoffmaster 1983 [Hoffmaster 1985], Horner 1967 [Horner and Stewart 1967], Janowski-Bell 1995 [Janowski-Bell and Horner 1999], Jones 1935 [Jones 1936], Kagan 1942 [Kagan 1943], Knutson 1987 [Knutson and Gilstrap 1989], Liao 1984 [Liao et al. 1984], Pickett 1985 [Pickett and Gilstrap 1986], Pritchett 1904a [Pritchett 1904b], Salmon 1976 [Salmon and Horner 1977], Steffenson 2014 [Steffenson et al. 2014], Tugman 1987 [Tugman et al. 1990], Woods 1974 [Woods and Harrel 1976], Zhang 2002 [Zhang et al. 2004], and Zolnerowich 1983 [Zolnerowich and Horner 1985].

Collectors: Many people have collected spiders in Texas. Among the earliest were Stanley and Dorothea Mulaik who collected many spiders from 1933–1940, mostly from 1934–1935, and holotypes of 99 species. They were counselors at several camps in the summer and Stanley taught at several institutions. They collected spiders, scorpions, turtles, and other small invertebrates mostly from the Rio Grande Valley toward Laredo and were paid a few cents each by the American Museum of Natural History. They moved to Utah in 1939 where Stanley pursued his PhD with Dr. Ralph Chamberlin. He described new taxa of isopods in his dissertation. He taught for many years and he and his wife were involved in several organizations. L. Irby Davis collected mostly in Cameron Co. from 1934–1936 with 22 holotypes collected. He went on to become a noted ornithologist. James Reddell studied cave fauna for many years and collected 38 holotypes from caves from 1962–2001 and an additional 7 species with colleagues, and greatly improved the knowledge of the fauna of Texas caves. The author has collected in more than one-half of Texas counties. A table containing numbers of species by county is in the appendix.

General keys to spiders include Kaston's (1978) well-illustrated book. Jackman (1997) is a good field guide with color pictures of the more common spiders in Texas. Ubick et al. (2005) is the best illustrated general guide with chapters on all families and genera in the United States. Spiders of Connecticut (Kaston 1981) includes illustrations of species that are hard to find elsewhere.

Lowrie (1987) reported on the distribution and time periods of taxonomists who described spiders from Wisconsin.

Table 1. Number of species recorded from Texas described by time period.

Years	Number of species	Authors with most species
1755–1799	19	Clerck-9
1800–1824	10	Walckenaer-6
1825–1849	145	Hentz-73 Walckenaer-41
1850–1874	52	Hentz-24
1875–1899	240	Banks-56 O. P.-Cambridge-29 Emerton-40 Keyserling-52 Peckham & Peckham-22 Simon-16
1900–1924	130	Banks-28 F. O. P.-Cambridge-14 Chamberlin-39 Peckham & Peckham-19
1925–1949	257	Chamberlin-26 Chamberlin & others-43 Gertsch-71 Gertsch & Mulaik-45 Gertsch & others-39
1950–1974	72	Gertsch-16 Levi-15
1975–1999	113	Gertsch-56 Gertsch & others-6 Platnick & Shadab-12
2000–2013	43	Ledford et al.-10

Early workers were Europeans who described American species: Baron Charles A. Walckenaer from France (total of 47 species, 19 in 1837 and 22 in 1841), Count Eugen Keyserling from Germany (total of 54 species, 16 in 1880 and 12 in 1884), and others. Octavius P.-Cambridge from England (35 species from 1861–1902) and his nephew F. O. P.-Cambridge from England (15 species from 1899–1904) described many new spiders from Central America.

Twelve countries outside of the United States are represented mostly in the nineteenth century including England-66 species (5 workers), France-83 species (9 workers), and Germany-79 (7 workers). Bonnet (1945, in French) contains biographies of all arachnologists before 1940.

Early workers from America include: Nicholas M. Hentz (total of 98 species from 1821–1850, 11 in 1844, 15 in 1846, 32 in 1847, and 24 in 1850), James H. Emerton (total of 51 species from 1875–1924, 22 in 1882, 5 in 1884, 6 in 1890, and 4 in 1913), George W. and Elizabeth Peckham (total of 41 species from 1883–1909, 10 in 1888, 10 in 1901, and 9 in 1909), and Nathan Banks (total of 85 species from 1892–1926, 10 in 1892, 12 in 1895, 15 in 1896, 13 in 1898, 5 in 1901, and 13 in 1904).

Table 2. Number of species described by Chamberlin and Gertsch and co-authors in Texas.

	Ch	Ch & I	G	G & D	G & I	G & M	G & W
<1922	12						
1922–1932	37		1				
1933		1	9				
1934			10				
1935		8	20				6
1936	10		17	15	8	28	1
1937–1939		2	1				1
1940	6	5	2	1		17	
1941–1947		16	11	3			
1950's			5				
1960's			3				
1970's			8				
1980's			5				
1990's			51				
Total	65	32	143	19	8	45	8

Ch=Chamberlin, Ch & I=Chamberlin & Ivie, G=Gertsch, G & D=Gertsch & Davis, G & I=Gertsch & Ivie, G & M=Gertsch & Mulaik, G & W=Gertsch & Wallace

Henry C. McCook described 9 species from 1887–1894 and Thomas H. Montgomery described 9 species from 1902–1904.

Later American authors include: Ralph V. Chamberlin (total of 65 species from 1908–1940, 8 in 1919, 11 in 1922, 13 in 1924, 10 in 1936). He collaborated with three authors: Gertsch (11 species), Ivie (32 species from 1933–1945, 8 in 1935, 6 in 1944), and Angus M. Woodbury (3 species in 1929).

Willis J. Gertsch described 143 species from 1932–1992, 9 in 1933, 10 in 1934, 20 in 1935, 17 in 1936, 6 in 1941, 8 in 1974, 5 in 1984, and 51 in 1992. During the 1930's, he collaborated with L. Irby Davis (19 species, 15 in 1936) and Stanley Mulaik (45 species, 28 in 1936, 17 in 1940). Gertsch also co-authored papers with Allan F. Archer (4 species), Wilton Ivie (8 species), Howard K. Wallace (8 species), Franklin Ennik (2 species), Norman I. Platnick (1 species), and Susan E. Riechert (3 species). Gertsch also collected in many localities in the United States and Mexico.

Herbert W. Levi described 23 species of araneids and theridiids from 1953–2003. Norman I. Platnick described 7 species and 12 with Mohammed Shadab from 1975–1988. James C. Cokendolpher described 9 species and 7 with other authors. Joel Ledford and coauthors described 10 species of leptonetids in 2012.

A total of 316 species were described from Texas and named from the following categories: location (11 city/town, 16 county, 21 state, 10 other); person (16 collector, 7 arachnologist, 40 other); appearance (18 morphology, 6 eyes, 3 color, 2 markings, 10 size); 2 Indian; 9 name of cave; 5 mountains; and 140 miscellaneous. Nine species were named after Stanley and Dorothea Mulaik who collected many spiders from Texas in the 1930's.

Table 3. Collectors of holotypes in Texas.

Year	S. Mulaik	S. & D. Mulaik	L. I. Davis	J. R. Reddell	Other	Unknown	Total
earlier					7	2	9
1933	8				3		11
1934	35	1	6		3		45
1935	27		6		4		37
1936	5		10		2		17
1937	2				2		4
1938		1				2	3
1939	2	8			1		11
1940					2		2
1941		1			1		2
1942–48					4	1	5
1950					2		2
1952					4		4
1956–59					5		5
1960					3		3
1961					2		2
1962				2	1		3
1963				12	4		16
1964				8	2		10
1965				4			4
1966				3	1		4
1967–69				1	6		7
1970's				2	12		14
1980's				1	12		13
1990's				3	7		10
2000-				2	9		11
no date	9				11	42	62
Total	88	11	22	38	110	47	316

Stanley and Dorothea Mulaik

Counties and number of species collected include: Brewster (1), Brooks (1), Cameron (6), Hays (2), Hidalgo (58), Jeff Davis (1), Jim Wells (1), Kendall (1), Kerr (3), Kleberg (1), Matagorda (1), Randall (1), Starr (7), Terrell (5), Tom Green (1), Val Verde (3), Webb (1), and Zapata (5).

L. Irby Davis

Counties and number of species collected include: Bexar (3), Brewster (1), Cameron (10), Kendall (1), Llano (6), and Travis (1).

J. R. Reddell

Counties and number of species collected include: Bandera (1), Bell (2), Bexar (5), Burnet (1), Childress (1), Coryell (1), Culberson (1), Hays (2), Kendall (1), Medina (2), Menard (1), Real (1), San Saba (2), Sutton (1), Travis (4), Uvalde (4), Val Verde (6), and Williamson (2).

Vogel (1970b) listed 582 species (57 synonyms, 17 are not found in Texas, 5 are nomen dubium, one is undescribed, and three are duplicates) resulting in 499 valid species.

Table 4. Comparison of number of genera and species in this publication versus Vogel (1970b).

Family	This publication		Vogel 1970b	
	Number genera	Number species	Number genera	Number species
Atypidae	1	2		
Ctenizidae	1	7	1	5
Dipluridae	1	2	1	2
Euctenizidae	3	4	2	2
Theraphosidae	1	18	1	11
Agelenidae	5	15	5	11
Amphinectidae	1	1		
Anyphaenidae	5	19	1	2
Araneidae	28	94	17	34
Caponiidae	2	2	2	2
Clubionidae	2	12	2	12
Corinnidae	4	15	1	1
Ctenidae	3	3	1	1
Dictynidae	12	115	11	48
Diguetidae	1	4	1	4
Dysderidae	1	1	1	1
Eutichuridae	2	3	2	2
Filistatidae	3	4	3	4
Gnaphosidae	22	104	15	33
Hahniidae	2	7	1	2
Hersiliidae	1	1	1	1
Leptonetidae	3	21	1	1
Linyphiidae	27	74	12	25
Liocranidae	1	1		
Lycosidae	17	86	14	37
Mimetidae	2	7	2	4
Miturgidae	3	3	1	1
Mysmenidae	1	1	1	1
Nephilidae	1	1		
Nesticidae	2	8	2	2
Oecobiidae	1	3	1	2

Family	This publication		Vogel 1970b	
	Number genera	Number species	Number genera	Number species
Oonopidae	6	9	5	7
Oxyopidae	3	15	3	12
Philodromidae	6	38	5	13
Pholcidae	10	18	8	12
Phrurolithidae	4	11	3	5
Pisauridae	3	8	2	3
Plectreuridae	1	1		
Prodidomidae	1	1	1	1
Salticidae	49	147	32	62
Scytodidae	1	6	1	5
Segestriidae	1	1	1	1
Selenopidae	1	1	1	1
Sicariidae	1	5	1	3
Sparassidae	3	3		
Symphytognathidae	1	1		
Tetragnathidae	6	17	3	7
Theridiidae	34	96	31	75
Thomisidae	11	45	8	29
Titanoecidae	1	3	1	2
Trachelidae	2	5	1	1
Uloboridae	5	9	4	6
Zoropsidae	2	6	1	3
Total	311	1084	215	499

Listing under each species where data is available:

Distribution.	general distribution followed by Texas counties in which it occurs
Locality.	parks, forests, caves, etc.
Caves.	caves by county
Time of activity.	month (s) of year males and females were collected, a range in “” is a period with no month specified
Habitat.	habitat (divided by category: crops, grass, landscape features, littoral, nest/prey, objects, orchard, plants, soil/woodland, structures, web)
Method.	collecting method with sex (m=male, f=female) of spider(s) collected by each method
Eggs/spiderlings.	number of eggs found in an eggsac or number of spiderlings found in an eggsac or on a female spider (i.e., collected from pitfall trap)
Type.	data on species type specimen
Male/Female.	noted if only one sex is known
Etymology.	origin of species name
Collection.	museums where collection data was obtained
Note.	note on location or species

These books (Jaeger 1959, Webster's New Universal Unabridged Dictionary 1996, Woods 1944) were used to determine etymology not listed in description or revision.

Localities listed as "the Basin" in Brewster Co. are listed here as Chisos Basin.

Collection abbreviations are: JCC (James C. Cokendolpher, personal collection), MSU (Midwestern State University, Wichita Falls), TAMU (Texas A&M University Insect Collection, College Station, part of author's personal collection has been donated), TMM (Texas Memorial Museum, Austin- now named Texas Natural History Collections), TTU (Texas Tech University, Lubbock), WTAM (West Texas A&M University, Canyon), AMNH (American Museum of Natural History, New York), DMNS (Denver Museum of Nature & Science), FSCA (Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville), MCZ (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Boston), NMSU (New Mexico State University, Las Cruces), SIUC (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale), and USNM (United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.).

Spiders are divided by suborder, then alphabetical by family, genus and species.

Taxonomy

Suborder Mygalomorphae

Family Antrodiaetidae Gertsch, 1940

Note. species incorrectly reported from Texas

Antrodiaetus robustus (Simon, 1891); Coyle 1971: 345 [disproved Texas as locality (Starr Co.) because specimen was collected by George Marx who was notorious for inaccurate label data]; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 311; Vogel 1962: 246; Vogel 1970b: 28 [not in Texas]

Brachybothrium robustum Simon, 1891; Petrunkevitch 1911: 52; Roewer 1942: 190

Family Atypidae Thorell, 1870

Genus *Sphodros* Walckenaer, 1835

***Sphodros paisano* Gertsch & Platnick, 1980**

Sphodros paisano Gertsch and Platnick 1980: 20, f, desc. (figs 30–31); Jackman 1997: 24, 160; Platnick 1986: 140, m, desc. (figs 1–2)

Distribution. Cameron, Travis

Locality. Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (May 31–August 10); female (March)

Type. Mexico, Tamaulipas, Rancho El Milagro, Cruillas

Etymology. Spanish, noun, countryman

***Sphodros rufipes* (Latreille, 1829)**

Sphodros rufipes Bradley 2013: 103; Gertsch and Platnick 1980: 21 [S], mf, desc. (figs 2, 5–6, 11–12, 32–36); Jackman 1997: 24, 160
Atypus bicolor Lucas, 1836; Gertsch, 1979: 124

Distribution. Liberty

Time of activity. Female (January)

Type. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

Etymology. Latin, color

Family Ctenizidae Thorell, 1887

Note. species incorrectly reported from Texas

Bothriocyrtum californicum O. P.-Cambridge, 1874; Banks 1910: 2 [misidentified]
[not in Texas]

Genus *Ummidia* Thorell, 1875***Ummidia absoluta* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940)**

Ummidia absoluta Brignoli 1983: 117 [T]; Jackman 1997: 160
Pachylomerides absolutus Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 311, f, desc. (fig. 10); Vogel 1962: 246; Vogel 1970b: 28

Distribution. Bandera

Time of activity. Female (“July-August”)

Type. Texas (female, Bandera Co., Bandera, July-August 1937, B. Hale, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, easily separated species

***Ummidia audouini* (Lucas, 1835)**

Ummidia audouini Jackman 1997: 160 [Roddy 1957: 286 [T] (figs 5–6)]
Pachylomerides audouini (Lucas, 1835); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 311; Vogel 1962: 246; Vogel 1970b: 28

Distribution. East Texas

Type. unknown

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

***Ummidia beatula* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940)**

Ummidia beatula Brignoli 1983: 117 [T]; Jackman 1997: 160

Pachylomerides beatulus Gertsch and Mulaik, 1940: 312, f, desc. (fig. 11); Vogel 1962: 246; Vogel 1970b: 29

Distribution. Dallas

Time of activity. Female (December)

Type. Texas (female, Dallas Co., 5–6 miles S Dallas, December 1937, J. C. Sanders, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, fine spider

***Ummidia celsa* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940)**

Ummidia celsa Brignoli 1983: 117 [T]; Jackman 1997: 160

Pachylomerides celsus Gertsch and Mulaik, 1940; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 313, m, desc. (figs 14–15) [see note below]; Vogel 1962: 246; Vogel 1970b: 29

Distribution. Zapata

Time of activity. Male (August)

Type. Texas (male, Zapata Co., 32 miles SW Laredo, August 4, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype)

[female unknown]

Etymology. Latin, chelicerae nearly black, prominent, rugose

Note. 32 miles SW Laredo should be 32 miles SE Laredo in Zapata Co. based on other records from this date.

***Ummidia funerea* (Gertsch, 1936)**

Ummidia funerea Platnick 2000 [spelling]

Pachylomerus funereus Gertsch, 1936; Bonnet 1958: 3291; Gertsch 1936: 1, m, desc. (figs 1–2)

Pachylomerides funereus (Gertsch, 1936); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 312 [T]; Roewer 1942: 149; Vogel 1962: 246; Vogel 1970b: 29.

Ummidia funereus (Gertsch, 1936); Jackman 1997: 160; Roewer 1955: 1712 [T]

Distribution. Hidalgo, Webb, Wichita

Time of activity. Male (April – June, September)

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, June 1, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

[female unknown]

Etymology. Latin, funereal

Collection. MSU

***Ummidia pygmaea* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1945)**

Ummidia pygmaea Brignoli 1983: 117 [T]

Pachylomerides pygmaeus Chamberlin and Ivie 1945 [Chamberlin and Ivie 1945a: 558, m, desc. (figs 11–12)]

Distribution. Wichita

Type. Oklahoma, Eagletown

Etymology. Latin, pygmy

Collection. MSU

***Ummidia tuobita* (Chamberlin, 1917)**

Ummidia tuobita Platnick 1998: 123 [T]

Pachylomerus tuobitus Chamberlin, 1917 [Chamberlin 1917: 33, m, desc. (pl. 1, figs 6–8)]

Pachylomerides tuobitus (Chamberlin, 1917) [Chamberlin and Ivie 1945a: 556, mf (figs 13–15)]

Distribution. Brewster

Type. Illinois

Etymology. Latin, a tube

Collection. MSU

Family Dipluridae Simon, 1889

Genus *Euagrus* Ausserer, 1875

***Euagrus chisoseus* Gertsch, 1939**

Euagrus chisoseus Coyle 1988: 267 [S], mf, desc. (figs 24–26, 39–43, 50, 223–251); Gertsch 1939b: 21, desc.; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 308, m (fig. 9); Jackman 1997: 27, 160; Taber and Fleenor 2003: 239; Vogel 1962: 247; Vogel 1970b: 29

Euagrus ravenus Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 308, mf, desc. (figs 8, 13); Reddell 1970: 405; Vogel 1962: 247; Vogel 1970b: 29

Euagrus apacheus Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 309, mf, desc. (figs 7, 12); Vogel 1962: 247; Vogel 1970b: 29

Distribution. Central and west Texas; Bandera, Bastrop, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Brewster, Burnet, Comal, Crockett, Culberson, Edwards, Hays, Jeff Davis, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Llano, Presidio, Sutton, Terrell, Travis, Uvalde, Wichita

Locality. Bastrop State Park, Big Bend National Park, Big Bend Ranch State Park, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains, Davis Mountains, Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Inks Lake State Park, Lake Travis, Mo Ranch, Pedernales Falls State Park, Raven Ranch, Travis Park, Zilker Park

Caves. Edwards (Punkin Cave)

Time of activity. Male (March – October, December); female (February – December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave, crevices in steep road bank, under [rock, stone, stones at edge of limestone creek in disturbed area]); (littoral: by creek at light, creek); (soil/woodland: oak woods, oak-juniper woods, oak-pine litter, under log); (web: tubular-maze webs in crevices in steep road bank, web in duff covered ravine bank)

Method. Berlese funnel [f]; carrion trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Brewster Co., Chisos Mountains, Chisos Basin, August 2, 1938, no collector, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (mountains)

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TMM, TTU

Euagrus comstocki Gertsch, 1935

Euagrus comstocki Bradley 2013: 122; Coyle 1988: 273, mf, desc. (figs 252–259) [see note below]; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 309 [see note below]; Jackman 1997: 27, 160, desc.; Kaston 1953: 33, desc. (fig. 62); Kaston 1972: 65, desc. (fig. 150); Kaston 1978: 68, desc. (figs 165–167); Roewer 1942: 203; Taber and Fleenor 2003: 240; Vogel 1970b: 29

Evagrus comstocki Gertsch, 1935; Bonnet 1956: 1848; Comstock 1940: 246, desc.; Gertsch 1935a: 3, mf, desc. (figs 2, 7–8) [Terrell & Travis Co. are *E. chisoseus*]

Distribution. Hidalgo, Starr, Webb, Zapata

Time of activity. Male (March – April, September, November); female (January, March – April, June – July, September – November)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: under shrub)

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, November 11, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Note. 32 miles E Laredo and 32 miles SW Laredo should be 32 miles SE Laredo in Zapata Co. based on other records from this date.

Family Euctenizidae Raven, 1985

Note. genera transferred from Cyrtaucheniidae by Bond & Hedin, in Bond et al. 2012: 8

Genus *Entychides* Simon, 1888***Entychides arizonicus* Gertsch & Wallace, 1936**

Entychides arizonicus Bond 2005: 47

Entychides arizonicus Gertsch & Wallace, 1936 [Gertsch and Wallace 1936: 20, m, desc. (figs 26–31)]

Entychides arizonica Gertsch & Wallace, 1936; Bond and Opell 2002: 516, f, desc. (figs 12A–B)

Distribution. Archer, Bell, Brazos, Brewster, Brown, Erath, San Patricio, Travis, Wichita.

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chisos Basin, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (January, April, August – October, December); female (March, December)

Method. Flight intercept trap on ground [m]

Type. Arizona, Santa Catalina Mountains, Sabino Basin

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Eucteniza* Ausserer, 1875***Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)**

Eucteniza relata Bond and Godwin 2013: 45 [S], mf, desc. (figs 23–30)

Astrosoga rex Chamberlin, 1940; Brignoli 1983: 111; Chamberlin 1940b: 5, m, desc.; Chamberlin and Ivie 1945a: 556, m, desc. (figs 8–10); Gertsch 1979: 109; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 310; Reddell 1965: 170; Vogel 1962: 246; Vogel 1970b: 28

Eucteniza rex (Chamberlin, 1940); Bond 2005: 46, 47; Bond and Hedin 2006: 81; Bond and Opell 2002: 495, 509 [T], 511, 534 (figs 8A–E); Jackman 1997: 160

Myrmekiaphila comstocki Bishop & Crosby, 1926; Gertsch 1935a: 3, f (fig. 3) [misidentified, see Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 310]

Astrosoga stolidus Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 310, mf, desc. (figs 1–4, 26); Vogel 1962: 246

Astrosoga solida Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940; Vogel 1970b: 28

Eucteniza stolidus (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940); Bond 2005: 46, 47; Bond and Opell 2002: 495, 513 [T], 534; Jackman 1997: 160

Distribution. Atascosa, Bastrop, Bell, Bexar, Dimmit, Duval, Hidalgo, Houston, Kendall, Kenedy, Kerr, Kleberg, La Salle, Midland, Nueces, Sabine, San Patricio, Starr, Sutton, Travis, Ward, Webb, Zapata

Locality. Bastrop State Park, Raven Ranch

Caves. Travis (Austin Caverns)

Time of activity. Male (January – February, June – July, September – December); female (February – September, November – December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Mexico, Amula in Guerrero

Etymology. Latin, returned

Collection. MSU, TAMU, TMM

Eucteniza ronnewtoni Bond & Godwin, 2013

Eucteniza ronnewtoni Bond and Godwin 2013: 57, m, desc. (figs 58–63)

Distribution. Brewster, Val Verde

Time of activity. Male (September – October)

Habitat. (landscape features: on rocks)

Type. Texas (male, Val Verde Co., at bridge on Pecos River, September 2, 1968, J. A. Brubaker, F. J. Moore, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (The specific epithet is a patronym in honor of Dr. Ronald Newton, biologist and Texas native, Bond and Godwin 2013).

Genus *Myrmeekiaphila* Atkinson, 1886

Myrmeekiaphila comstocki Bishop & Crosby, 1926

Myrmeekiaphila comstocki Bishop and Crosby 1926: 168, m, desc. (figs 7–8); Bond and Opell 2002: 495; Bond and Platnick 2007: 11, mf, desc. (figs 5, 15, 25, 41–47) [see note below]; Bradley 2013: 114; Gertsch 1935a: 3, f (fig. 3); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 310; Jackman 1997: 160; Roewer 1942: 168; Vogel 1970b: 28

Myrmeekiaphila fluviatilis (Hentz, 1850); Bishop and Crosby 1926: 166; Gertsch 1935a: 3; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 310; Henderson 2007: 37, 52–54, 74–76, 79, 82; Jackman 1997: 160; Kaston 1953: 60, desc. (fig. 142); Vogel 1970b: 28; Yantis 2005: 66, 197, 201 [all misidentified]

Myrmeciophila fluviatilis (Hentz, 1850); Comstock 1912: 239; Comstock 1940: 234 [misidentified]

Myrmeciophila comstocki Bishop & Crosby, 1926; Brown 1974: 233

Distribution. Brazos, Cherokee, Clay, Coryell, Grimes, Hardeman, Hidalgo, Houston, Hunt, Kimble, Kleberg, Leon, Madison, Montague, Nacogdoches, Travis, Trinity, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Lick Creek Park, Riley Estate

Time of activity. Male (February – May, October – November); female (April, May, July)

Habitat. (grass: sandy grassland, short grass); (littoral: sandy area, sandy by water); (soil/woodland: disturbed habitat, pine woods [%: 66, 82, 86, 97], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woodland, post oak woods [%: 41, 49, 56, 74, 77, 82, 84, 92, 96], upland woods); (structures: front porch, under newspaper in garage)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; pitfall trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Travis Co., Austin, March 12-18, 1903, J. H. Comstock, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (collector)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Note. Palp keys out to *M. foliata* Atkinson, 1886 because the distal dilation of metatarsus I is large (see fig. 14 in Bond and Platnick 2007) and the embolus is thick. However, specimens from Texas that were not seen for their revision have the distal dilation large but is *M. comstocki*. This is based on a Texas population (from several counties) not seen in their revision (Bond and Platnick, pers. comm.).

Family Nemesiidae Simon, 1889

Note. species incorrectly reported from Texas

Brachythele longitarsis Simon, 1891; Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940: 310 [Webb Co., recorded by G. Marx]; Petrunkevitch 1911: 53; Roewer 1942: 197; Simon 1891: 319; Smith 1908: 226; Vogel 1970b: 29 [not in Texas]

Family Theraphosidae Thorell, 1869

Note. species incorrectly reported from Texas

Aphonopelma seemanni (Ausserer, 1875) [not in Texas]

Eurypelma seemanni Ausserer, 1875; Petrunkevitch 1911: 64; Roewer 1942: 241

nomen dubium

Aphonopelma californicum Ausserer, 1871; Prentice 1997: 147 [T]

Eurypelma californicum Ausserer, 1871; Banks 1910: 4; Comstock 1912: 245; Comstock 1940: 243; Roewer 1942: 239

Aphonopelma pseudoroeseum (Strand, 1907); Breene et al. 1996: 22, 23; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 314 [T]; Jackman 1997: 160; Prentice 1997: 147 [T]; Smith 1995: 131; Vogel 1962: 248; Vogel 1970b: 29

Eurypelma pseudoroeseum Strand, 1907; Banks 1910: 4; Roewer 1942: 241

Delopelma pseudoroeseum (Strand, 1907); Bonnet 1956: 1383

Tapinauchenius texensis Simon, 1891; Banks 1910: 4; Bonnet 1959: 4240; Breene et al. 1996: 14; Comstock 1912: 246; Comstock 1940: 244; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 314 [Maverick Co. by Marx]; Petrunkevitch 1911: 91; Roewer 1942: 257; Vogel 1970b: 29

Genus *Aphonopelma* Pocock, 1901

Aphonopelma anax (Chamberlin, 1940)

Aphonopelma anax Breene et al. 1996: 16, 23; Jackman 1997: 160; Smith 1995: 71 [T], mf, desc. (figs 83–100)

Dugesiella anax Chamberlin, 1940; Chamberlin 1940a: 34, mf, desc.; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 315; McCoy and Clapper 1979: 450; Vogel 1962: 249; Vogel 1970b: 29

Distribution. Cameron, Kleberg, Zapata

Locality. Falcon International Reservoir

Type. Texas (male, Kleberg Co., Kingsville, no date, J. C. Cross, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Greek, regal

Collection. DMNS

Aphonopelma armada (Chamberlin, 1940)

Aphonopelma armada Breene et al. 1996: 16, 23; Jackman 1997: 160; Smith 1995: 74 [T], f, desc. (figs 118–123)

Dugesiella armada Chamberlin, 1940; Chamberlin 1940a: 32, f, desc.; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 315; Vogel 1962: 249; Vogel 1970b: 29

Distribution. Travis

Time of activity. Female (September)

Type. Texas (female, Travis Co., Austin, September 1909, A. Petrunkevitch, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, character of armature of coxae

***Aphonopelma arnoldi* Smith, 1995**

Aphonopelma arnoldi Breene et al. 1996: 17, 23; Jackman 1997: 160; Smith 1995: 74, m, desc. (figs 124–134)

Distribution. Crosby

Time of activity. Male (June)

Type. Texas (male, Crosby Co., Crosbyton, June 17, 1963, P. Keathley, holotype, Oklahoma State University)

[female unknown]

Etymology. Person (Named after D. C. Arnold of the Oklahoma State University Entomology Department, Smith 1995).

***Aphonopelma breenei* Smith, 1995**

Aphonopelma breenei Breene et al. 1996: 17, 23; Jackman 1997: 160; Smith 1995: 78, f, desc. (figs 151–158)

Distribution. Cameron

Time of activity. Female (November)

Type. Texas (female, Cameron Co., Harlingen, November 1939, B. Brown, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (Named after the late Dr. Robert Breene who with Barbara Moore founded the American Tarantula Society in 1991, Smith 1995).

***Aphonopelma clarki* Smith, 1995**

Aphonopelma clarki Breene et al. 1996: 18, 23; Jackman 1997: 160; Smith 1995: 87, mf, desc. (figs 211–230)

Distribution. Dallas

Time of activity. Female (January)

Type. Texas (female, Dallas Co., Dallas, January 25, 1959, H. J. Berman, holotype, BMNH)

Etymology. Person (Named after the late Douglas John Clark, curator of arachnology, BMNH, [1931–1971] who died at the tragically young age of 41. A theraphosid enthusiast, he had many live tarantulas in his office. Over the years, as I have worked through the specimen jars, one by one, I have often found him there before me, Smith 1995)

Aphonopelma echinum* (Chamberlin, 1940)Aphonopelma echinum* [Smith 1995: 96 [T], m, desc. (figs 289–298)]*Dugesiella echina* Chamberlin, 1940; Punzo 1991: 277 [Chamberlin 1940a: 36, m, desc.]**Distribution.** Brewster, Kerr, Presidio**Locality.** Big Bend National [State] Park**Time of activity.** Male (March, November)**Type.** Colorado, Arkansas Valley

[female unknown]

Etymology. Greek, spiny, hedge-hog like**Collection.** MSU***Aphonopelma gurleyi* Smith, 1995***Aphonopelma gurleyi* Breene et al. 1996: 18, 23; Jackman 1997: 160; Smith 1995: 104, m, desc. (figs 359–367)**Distribution.** Cooke**Type.** Texas (male, Cooke Co., Sherman, Moss Lake, no date, R. Gurley, BMNH)
[female unknown]**Etymology.** Person (Named after the collector, amateur entomologist/arachnologist and naturalist, Russ Gurley, Smith 1995).***Aphonopelma harlingenum* (Chamberlin, 1940)***Aphonopelma harlingenum* Breene et al. 1996: 19, 23; Smith 1995: 106 [T], f, desc. (figs 378–383)*Dugesiella harlingena* Chamberlin, 1940; Chamberlin 1940a: 37, f, desc.; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 315; Vogel 1962: 249*Dugesiella harlingen* (Chamberlin, 1940); Vogel 1970b: 29*Aphonopelma harlingena* (Chamberlin, 1940); Cokendolpher 1993: 39; Jackman 1997: 160**Distribution.** Cameron, Hidalgo**Type.** Texas (female, Cameron Co., Harlingen, no date, B. Brown, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]**Etymology.** locality (city)

***Aphonopelma hentzi* (Girard, 1852)**

Aphonopelma hentzi Breene et al. 1996: 22, 23; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 10, 52, (photos 37–38); Jackman 1997: 160; Janowski-Bell and Horner 1999: 504; Roberts 2001: 48 [Smith 1995: 107 [T], mf, desc. (figs 393–411)]

Mygale hentzii Girard, 1852; Lincecum 1867a: 138; Lincecum 1867b: 409

Eurypelma hentzii (Girard, 1852); Banks 1892: 148; Marx 1890: 502; Rau 1925: 1

Eurypelma hentzi (Girard, 1852); Jones 1936: 69

Dugesiella hentzi (Girard, 1852); Bonnet 1956: 1612; Brown 1974: 237; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 315; Petrunkevitch 1911: 60; Roewer 1942: 238; Vogel 1970b: 29

Rhechostica hentzi (Girard, 1852); Formanowicz and Ducey 1991: 2916

Distribution. Archer, Brown, Carson, Clay, Dallas, Nacogdoches, Potter, Starr, Taylor, Travis, Wichita, Wilbarger

Locality. Pantex Lake, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center, W. J. Wagoneer Estate

Time of activity. Male (June – September); female (April – June, September – October, December)

Habitat. (grass: grassland); (landscape features: under rock); (littoral: near playa); (structures: lawn, service station)

Type. unknown

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Collection. MSU, TTU

***Aphonopelma heterops* Chamberlin, 1940**

Aphonopelma heterops Breene et al. 1996: 19, 23; Chamberlin 1940a: 29, f, desc.; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 314; Jackman 1997: 160; Smith 1995: 113, f, desc. (figs 416–422); Vogel 1962: 248; Vogel 1970b: 29

Distribution. Hidalgo

Time of activity. Female (“September–December”)

Type. Texas (female, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, September–December, 1933, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Greek, different, mixed (heter-) + eyes (-ops)

***Aphonopelma hollyi* Smith, 1995**

Aphonopelma hollyi Breene et al. 1996: 20, 23; Jackman 1997: 160; Smith 1995: 114, m, desc. (figs 423–434)

Distribution. Lubbock

Time of activity. Male (August)

Type. Texas (male, Lubbock Co., Lubbock, August 1981, C. Moody, holotype, Oklahoma State University)

[female unknown]

Etymology. Person (Named after the singer Buddy Holly who was born in Lubbock, Smith 1995).

***Aphonopelma marxi* (Simon, 1891)**

Aphonopelma marxi Prentice 1997: 147 [S, T]

Eurypelma marxi Simon, 1891; Gertsch 1935a: 4; Roewer 1942: 240 [Petrunkévitch 1929: 517, m, desc. (fig. 13)]

Aphonopelma simulatum Chamberlin & Ivie, 1939; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 314; Vogel 1962: 248; Vogel 1970b: 29

Distribution. Hidalgo

Type. unknown

[female unknown]

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Note. Smith 1995: 119, 120 does not believe it is this species.

***Aphonopelma moderatum* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1939)**

Aphonopelma moderatum Bradley 2013: 222; Breene et al. 1996: 20, 23; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 314 [T] [see note below]; Jackman 1997: 160; Smith 1995: 122, m, desc. (figs 500–507); Vogel 1962: 248

Delopelma moderatum Chamberlin & Ivie, 1939; Bonnet 1956: 1382; Chamberlin and Ivie 1939: 9, m, desc. (fig. 5); Vogel 1962: 249

Delopelma modoratum Chamberlin & Ivie, 1939; Vogel 1970b: 29

Distribution. Maverick, Starr, Zapata

Time of activity. Male (March, May); female (September)

Type. Texas (male, Starr Co., 5 miles E Rio Grande City, May 1, 1937, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, moderate

Collection. DMNS

Note. 32 miles SW Laredo should be 32 miles SE Laredo in Zapata Co. based on other records from this date.

***Aphonopelma mordax* (Ausserer, 1871)**

Aphonopelma mordax Smith 1995: 124 [T], f, desc. (figs 518–523)

Eurypelma mordax Ausserer, 1871; Ausserer 1871: 211, m, desc. (fig. 14); Marx 1890: 502

Distribution. Texas

Type. unknown

[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, biting

***Aphonopelma rusticum* (Simon, 1891)**

Aphonopelma rusticum Platnick 1993: 100 [T]; Vogel 1970b: 29 [Smith 1995: 137, m, desc. (figs 650–659)]

Eurypelma rusticum Simon, 1891; F. O. P.-Cambridge 1897: 24, m (pl. 1, figs 20–20a); Petrunkevitch 1911: 64; Roewer 1942: 241

Distribution. Texas

Type. Mexico

[female unknown]

Etymology. Latin, rusty abdominal color

***Aphonopelma steindachneri* (Ausserer, 1875)**

Aphonopelma steindachneri Breene et al. 1996: 21, 23; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 314 [T]; Jackman 1997: 160; Punzo 2007: 66; Smith 1995: 147, m, desc. (figs 744–753); Vogel 1962: 248; Vogel 1970b: 29

Eurypelma steindachneri Ausserer, 1875; Ausserer 1875: 199, mf, desc. (figs 43–44); Comstock 1912: 245, desc.; Comstock 1940: 243, desc.; Gertsch 1939b: 21; Petrunkevitch 1911: 65

Distribution. Brewster, Dallas, Pecos

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains

Type. unknown

Etymology. Person

Collection. MCZ

Note. Hamilton et al. (2011) stated that this species occurs only in California.

***Aphonopelma texense* (Simon, 1891)**

Aphonopelma texense Breene et al. 1996: 21, 23; Pérez-Miles et al. 1996: 42, m (fig. 7); Platnick 1998: 151 [spelling]; Smith 1995: 152 [T]
Eurypelma texense Simon, 1891; Banks 1910: 4
Rhechostica texense (Simon, 1891); Comstock 1912: 243, desc.; Comstock 1940: 241, desc.; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 314 [record by Marx]
Rhechostica texensis (Simon, 1891); Bonnet 1958: 3855; Petrunkevitch 1911: 87; Roewer 1942: 245; Vogel 1970b: 29
Aphonopelma texensis (Simon, 1891); Jackman 1997: 160; Smith 1995: 152 [T], m, desc. (figs 791–799)

Distribution. Maverick, Starr, Zapata

Type. Texas (male, no location, 1880's, G. Marx, holotype, USNM)
 [female unknown]

Etymology. locality (state)

***Aphonopelma waconum* (Chamberlin, 1940)**

Aphonopelma waconum Breene et al. 1996: 22, 23; Jackman 1997: 160; Smith 1995: 156 [T], m, desc. (figs 832a–832i)
Dugesiella wacona Chamberlin, 1940; Chamberlin 1940a: 38, m, desc.; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 315; Vogel 1962: 249; Vogel 1970b: 29

Distribution. McLennan

Time of activity. Male (July)

Type. Texas (male, McLennan Co., Waco, July 5, 1931, no collector, holotype, AMNH)
 [female unknown]

Etymology. locality (city)

Suborder Araneomorphae**Family Agelenidae C. L. Koch, 1837****Genus *Agelenopsis* Giebel, 1869*****Agelenopsis aleenae* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935**

Agelenopsis aleenae Ayoub et al. 2005: 44; Guarisco 2014: 82, f, desc.; Jackman 1997: 160; Reddell 1965: 168; Reddell 1973: 41; Vogel 1970b: 2; Whitman-Zai et al. 2015: 12, mf, desc. (figs 1–2)

Distribution. Blanco, Briscoe, Clay, Dallas, Howard, Jeff Davis, Llano, San Saba

Locality. Caprock Canyons State Park, Davis Mountains Resort, Lake Arrowhead State Park

Caves. **San Saba** (Dove Cave)

Time of activity. Male (May, October); female (September)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (soil/woodland: saltcedar)

Method. Malaise trap [f]

Type. New Mexico, Suwanee

Etymology. Person (Named for Aleen Ivie, wife of arachnologist Wilton Ivie, who collected the specimen, Whitman-Zai et al. 2015).

Collection. NMSU, TAMU, TMM

Agelenopsis aperta (Gertsch, 1934)

Agelenopsis aperta Ayoub and Riechert 2004: 3465; Ayoub et al. 2005: 44; Bradley 2013: 65; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 36; Jackman 1997: 160; Kaston 1978: 170; Maupin and Riechert 2001: 570; Reddell 1965: 168; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 76; Reddell and Finch 1963: 50; Riechert 1993: 344; Roewer 1955: 41; Roth and Brown 1986: 4 [S]; Vogel 1970b: 2; Whitman-Zai et al. 2015: 13, mf, desc. (figs 23–24, 41, 56–57)

Agelena aperta Gertsch, 1934; Gertsch 1934d: 25, mf, desc. (fig. 10); Jones 1936: 69

Agelenopsis apertus (Gertsch, 1934); Gertsch 1939b: 25 [T]

Agelenopsis aperta guttata Chamberlin & Ivie, 1941; Chamberlin and Ivie 1941: 595, mf, desc. (fig. 22); Jackman 1997: 160; Roewer 1955: 41; Vogel 1967: 4; Vogel 1970b: 2

Distribution. Bandera, Bastrop, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Brazos, Brewster, Burleson, Dallas, Edwards, El Paso, Fort Bend, Hidalgo, Kerr, Liberty, Pecos, Randall, Reeves, San Patricio, Tom Green, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde, Walker, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Amistad National Recreational Area, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains, Fort Hood, Lick Creek Park, Palo Duro Canyon State Park, Raven Ranch

Caves. **Bell** (Rock Ring Sink [Fort Hood]); **Bexar** (Cave of the Half-Snake, Logan's Cave); **Travis** (Root Cave); **Williamson** (Three-Mile Cave)

Time of activity. Male (May – September); female (June – December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (littoral: grassy field, near water, palmetto-cypress swamp); (soil/woodland: upland deciduous forest)

Method. Flight intercept trap on ground [m]; pitfall trap [f]

Type. Colorado, east of Boulder, Valmont Buttes

Etymology. Latin, opened

Collection. DMNS, MCZ, TAMU, TMM

***Agelenopsis emertoni* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935**

Agelenopsis emertoni Ayoub et al. 2005: 44; Chamberlin and Ivie 1935b: 33, m, desc. (fig. 110); Chamberlin and Ivie 1941: 593, mf, desc. (figs 5, 28, 30); Guarisco 2008b: 5; Henderson 2007: 52, 76, 79, 82; Jackman 1997: 160; Roewer 1955: 41; Roth and Brown 1986: 5; Vogel 1967: 4; Vogel 1970b: 2; Whitman-Zai et al. 2015: 14, mf, desc. (figs 25–26, 42, 58); Yantis 2005: 66, 196, 199

Agelenopsis aperta (Gertsch, 1934); Yantis 2005: 196, 199 [misidentified]

Agelenopsis sp. nr *emertoni* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935; Jackman et al. 2007: 199 [misidentified]

Agelenopsis sp. nr *pennsylvanica* (C. L. Koch, 1843); Henderson 2007: 55, 76, 79, 82 [misidentified]

Distribution. Anderson, Bastrop, Bell, Brazos, Burleson, Dallas, Grayson, Grimes, Houston, Hunt, Leon, McLennan, Madison, Nueces, San Patricio, Trinity, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Lake Tawakoni State Park, Lick Creek Park, Welder Wildlife Refuge, White Rock Lake

Time of activity. Male (April, July – November); female (April – June, August – October)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (littoral: moist salt beach); (soil/woodland: disturbed habitat, forest, pine woods [%: 60, 66, 69, 77, 80, 84, 86, 95, 97], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 60, 76, 82, 85, 93, 100], sandy area, sandy brushland, upland woods); (web: large spider web)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; beating [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Bell Co., Belton, September 1, 1933, W. Ivie, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (Named for arachnologist James H. Emerton, Whitman-Zai et al. 2015).

Collection. DMNS, MCZ, MSU, TAMU

***Agelenopsis kastoni* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1941**

Agelenopsis kastoni Yantis 2005: 66, 196, 199 [Whitman-Zai et al. 2015: 15, mf, desc. (figs 19–20, 39, 54)]

Distribution. Cherokee, Grimes, Harris, Leon, Madison, Rusk, Sabine, Trinity, Tyler, Walker

Locality. Kirby State Forest

Time of activity. Male (March 26–April 4, April, April 24–May 3)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, pine woods [%: 66, 86, 97], post oak woods [%: 49, 71, 91, 92, 94, 96])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; flight intercept trap/malaise trap [m]; flight intercept trap on ground [m]; malaise trap [m]

Type. Connecticut, Haddam

Etymology. Person (Named for arachnologist Benjamin J. Kaston who collected the holotype, Whitman-Zai et al. 2015).

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Agelenopsis longistyla* (Banks, 1901)**

Agelenopsis longistyla Platnick 1998: 618 [spelling]; Whitman-Zai et al. 2015: 16, mf, desc. (figs 15–16, 40, 65)

Agelenopsis longistylus (Banks, 1901); Chamberlin and Ivie 1941: 592, mf, desc. (figs 10, 20, 33); Jackman 1997: 160; Roewer 1955: 42; Vogel 1970b: 2

Distribution. McCulloch, Oldham

Time of activity. Female (September – October)

Type. New Mexico, White Mountains

Etymology. Latin, long stylus on palp

***Agelenopsis naevia* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

Agelenopsis naevia Ayoub et al. 2005: 44; Broussard and Horner 2006: 253; Brown 1974: 231; Chamberlin and Ivie 1941: 597, mf, desc. (figs 9, 25, 36); Jackman 1997: 93, desc., 160 (photo 24b); Kaston 1953: 131, desc.; Kaston 1972: 178, desc.; Kaston 1978: 169, desc.; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Richman et al. 2011a: 47; Roth and Brown 1986: 5 [T]; Vogel 1970b: 2; Whitman-Zai et al. 2015: 16, mf, desc. (figs 21–22, 33, 48); Yantis 2005: 66, 196, 199

Agelena naevia Walckenaer, 1841; Jones 1936: 69

Distribution. Anderson, Angelina, Bastrop, Brazos, Brown, Dallas, Fort Bend, Grimes, Henderson, Hidalgo, Houston, Howard, Jeff Davis, Leon, Madison, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Polk, Presidio, Rusk, Smith, Walker, Waller, Wichita, Wise

Locality. Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site, Decker's Prairie, Lick Creek Park, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (March – July, October); female (February – March, June – October)

Habitat. (grass: short grass); (landscape features: under rock); (soil/woodland: pine woods [%: 73, 74, 77, 80, 83, 100], post oak woods [%: 48, 70, 75, 76, 80, 85, 90, 100], saltcedar, tree bark); (web: base of house in web, web across creek bed)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; pitfall trap [m]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, spotted

Collection. DMNS, MCZ, MSU, NMSU, TAMU

***Agelenopsis oklahoma* (Gertsch, 1936)**

Agelenopsis oklahoma Ayoub et al. 2005: 44 [Whitman-Zai et al. 2015: 17, mf, desc. (figs 17–18, 38, 53)]

Agelenopsis sp. nr *oklahoma* (Gertsch, 1936); Henderson 2007: 53, 76, 79, 82 [misidentified]

Distribution. Brazos, Clay

Locality. Lake Arrowhead State Park, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (April)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: upland woods)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Oklahoma, Stillwater

Etymology. locality (Named for the state from which the species was described, Whitman-Zai et al. 2015).

Collection. TAMU

***Agelenopsis spatula* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935**

Agelenopsis spatula Agnew et al. 1985: 4, 9; Ayoub et al. 2005: 45; Chamberlin and Ivie 1935b: 32, mf, desc. (fig. 109); Chamberlin and Ivie 1941: 596, mf, desc. (figs 6, 26, 32); Jackman 1997: 160; Roewer 1955: 43; Vogel 1970b: 2; Whitman-Zai et al. 2015: 21, mf, desc. (figs 13–14, 35, 50); Yantis 2005: 196; Young and Edwards 1990: 14

Agelena spathula (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935); Bonnet 1955: 201

Distribution. Archer, Brazos, Briscoe, Clay, Dallam, Erath, Frio, Houston, Liberty, Roberts, Travis, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Caprock Canyons State Park, Lake Kickapoo

Time of activity. Male (September – October); female (February, May, September – November)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (grass: short grass); (littoral: rocks near water, under rock); (soil/woodland: on ground, pine woods [%: 88])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [f]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Wichita Co., Wichita Falls, September 3, 1933, W. Ivie, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, spoon shaped palp

Collection. DMNS, MCZ, MSU, TAMU

Genus *Barronopsis* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1941***Barronopsis texana* (Gertsch, 1934)**

Barronopsis texana Ayoub et al. 2005: 45; Guarisco 2008b: 5; Jackman 1997: 160; Lehtinen 1967: 218 [T]; Roth and Brown 1986: 5; Stocks 2009: 17, mf, desc. (figs 2, 5, 16, 18–23, 48, 55–59); Yantis 2005: 196

Agelena texana Gertsch, 1934; Bonnet 1955: 202; Gertsch 1934d: 24, m, desc.; Jones 1936: 69

Agelenopsis texana (Gertsch, 1934); Brown 1974: 231; Chamberlin and Ivie 1941: 601 [T], m, desc. (figs 46–47); Roewer 1955: 43; Roth 1954: 5, m (fig. 4); Vogel 1970b: 2

Distribution. Anderson, Aransas, Blanco, Brazoria, Brazos, Cameron, Dallas, Denton, Fannin, Harris, Hidalgo, Hunt, Kerr, Nacogdoches, Sabine, Travis, Trinity

Locality. Lake Dallas, Lake Tawakoni State Park, Lick Creek Park, Thurmond Lake, White Rock Lake, Zilker Park

Time of activity. Male (March, October – December, December 2–January 17); female (March – May, October – December, December 2–January 17)

Habitat. (grass: in grass near woods); (soil/woodland: ground, mix-pine forest, oak forest, oak woods, palm, pine woods [%: 69], under [bark, log])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; flight intercept trap [m]; malaise trap [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, no date, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. MCZ, MSU, TAMU

Genus *Coras* Simon, 1898

Note. genus transferred here from Amaurobiidae (Miller et al. 2010: 802)

***Coras alabama* Muma, 1946**

Coras alabama Brown 1974: 231; Jackman 1997: 160 [Muma 1946: 9, mf, desc. (figs 11, 39–40)]

Distribution. Nacogdoches

Time of activity. Female (March)

Habitat. (objects: under board in empty lot)

Type. Alabama, Madison Co., Monte Sano

Etymology. locality (state)

***Coras lamellosus* (Keyserling, 1887)**

Coras lamellosus [Muma 1946: 6, mf, desc. (figs 7, 27–30)]

Distribution. Anderson, Denton, Grayson, Hardin, Kleberg

Locality. Padre Island

Time of activity. Male (November); female (March – April)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: wooded area)

Type. Virginia, Fort Monroe; Pennsylvania, Altoona; Lake Superior

Etymology. Latin, refers to a thin plate

Collection. MCZ, MSU

***Coras medicinalis* (Hentz, 1821)**

Coras medicinalis Bonnet 1956: 1201; Jackman 1997: 160; Jones 1936: 69; Kaston 1972: 181, desc. (fig. 399); Kaston 1978: 172 (fig. 430); Vogel 1970b: 2 [Muma 1946: 4, mf, desc. (figs 1–3, 21–24)]

Distribution. Dallas

Type. unknown

Etymology. Latin, web used as narcotic in cases of fever

Genus *Tegenaria* Latreille, 1804***Tegenaria domestica* (Clerck, 1757)**

Tegenaria domestica Jackman, 1997: 94, desc., 160; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 76; Roewer 1955: 77 [S]; Vogel 1970b: 3 [Roth 1968: 11, mf, desc. (figs 13–18)]

Tegenaria derhami (Scopoli, 1763); Jones 1936: 69

Distribution. Bexar, Dallas, Lubbock

Caves. Bexar (Cave With A View)

Time of activity. Female (June)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Sweden

Etymology. Greek, “of the house”

Collection. JCC, TMM

***Tegenaria pagana* C. L. Koch, 1840**

Tegenaria pagana Jackman 1997: 160; Roth 1968: 26 [S], mf, desc. (figs 30–35); Vogel 1970b: 3

Tegenaria antrias Crosby, 1926; Roewer 1955: 79; Roth 1952: 284

Tegenaria simplex Bryant, 1936; Bonnet 1959: 4302; Bryant 1936: 90, f, desc. (fig. 9); Jones 1936: 69

Distribution. Central and northeast Texas; Coryell, Dallas, Fannin, Hays, San Saba, Travis, Wichita

Caves. Hays (Ezell's Cave); San Saba (Bremer Cave)

Time of activity. Male (November); female (February, April, November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Greece

Etymology. Latin, rustic

Collection. MSU, TMM

Genus *Tortolena* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1941***Tortolena dela* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1941**

Tortolena dela Bennett and Ubick 2005: 59; Chamberlin and Ivie 1941: 615, f, desc. (fig. 79); Jackman 1997: 160; Roewer 1955: 83; Roth 1982: 7–5, 7–6; Roth 1985: B-1–4, B-1–5; Roth 1994: 50, 51; Roth and Brame 1972: 50; Roth and Brown 1986: 11; Vogel 1967: 15; Vogel 1970b: 3

Distribution. Hidalgo

Time of activity. Female (October)

Type. Texas (female, Hidalgo Co., 7 miles E Edinburg, October 14, 1934, S. Muilaik, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. undetermined

Family Amphinectidae Forster & Wilton, 1973

Note. genus transferred here from Amaurobiidae (Davies 1998: 242)

Genus *Metaltella* Mello-Leitão, 1931***Metaltella simoni* (Keyserling, 1878)**

Metaltella simoni Cutler 2005a: 63; Jackman 1997: 99, desc., 160 (photo 27a); Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 76; Yantis 2005: 197 [Leech 1972: 107, mf, desc. (figs 194–195, 390)]

Distribution. Bexar, Brazos, Colorado, Galveston, Harris, Hidalgo, Leon (imm.), Montgomery, Orange, San Patricio, Wichita

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Lick Creek Park

Caves. Bexar (Robber Baron Cave)

Time of activity. Male (May – June, August, October – December); female (April – June, August, October – November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (littoral: near water); (objects: wood pile); (soil/woodland: debris under banana trees, leaf litter, post oak savanna, post oak woods [%: 70]); (structures: bathroom, indoors, in structure [bit collector causing reaction], on bed in house)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [imm.]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Uruguay

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Collection. MSU, TAMU, TMM

Family Anyphaenidae Bertkau, 1878**Genus *Anyphaena* Sundevall, 1833*****Anyphaena celer* (Hentz, 1847)**

Anyphaena celer Bryant 1931: 111; Dondale and Redner 1982: 175, mf, desc. (figs 320–324, 326); Jackman 1997: 160; Kaston 1972: 232, desc. (fig. 524); Kaston 1978: 223, desc. (fig. 57); Platnick 1974: 214, mf, desc. (figs 1, 9–10, 18); Rapp 1984: 7

Distribution. East Texas; Galveston, Wichita

Habitat. (grass: grass and shrub area)

Type. Alabama and North Carolina

Etymology. Latin, swift

Collection. MSU

***Anyphaena dixiana* (Chamberlin & Woodbury, 1929)**

Anyphaena dixiana Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Jackman 1997: 160; Platnick 1974: 221, mf, desc. (figs 4, 23–25)

Distribution. Brewster, Erath, Hays, Kerr

Time of activity. Male (December 16–January 26); female (January 27–February 24, April, December 16–January 26)

Habitat. (landscape features: under rock); (soil/woodland: *Juniperus* managed plot, upland deciduous forest)

Method. Flight intercept trap on ground [f]; flight intercept trap elevated [m]

Type. Utah, St. George

Etymology. New Latin, apart

Collection. TAMU

***Anyphaena fraterna* (Banks, 1896)**

Anyphaena fraterna Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Jackman 1997: 160; Kaston 1978: 224, desc.; Platnick 1974: 233, mf, desc. (figs 52, 56, 60, 77–78)

Distribution. Central and north Texas; Brazos, Burleson/Lee, Erath, Kerr, Montgomery, Sabine, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (March – May, May 22–June 4); female (March – May, June 23–July 2)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, bottomland forest, upland deciduous forest, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: house)

Method. Flight intercept trap [f]; flight intercept trap elevated [m]; malaise trap [mf]; pitfall trap [m]; sweeping [f]

Type. New York, Sea Cliff

Etymology. Latin, brotherly

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Anyphaena lacka* Platnick, 1974**

Anyphaena lacka Jackman 1997: 160; Platnick 1974: 233, m, desc. (figs 54, 58, 62)

Distribution. San Patricio

Locality. Lake Corpus Christi State Park

Time of activity. Male (June)

Type. Texas (male, San Patricio Co., SW Mathis, Lake Corpus Christi State Park, June 28, 1962, J. A. Beatty, holotype, MCZ)

[female unknown]

Etymology. arbitrary combination of letters

***Anyphaena maculata* (Banks, 1896)**

Anyphaena maculata [Platnick 1974: 216, mf, desc. (figs 2, 11–12, 19)]

Distribution. Brazos

Locality. Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Female (December 2–January 17)

Method. Malaise trap [f]

Type. Washington D. C.

Etymology. Latin, black spots on body

Collection. TAMU

***Anyphaena pectorosa* L. Koch, 1866**

Anyphaena pectorosa Bradley 2013: 74; Dondale and Redner 1982: 176; Jackman 1997: 160; Kaston 1978: 224, desc.; Platnick 1974: 230, mf, desc. (figs 51, 55, 59, 74–75); Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 14

Distribution. North-central Texas; Brewster, Gonzalez, Jefferson, Polk, Travis

Locality. Palmetto State Park

Time of activity. Male (May – June); female (May)

Habitat. (crops: rice); (soil/woodland: *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [m]; sweeping [m]

Type. Maryland, Baltimore

Etymology. Latin, breast

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Anyphaena rita* Platnick, 1974**

Anyphaena rita Broussard and Horner 2006: 253; Richman et al. 2011a: 47 [Platnick 1974: 225, mf, desc. (figs 7, 28, 37, 44)]

Distribution. Brewster, Presidio

Locality. Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Time of activity. Male (“November/December”)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Arizona, Santa Catalina Mountains, Bear Canyon

Etymology. locality (The specific name is a noun in apposition derived from the Santa Rita Mountains, where the species is abundant, Platnick 1974).

Collection. MSU

Genus *Hibana* Brescovit, 1991

Hibana arunda (Platnick, 1974)

Hibana arunda Brescovit 1991: 743 [T]; Jackman 1997: 160; Pfannenstiel 2008a: 204; Taylor and Pfannenstiel 2008: 997

Ayscha arunda Platnick, 1974; Platnick 1974: 259, mf, desc. (figs 118–119, 139, 142)

Distribution. Cameron, Falls, Hidalgo

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Frontera Audubon, Resaca de la Palma State Park, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (March, May–October); female (February, April – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, soybean); (grass: grass); (orchard: grapefruit, orange, tangerine); (soil-woodland: palm forest margin [resaca bank])

Method. D-vac suction [m]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, May 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. arbitrary combination of letters

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Hibana cambridgei (Bryant, 1931)

Hibana cambridgei Brescovit 1991: 743 [T]; Jackman 1997: 160

Ayscha cambridgei Bryant, 1931; Platnick 1974: 254, mf, desc. (figs 120–121, 138, 141)

Distribution. North-central, central and west Texas; Bastrop, Brewster, Edwards, Hays, Henderson, Jeff Davis, Real, Sabine, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Bastrop State Park

Time of activity. Male (April – June); female (May – June)

Habitat. (plants: roadside vegetation); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, *Juniperus* managed plot, roadside vegetation, trees, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [mf]; flight intercept trap elevated [f]; malaise trap [f]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Mexico, Guanajuato

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Hibana futilis* (Banks, 1898)**

Hibana futilis Armstrong and Richman 2007: 395; Brescovit 1991: 742 [S, T]; Brescovit 1993: 138; Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Jackman 1997: 161; Patt and Pfannenstiel 2008: 65; Patt and Pfannenstiel 2009: 14; Pfannenstiel 2008a: 204; Taylor and Pfannenstiel 2008: 997

Anyphaena decepta Banks, 1899; Banks 1899: 190, f, desc

Aysa decepta (Banks, 1899); Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Breene et al. 1993b: 647; Brown 1974: 231; Dean and Sterling 1990: 402; Jones 1936: 70; Li 1990: 137, 142, 144; Platnick 1974: 256 [T], mf, desc. (figs 112–113, 123–124); Rapp 1984: 7; Roewer 1955: 534; Vincent and Frankie 1985: 380; Vogel 1970b: 5

Distribution. Eastern ½ Texas; Bexar, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Coryell, Dallas, Erath, Falls, Galveston, Hidalgo, Kenedy, Mason, Medina, Nacogdoches, Robertson, Sabine, Travis, Washington, Wichita, Zavala

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Frontera Audubon, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Kenedy Ranch, Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Lick Creek Park, Russell Farm, Storey Pecan Orchard, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (January – December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, sugarcane); (grass: grass, grasses, grassy and shrub area); (littoral: salt marsh area); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest); (orchard: citrus, grapefruit, orange, pecan, sour orange); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation, *Amaranthus palmeri*); (soil/woodland: live oak, post oak savanna with pasture, sandy area, thorn thicket, trees/shrubs); (structures: house, indoors)

Method. Beating [mf]; boll weevil pheromone trap [mf]; cardboard band [mf]; D-Vac suction [m]; flight intercept trap [mf]; fogging [mf]; irrigation tubing [mf]; malaise trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [f]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Mexico, Baja California

Etymology. Latin, vain

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Hibana gracilis* (Hentz, 1847)**

Hibana gracilis Bradley 2013: 75; Brescovit 1991: 742 [T]; Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Jackman 1997: 106, desc., 161 (photo 30a)

Aysa gracilis (Hentz, 1847); Agnew et al. 1985: 4, 10; Bonnet 1955: 837; Breene 1988: 15, 17, 23–26, 35, 41; Breene et al. 1988: 180–181; Breene et al. 1989: 162; Breene et al. 1993c: 9, 47, 74, mf (figs 65A–C); Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 17; Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 402, 405; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Dean et al. 1987: 268; Dean et al. 1988: 287; Dondale and Redner 1982: 167, mf, desc. (figs 307–312); Glick 1957: 5;

Jones 1936: 70; Kagan 1942: 55; Kagan 1943: 258; Kaston 1972: 231, desc. (fig. 522); Kaston 1978: 222, desc. (fig. 568); Liao et al. 1984: 410; McDaniel et al. 1981: 104; Nuessly and Sterling 1984: 96; Pamanes-Guerrero 1975: 37, 41, 81; Platnick 1974: 252, mf, desc. (figs 116–117, 140, 143); Vogel 1970b: 5; Young and Edwards 1990: 14

Distribution. Eastern ½ Texas; Angelina, Archer, Bexar, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Dickens, Duval, Erath, Fannin, Frio, Hidalgo, Houston, Karnes, Kenedy, McLennan, Robertson, Sabine, Stephens, Travis, Walker, Webb, Wichita, Young

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Angelina National Forest, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Hoblitzelle Farms, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Sam Houston State Park

Time of activity. Male (January, March – September); female (March – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts, soybean); (grass: grass, grassland); (landscape features: under rock); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, croton, herbs, miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, post oak savanna with pasture, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: indoors)

Method. Beating [mf]; boll weevil pheromone trap [m]; cardboard band [mf]; D-Vac suction [m]; fogging [mf]; malaise trap [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. North Carolina and Alabama

Etymology. Latin, slender

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Hibana incursa (Chamberlin, 1919)

Hibana incursa Brescovit 1991: 742 [T]; Jackman 1997: 161

Aysha incursa (Chamberlin, 1919); Platnick 1974: 257, mf, desc. (figs 114–115, 126–127)

Distribution. Brewster, El Paso, Presidio

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Big Bend Ranch State Park

Time of activity. Male (March – April, July); female (May – June)

Habitat. (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: cottonwood)

Method. Beating [mf]; malaise trap [mf]

Type. California, Claremont

Etymology. Latin, attack

Collection. NMSU, TAMU

***Hibana velox* (Becker, 1879)**

Hibana velox Brescovit 1991: 743 [T]; Jackman 1997: 161

Aysa velox (Becker, 1879); Kaston 1978: 222; Platnick 1974: 258, mf, desc. (figs 110–111, 122, 125)

Distribution. Southeast Texas; Angelina, Brazos, Colorado, Fort Bend, Harris, Jefferson

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (June, August); female (June, August)

Method. sweeping [m]

Type. Mississippi, Pascagoula

Etymology. Latin, speedy

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Lupettiana* Brescovit, 1997***Lupettiana mordax* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1896)**

Lupettiana mordax Bradley 2013: 75; Brescovit 1997: 68, mf, desc. (figs 157–162 [T]); Calixto et al. 2013: 181

Teudis mordax (O. P.-Cambridge, 1896); Breene et al. 1993c: 9, 47, 75, mf (figs 67A–C); Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean and Sterling 1990: 402; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Jackman 1997: 161; Kaston 1978: 224, desc. (fig. 572); Liao et al. 1984: 410; Platnick 1974: 263, mf, desc. (figs 131–133); Vincent and Frankie 1985: 380; Young and Edwards 1990: 14

Anyphaena sp. prob. *celer* (Hentz, 1847); Dean et al. 1982: 255 [misidentified]

Anyphaena celer (Hentz, 1847); Young and Edwards 1990: 14 [misidentified]

Distribution. East Texas; Bastrop, Brazos, Burleson, Goliad, Robertson, Sabine, Travis, Walker

Locality. Bastrop State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, Somerville Lake, Stetz Pecan Orchard, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (March – August); female (April – August)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (grass: tall grass prairie); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, live oak, trees, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [mf]; cardboard band [mf]; malaise trap [f]; pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Mexico, Guerrero, Omiltemi

Etymology. Latin, biting

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Pippuhana* Brescovit, 1997***Pippuhana calcar* (Bryant, 1931)**

Pippuhana calcar Bradley 2013: 76; Brescovit 1997: 113 [T], mf, desc. (figs 305–308); Richman and Ubick 2005: 67

Teudis calcar Bryant, 1931; Jackman 1997: 161; Platnick 1974: 265 [S], mf, desc. (figs 128–130)

Anyphaena schwarzi Gertsch, 1933; Gertsch 1933c: 10, f, desc. (fig. 12); Roewer 1955: 529

Distribution. South Texas; Brazos, Cameron, Hidalgo, San Patricio

Time of activity. Male (April); female (January, March)

Type. Florida, Dunedin

Etymology. Latin, spur on patella

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Wulfila* O. P.-Cambridge, 1895***Wulfila albens* (Hentz, 1847)**

Wulfila albens Platnick 2000 [spelling]

Wulfila alba (Hentz, 1847); Jackman 1997: 161; Kaston 1978: 223; Platnick 1974: 245, mf, desc. (figs 83–84, 90, 100)

Distribution. North-central Texas; Brazos, Gonzales, Sabine, Walker

Locality. Lick Creek Park, Palmetto State Park

Time of activity. Male (April – May); female (April 29–May 3, May 22–June 4, June)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, trees)

Method. Beating [m]; beating/sweeping [m]; malaise trap [f]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, lack of dark markings

Collection. TAMU

***Wulfila bryantae* Platnick, 1974**

Wulfila bryantae Jackman 1997: 161; Platnick 1974: 249, mf, desc. (figs 92–93, 96, 102)

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo, Jim Wells

Locality. Frontera Audubon, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (April – June); female (March 3–April 4, April – December)

Habitat. (orchard: grapefruit, orange, organic citrus grove); (soil/woodland: forest)

Method. Flight intercept trap [f]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., 5 miles E Edinburg, April 20, 1937, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (The specific name is a patronym in honor of Miss Elizabeth Bryant, in recognition of her pioneering work on North American anyphaenids, Platnick 1974).

Collection. TAMU

Wulfilia saltabundus (Hentz, 1847)

Wulfilia saltabundus Bradley 2013: 76; Breene et al. 1993c: 9, 47, 74, mf (figs 66A-C); Don-
dale and Redner 1982: 170 [spelling], mf, desc. (figs 313–319); Jackman 1997: 161

Wulfilia saltabunda (Hentz, 1847); Dean et al. 1982: 255; Dean et al. 1988: 287; Kas-
ton 1978: 223, desc. (fig. 570); Platnick 1974: 243, mf, desc. (figs 81–82, 89, 99);
Rapp 1984: 7; Young and Edwards 1990: 14

Distribution. East and north-central Texas; Brazos, Galveston, Houston, Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Sam Houston National Forest, Stubblefield Lake

Time of activity. Male (April, July – August); female (April, June – July)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (grass: grassland); (structures: indoors)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, continuous in forest

Collection. TAMU

Wulfilia tantillus Chickering, 1940

Wulfilia tantillus Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Jackman 1997: 161; Platnick 1993: 597
[spelling]; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 76

Wulfilia tantilla Chickering, 1940; Platnick 1974: 246, mf, desc. (figs 85–86, 91, 101)

Distribution. Central and south Texas; Bexar, Cameron, Hidalgo, Montague, Robert-
son, Travis, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard

Caves. Bexar (Kick Start Cave)

Time of activity. Male (April, July); female (May, August, October)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: *Quercus vir-*
giniana, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [m]; cardboard band [f]; sweeping [m]

Type. Panama, El Valle

Etymology. Latin, so little

Collection. MSU, TAMU, TMM

Family Araneidae Clerck, 1775

Note. species incorrectly reported from Texas

Eustala rosae Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935; Kaston 1972: 149; Kaston 1978: 143 [not in Texas]

Hypsosinga pygmaea (Sundevall, 1831); Young and Edwards 1990: 15 [not in Texas]

Mastophora bisaccata (Emerton, 1884); Brown 1974: 232; Jackman 1997: 161 [not in Texas] [probably misidentified]

Neoscona moreli (Vinson, 1863) [not in Texas]

Neoscona neotheis (Petrunkévitch, 1911); Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 21 (Nueces Co.); Vogel 1970b: 4 [not in U.S., probably *oaxacensis*]

Aranea neotheis Petrunkévitch, 1911; Roewer 1942: 848

nomen dubium

Neoscona benjamina (Walckenaer, 1841); Brown 1974: 232; Reddell 1965: 170; Reddell and Finch 1963: 54; Vogel 1970b: 4

Epeira benjamina Walckenaer, 1837; McCook 1889: 116; McCook 1893: 147

Genus Acacesia Simon, 1895***Acacesia hamata* (Hentz, 1847)**

Acacesia hamata Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Bradley 2013: 77; Breene et al. 1993b: 647; Breene et al. 1993c: 10, 47, 104, mf (figs 157A–C); Brown 1974: 231; Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Glueck 1994: 69, mf, desc. (figs 1, 4–8); Jackman 1997: 72, desc., 161 (photo 21a); Kaston 1953: 183, desc. (fig. 453); Kaston 1972: 151, desc. (fig. 339); Kaston 1978: 144, desc. (fig. 362); Levi 1976: 375 [S], mf, desc. (figs 74–87); Rice 1986: 124; Roth 1982: 11–1; Roth 1985: B-6–5, B-6–11; Roth 1994: 70, 74; Young and Edwards 1990: 14

Epeira foliata Hentz, 1847; McCook 1893: 154

Acacesia foliata (Hentz, 1847); Petrunkévitch 1911: 274

Distribution. Southern ½ Texas; Brazos, Brewster, Cameron, Erath, Hidalgo, Kenedy, Nacogdoches, Robertson, San Patricio, Shelby, Travis (imm.), Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Kenedy Ranch, Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Lake Corpus Christi State Park, Lick Creek Park, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (January, March – May, July – August, October); female (April, June, August – October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, sugarcane); (grass: grass, meadow); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (orchard: pecan); (plants: vegetation); (soil/woodland: palm forest margin [resaca bank], trees, woods, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [m]; cardboard band [imm.]; D-Vac suction [m]; malaise trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, hooked

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Acanthepeira* Marx, 1883

Acanthepeira cherokee Levi, 1976

Acanthepeira cherokee Breene et al. 1993c: 10, 47, 103, mf (figs 153A-B); Dean et al. 1982: 254; Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1976: 366, mf, desc. (figs 24, 29–35, 42–43); Young and Edwards 1990: 14

Distribution. Southeast Texas; Brazos, Colorado, Jefferson, Wichita

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (March, November); female (April – May, September, November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (littoral: sedge meadow); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna)

Method. Beating [f]; sweeping [mf]

Type. North Carolina, Mud Creek

Etymology. Indian tribe (The name is a noun in apposition, after the southeastern Indian tribe, Levi 1976).

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Acanthepeira marion Levi, 1976

Acanthepeira marion [Levi 1976: 368, mf, desc. (figs 25, 36–41, 44)]

Distribution. Fannin

Type. Florida, Marion Co.

Etymology. locality (The name is a noun in apposition, after the type locality, Levi 1976).

Collection. MSU

Acanthepeira stellata (Walckenaer, 1805)

Acanthepeira stellata Agnew et al. 1982: 631; Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Breene et al. 1993c: 10, 47, 103, mf (figs 152A-C); Brown 1974: 231; Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Coken-dolpher et al. 2008: 8, 13 (fig. 2); Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1985: 116; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 402, 404; Dean

and Sterling 1992: 3–4; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dean et al. 1987: 268; Dean et al. 1988: 285–286; Dondale et al. 2003: 309, mf, desc. (figs 726–732); Jackman 1997: 72, desc., 161 (photo 21b); Kagan 1942: 34; Kagan 1943: 258; Levi 1976: 364, mf, desc. (figs 12–23); McDaniel et al. 1981: 104; Nuessly and Sterling 1984: 97; Nyffeler and Sterling 1994: 1295, 1298; Nyffeler et al. 1987a: 356; Nyffeler et al. 1987b: 1119; Nyffeler et al. 1987c: 368; Nyffeler et al. 1988a: 55; Nyffeler et al. 1989: 374, 377; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 2; Pamanes-Guerrero 1975: 16, 34, 37, 41, 59, 63, 78, 81; Rapp 1984: 4; Roberts 2001: 48; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Sterling et al. 1979: 979; Vogel 1970b: 3; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 14

Marxia stellata (Hentz, 1805); Jones 1936: 70

Acanthepeira stellata (Marx); Kaston 1972: 148, desc. (fig. 333)

Distribution. Eastern 2/3 Texas; Archer, Bastrop, Bee, Brazoria, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Carson, Clay, Collin, Colorado, Dallas, Delta, Erath, Fannin, Fayette, Fort Bend, Galveston, Goliad, Grayson, Grimes, Houston, Hunt, Jefferson, Jim Wells, Kennedy, Limestone, McLennan, Nacogdoches, Nueces, Potter, Robertson, Sabine, Travis, Victoria, Walker, Wharton, Wichita, Willacy, Williamson, Young

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Ellis Prison Unit, Galveston Island State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Pantex Plant, Ramsey Prison Farm, Sam Houston State Park, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (March – September, November – December); female (February – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, guar, peanuts, rice); (grass: grassland, grassy and shrub area, pasture, shrubs and tall grass); (littoral: playa, near playa, salt marsh area); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf]); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, croton, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, *Coreopsis* sp., *Monarda citriodora*); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, pine); (structures: around house)

Method. cardboard band [m]; malaise trap [m]; pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Carolina (of 1805)

Etymology. Latin, starred

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, TTU

Genus *Allocyclosa* Levi, 1999

Allocyclosa bifurca (McCook, 1887)

Allocyclosa bifurca Bradley 2013: 78; Levi 1999: 304 [T], mf, desc. (figs 3–22)

Cyclosa bifurca (McCook, 1887); Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1977a: 86, mf, desc. (figs 78–89)

Distribution. Aransas, Cameron, Hidalgo, Kenedy, San Patricio
Locality. Goose Island State Park, Lake Corpus Christi Dam
Time of activity. Female (May – June, November – December)
Habitat. (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f] of *Chalybion californicum*); (orchard: grapefruit)
Type. Florida, Merrit's Island on Indian River, Fairyland
Etymology. Latin, forked abdomen
Collection. TAMU

Genus *Araneus* Clerck, 1757

Araneus bicentenarius (McCook, 1888)

Araneus bicentenarius Dondale et al. 2003: 209, mf, desc. (figs 428–435); Jackman 1997: 73, 161 (photo 21c); Levi 1971a: 143 [S], mf, desc. (figs 15–26); Taber and Fleenor 2003: 231; Taber and Fleenor 2005: 276 (figs 12–14)
Aranea kisatchia Archer, 1951; Archer 1951a: 27, f, desc. (fig. 69)
Araneus kisatcheus Archer, 1951; Vogel 1970b: 3

Distribution. Central and southeast Texas; Brazos, Freestone, Gonzalez, Hays, Orange, Walker
Locality. Lick Creek Park, Palmetto State Park
Time of activity. Male (May); female (May – August)
Habitat. (littoral: wetlands); (soil/woodland: oak)
Method. Beating/sweeping [f]
Type. Ohio, northwestern and Allegheny Mountains
Etymology. bicentennial of Philadelphia
Collection. DMNS, TAMU

Araneus bonsallae (McCook, 1894)

Araneus bonsallae Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1973: 524, mf, desc. (figs 265–294, 453–454)

Distribution. North-central Texas; Dallas, Wichita
Time of activity. Female (May)
Habitat. (plants: vegetation); (soil/woodland: tree)
Method. sweeping
Type. California
Etymology. Person (Miss Elizabeth F. Bonsall, who made the original drawings for nearly all the plates contained in the atlas by McCook)
Collection. MCZ, MSU, TAMU

***Araneus cavaticus* (Keyserling, 1881)**

Araneus cavaticus Bradley 2013: 79; Dondale et al. 2003: 244, mf, desc. (figs 539–545); Jackman 1997: 73, 161; Kaston 1978: 157, desc. (fig. 392); Levi 1971a: 170, mf, desc. (figs 187–194)

Distribution. East Texas; Harris

Type. Kentucky, cave in Carter Co.

Etymology. Latin, cave

Note. Hoffman (1982: 93) states that this species does not occur in Texas because of the habitat it has been associated with and the distance from other collecting sites.

***Araneus cingulatus* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

Araneus cingulatus Dondale et al. 2003: 256, mf, desc. (figs 575–582); Jackman 1997: 161; Kaston 1978: 160, desc.; Levi 1973: 526, mf, desc. (figs 301–313, 455–462)

Distribution. North-central Texas; Travis, Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit

Time of activity. Male (April – July); female (May – July, September)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, girdled

Collection. TAMU

***Araneus cochise* Levi, 1973**

Araneus cochise Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Dean et al. 1989: 126, m, desc. (figs 1–2); Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1991: 278, mf, desc. (figs 445–448)

Distribution. Erath, Kerr, Travis

Time of activity. Male (March – May); female (March – June)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: juniper, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus virginiana*)

Method. Beating [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Erath [7 spiderlings in eggsac] [TAMU]

Type. Arizona, Cochise Co., Chiricahua Mountains, Southwestern Research Station

Etymology. locality (The name is a noun in apposition after the type locality, Levi, 1973).

Collection. MCZ, MSU, TAMU

***Araneus detrimentosus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1889)**

Araneus detrimentosus Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Bradley 2013: 81; Jackman 1997: 73, desc., 161 (photo 21d); Levi 1973: 538 [T], mf, desc. (figs 398–414); Levi 1991: 269
Cambridgepeira detrimentosa (O. P.-Cambridge, 1889); Archer 1951b: 2 (fig. 9)

Distribution. Eastern ½ Texas; Atascosa, Bastrop, Bell, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Duval, Erath, Gillespie, Goliad, Hidalgo, Lee, Leon, Liberty, Navarro, Starr, Travis, Williamson

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Falcon Lake State Park, Lake Somerville State Park [Nails Creek Unit], Riley Estate

Time of activity. Male (April – June, August – September); female (April – October)

Habitat. (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (orchard: grapefruit, Valley lemon); (plants: Indian paintbrush); (soil/woodland: juniper, rock elm, shrubs, trees, *Juniperus* sp., *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus* sp.); (web: web in live oak, web on mesquite [*Prosopis juliflora*])

Method. Beating [mf]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [m]

Type. Guatemala

Etymology. Latin, prone to detritus

Collection. DMNS, MCZ, TAMU

***Araneus gemma* (McCook, 1888)**

Araneus gemma Kaston 1972: 163, desc. (fig. 362); Reddell 1965: 170; Vogel 1970b: 3 [Levi 1971a: 172, mf, desc. (figs 203–214)]

Distribution. Bastrop, Brewster

Caves. Brewster (O.T.L. Cave)

Time of activity. Female (May)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. California

Etymology. Latin, bud or gem

Collection. DMNS, TMM

***Araneus guttulatus* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

Araneus guttulatus [Levi 1973: 530, mf, desc. (figs 3, 332–361, 470–474)]

Distribution. Shelby

Time of activity. Male (August)

Habitat. (plants: vegetation)

Method. sweeping [m]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, for speckled

Collection. TAMU

***Araneus illaudatus* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)**

Araneus illaudatus Jackman 1997: 73, 161; Levi 1971a: 176, m, desc. (figs 233–240);
Levi 1975b: 268 [S], m (figs 3–4)

Aranea illaudata Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 19, m, desc.
(figs 36–37); Roewer 1942: 861

Araneus iliaudatus (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936); Vogel 1970b: 3

Araneus pima Levi, 1971; Levi 1971a: 176, mf, desc. (figs 218–232)

Distribution. Brewster, Dallam, Galveston, Hidalgo, Jeff Davis, Kerr

Caves. Brewster (O.T.L. Cave)

Time of activity. Female (September – October)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (structures: barns, under house eave); (soil/
woodland: trees)

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, September–December 1933, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Greek, referring to a rope or band

Collection. DMNS, TAMU, TMM

Note. Hoffman (1982: 93) stated that this species does not occur in Texas because of the habitat it has been associated with and the distance from other collecting sites.

***Araneus juniperi* (Emerton, 1884)**

Araneus juniperi Dondale et al. 2003: 254, mf, desc. (figs 568–574); Jackman 1997:
161; Kaston 1978: 158, desc. (fig. 397); Levi 1973: 522 [S], mf, desc. (figs 248–
264, 447–452)

Conepeira llano Archer, 1951; Archer 1951b: 24, mf, desc. (figs 52, 55); Vogel 1967:
24; Vogel 1970b: 3

Distribution. Brazos, Comanche, Llano, Robertson

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Holmes Pecan Orchard

Time of activity. Male (June – September); female (September)

Method. Fogging [mf]

Type. Maine, Portland, Peaks Island

Etymology. collected in junipers

Collection. TAMU

***Araneus kerr* Levi, 1981**

Araneus kerr Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1981b: 254, f, desc. (figs 1–4)

Distribution. Kerr

Locality. Raven Ranch

Time of activity. Female (June)

Type. Texas (female, Kerr Co., Raven Ranch, June 1941, J. Stillwagon, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality, Levi 1981b).

***Araneus marmoreus* Clerck, 1757**

Araneus marmoreus Brown 1974: 231; Dondale et al. 2003: 221, mf, desc. (figs 466–474); Jackman 1997: 73–74, 161, desc.; Kaston 1972: 165, desc. (fig. 366); Kaston 1978: 158, desc. (fig. 394); Levi 1971a: 156, mf, desc. (figs 1–6, 100–105, 107–113, 183); Taber and Fleenor 2005: 277 (fig. 12–5)

Distribution. Southeast and east Texas; Brazos, Gonzales, Nacogdoches, Rusk, San Jacinto

Locality. Big Creek Scenic Area, Lick Creek Park, Palmetto State Park

Time of activity. Female (September, November)

Habitat. (littoral: sedge meadow, wetlands); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [imm.])

Type. Sweden

Etymology. Greek, marbled

Collection. TAMU

***Araneus miniatus* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

Araneus miniatus Bradley 2013: 82; Hoffmaster 1985: 627; Jackman 1997: 161; Kaston 1978: 158, desc. (fig. 396); Levi 1973: 506 [S], mf, desc. (figs 158–171); Petrunkevitch 1911: 303

Epeira miniata Walckenaer, 1837; McCook 1893: 177

Larinia nigrofoliata Keyserling, 1884; Petrunkevitch 1911: 354; Roewer 1942: 772

Distribution. North-central Texas; Brazos, Cameron, Denton, Fannin, Houston, Hunt, Morris, Polk, Sabine, San Patricio, Travis, Walker

Locality. Lick Creek Park, Resaca de la Palma State Park, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (February – April, June – July); female (March – May, July – August, November)

Habitat. (grass: pasture); (plants: vegetation); (soil/woodland: trees, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [mf]; beating/sweeping [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, colored with vermillion

Collection. MCZ, MSU, TAMU

Araneus nashoba Levi, 1973

Araneus nashoba Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1973: 534, mf, desc. (figs 380–397)

Distribution. Erath, Fayette, Kimble, Travis

Time of activity. Male (April – June); female (April – July)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*)

Method. Beating [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Massachusetts, Pepperell

Etymology. locality (The specific name is a noun in apposition, after the Nashoba region of Massachusetts, Levi 1973).

Collection. TAMU

Araneus nordmanni (Thorell, 1870)

Araneus nordmanni Dondale et al. 2003: 219 (figs 458–465); Jackman 1997: 73, 161, desc.; Levi 1971a: 150 [S], mf, desc. (figs 61–94, 96–99)

Epeira angulata (Clerck, 1757); McCook 1893: 186

Distribution. South Texas; Bastrop

Time of activity. Female (June)

Type. Sweden, Uppland

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Collection. MSU

Note. Hoffman (1982: 93) stated that this species does not occur in Texas because of the habitat it has been associated with and the distance from other collecting sites.

Araneus pegnia (Walckenaer, 1841)

Araneus pegnia Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Brown 1974: 231; Dondale et al. 2003: 213, mf, desc. (figs 444–450); Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1973: 546 [S], mf, desc. (figs 426–438); Vogel 1970b: 3

Neosconella pegnia (Walckenaer, 1841); Knutson et al. 2010: 515

Araneus globosus (Keyserling, 1865); Jones 1936: 70

Distribution. Eastern ½ Texas; Brazos, Cameron, Comanche, Dallas, Erath, Hidalgo, Howard, Menard, Nacogdoches, Sutton, Travis, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Resaca de la Palma State Park, Riley Estate, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (April – June, August – November); female (May – November)

Habitat. (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf]); (orchard: grapefruit, orange, tangerine); (plants: goldenrod); (soil/woodland: saltcedar, trees, trees/shrubs, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*); (web: orbweb)

Method. Beating [mf]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [m]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. undetermined

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Araneus pratensis (Emerton, 1884)

Araneus pratensis Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dondale et al. 2003: 237, mf, desc. (figs 517–523); Jackman 1997: 73, desc., 161 (photo 21f); Kaston 1978: 160, desc. (fig. 399); Levi 1973: 492 [T], mf, desc. (figs 2, 21–31); Rapp 1984: 4

Neoscona pratensis Emerton, 1884; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 15

Distribution. Southeast, central and east Texas; Bexar, Brazos, Fayette, Galveston, Jefferson, Kerr, Lavaca, Leon, Refugio, San Patricio, Victoria

Time of activity. Male (April – May, August, October); female (April – May, August, November)

Habitat. (crops: rice); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation)

Method. sweeping [mf]

Type. Connecticut, New Haven

Etymology. Latin, pertaining to a meadow

Collection. MCZ, TAMU

Araneus texanus (Archer, 1951)

Araneus texanus Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1973: 534 [T], mf, desc. (figs 362–374)

Conepeira texana Archer, 1951; Archer 1951b: 20, mf, desc. (figs 48, 69); Vogel 1967: 25; Vogel 1970b: 3

Distribution. Brazos, Edwards, Freestone, Gillespie, Limestone

Locality. Riley Estate

Time of activity. Male (April); female (May – June)

Habitat. (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paint-brush); (soil/woodland: trees)

Method. Beating [f]; sweeping [m]

Type. Texas (male, Limestone Co., Mexia, M. Kagan, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. TAMU

Araneus thaddeus (Hentz, 1847)

Araneus thaddeus Dondale et al. 2003: 211, mf, desc. (figs 436–443) [Levi 1973: 543, mf, desc. (figs 415–425)]

Distribution. close to Rio Grande Valley, South Texas

Type. Alabama

Etymology. one of twelve apostles

Genus *Araniella* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942

Araniella displicata (Hentz, 1847)

Araniella displicata Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Breene 1988: 35; Breene et al. 1989: 162; Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Breene et al. 1993b: 647; Breene et al. 1993c: 10, 47, 107, mf (figs 166A–C); Dean et al. 1987: 268; Jackman 1997: 75, desc., 161; Rapp 1984: 4; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 14 [Levi 1974: 294 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 1–21)]

Epeira cucurbitina (Clerck, 1757); McCook 1893: 149

Epeira displicata Hentz, 1847; Marx 1890: 544

Distribution. Burleson, Cameron, Erath, Galveston, Hidalgo, Jefferson, Travis

Locality. Galveston Island State Park

Time of activity. Male (March – April); female (February – May)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, rice, sugarcane); (grass: grassy and shrub area); (orchard: citrus); (soil/woodland: *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [f]; suction trap [imm.]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, scattered

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Argiope* Audouin, 1826***Argiope argentata* (Fabricius, 1775)**

Argiope argentata Bradley 2013: 86; Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1968: 345, mf, desc. (figs 42, 73, 112–136); Levi 2004: 58; McCook 1893: 220; Marx 1890: 541; Vogel 1970b: 4

Distribution. Southern 1/4 Texas; Cameron, Nueces, Zapata

Locality. Corpus Christi Botanical Gardens

Time of activity. Male (May); female (May, October)

Habitat. (web: in web)

Type. unknown

Etymology. Latin, silver

Collection. TAMU

***Argiope aurantia* Lucas, 1833**

Argiope aurantia Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Barron et al. 1999: 550; Bonnet 1955: 675; Breene et al. 1993c: 10, 47, 101, mf (figs 147A–C); Brown 1974: 232; Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 18; Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 37; Dean and Sterling 1990: 404; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dean et al. 1987: 268; Dondale et al. 2003: 155, mf, desc. (figs 323–328); Harwood 1974: 131; Hoffmaster 1985: 627; Jackman 1997: 75, desc., 161 (photo 21h); Jackman et al. 2007: 199; Jones 1936: 70; Kagan 1942: 23; Kagan 1943: 258; Levi 1968: 338 [S], mf, desc. (figs 43–57); Levi 2004: 52; Nyffeler et al. 1986: 200; Nyffeler et al. 1987c: 368; Nyffeler et al. 1988a: 55; Nyffeler et al. 1992a: 1181; Reddell 1965: 170; Reddell and Finch 1963: 48; Roberts 2001: 48; Sterling et al. 1979: 979; Taber and Fleenor 2003: 236; Taber and Fleenor 2005: 275 (figs 12–13); Vogel 1970b: 4; Young and Edwards 1990: 14

Argiope cophinaria (Walckenaer, 1841); McCook 1893: 217

Epeira riparia Hentz, 1847; Hentz 1875: 106

Distribution. Eastern 2/3 Texas; Archer, Atascosa, Bastrop, Bell, Bexar, Brazos, Burleson, Clay, Collin, Colorado, Comal, Comanche, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, DeWitt, Denton, Erath, Fannin, Galveston, Gonzales, Grimes, Harris, Hays, Houston, Hunt, Johnson, Kendall, Kerr, Leon, Liberty, Matagorda, McLennan, Nacogdoches, Navarro, Potter, Robertson, Sabine, San Patricio, Travis, Victoria, Walker, Washington, Wichita, Williamson, Wilson

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Brison Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Fort

Hood, Fort Sam Houston, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lackland Air Force Base, Lake Grapevine, Lake Tawakoni State Park, Lick Creek Park, Palmetto State Park, Stubblefield Lake, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Welder Wildlife Refuge, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center, Williams Lake

Caves. **Bell** (Medusa Cave [Fort Hood], Road Side Sink [Fort Hood], Seven Cave [Fort Hood]); **Coryell** (Brokeback Cave [Fort Hood], Mixmaster Cave [Fort Hood]); **Hays** (Ezell's Cave, Fern Cave); **Kendall** (Cueva de los Tres Bobos); **Williamson** (Steam Cave)

Time of activity. Male (June – September); female (June – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass, grassland); (landscape features: barns, cave); (littoral: wetlands); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest); (orchard: pecan); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation, vegetation); (soil/woodland: hackberry woodland, trees); (structures: under picnic table); (web: large spider web)

Method. Beating [mf]; cardboard band [imm.]; fogging [m]; pitfall trap [imm.]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. North America

Etymology. New Latin, orange

Collection. DMNS, MCZ, MSU, TAMU, TMM

Argiope blanda O. P.-Cambridge, 1898

Argiope blanda Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1968: 348, mf, desc. (figs 137–153); Levi 2004: 60; Vogel 1970b: 4

Distribution. South Texas; Cameron

Locality. Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (May)

Type. Guatemala, Santa Ana

Etymology. Latin, smooth

Collection. MCZ

Argiope trifasciata (Forskål, 1775)

Argiope trifasciata Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Breene 1988: 23–24; Breene et al. 1988: 180; Breene et al. 1993c: 10, 47, 101, mf (figs 148A–C); Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 8, 13 (fig. 3, photo 13); Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dean et al. 1988: 285–286; Dondale et al. 2003: 157, mf, desc. (figs 329–335); Jackman 1997: 76, desc., 161 (photo 21i); Jäger 2012: 294; Jones 1936: 70; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Levi 1968: 340 [S], mf, desc. (figs 58–72, 74–91); Levi 2004: 54; Nyffeler et al. 1986: 200; Nyffeler et al. 1987c: 370; Rapp 1984: 4; Roberts 2001: 48; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Taber and Fleenor 2003: 236; Vogel 1970b: 4; Young and Edwards 1990: 14
Argiope avara Thorell, 1859; McCook 1893: 222, pl. XIV

Distribution. Widespread; Archer, Bastrop, Bell, Bexar, Borden, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Burleson/Lee, Burnet, Caldwell, Carson, Clay, Collin, Concho, Coryell, Dallas, Denton, Ector, Erath, Fannin, Fayette, Galveston, Garza, Houston, Howard, Lubbock, Martin, Nueces, Oldham, Pecos, Potter, Presidio, Rains, Reagan, Runnels, Travis, Upton, Walker, Ward, Wichita, Young

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Lake Dallas, Lick Creek Park, Pantex Lake (edge), Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (June – October); female (January, July, September – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, guar, peanuts); (grass: broom weed, grassland, pasture); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [imm.]); (plants: bush, miscellaneous vegetation, roadside vegetation, vegetation, *Baccharis*); (soil/woodland: oak, post oak savanna, post oak savanna with pasture, saltcedar, trees/shrubs); (web: in web)

Method. Beating [m]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Egypt

Etymology. Latin, three stripes on abdomen of immature

Collection. DMNS, JCC, MSU, TAMU, TTU

Genus *Colphepeira* Archer, 1941

Colphepeira catawba (Banks, 1911)

Colphepeira catawba Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1978: 422, mf, desc. (figs 1–15); Roth 1982: 11–2; Roth 1985: B-6–6, B-6–11; Roth 1994: 69

Distribution. Brazos, Val Verde, Wilbarger

Locality. Seminole Canyon State Park

Time of activity. Male (May, October)

Type. North Carolina, Asheville

Etymology. Indian tribe

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Cyclosa* Menge, 1866

Cyclosa berlandi Levi, 1999

Cyclosa berlandi Levi 1999: 358, mf, desc. (figs 322–332)

Cyclosa walckenaeri (O. P.-Cambridge, 1889); Levi 1977a: 84 [west Texas record]

Distribution. Brewster

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chisos Mountains

Time of activity. Female (September)

Type. Ecuador, 20 km N Cuenca

Etymology. Person (Berland described spiders from the mountains of Ecuador, illustrated the abdomen of the male, with three posterior tubercles and a nondiagnostic view of the male palpus. As there is only one common species in the area with triforked abdomen in males; the identification is easy, Levi 1999).

***Cyclosa caroli* (Hentz, 1850)**

Cyclosa caroli Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1977a: 82, mf, desc. (figs 51–63); Levi 1999: 336, mf, desc. (figs 162–180)

Distribution. East and south Texas; McLennan

Type. Alabama

Etymology. undetermined

Collection. MSU

***Cyclosa conica* (Pallas, 1772)**

Cyclosa conica Rapp 1984: 4; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 15 [Levi 1977a: 78, mf, desc. (figs 1–19); page 80: many specimens of *C. turbinata* erroneously labeled as *C. conica*]

Distribution. Galveston, Jefferson

Habitat. (crops: rice)

Type. Germany

Etymology. Greek, conical

***Cyclosa turbinata* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

Cyclosa turbinata Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Breene et al. 1993c: 11, 47, 105, mf (figs 159A–C); Brown 1974: 232; Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 17; Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 404; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dean et al. 1987: 268; Dean et al. 1988: 286; Dondale et al. 2003: 164, mf, desc. (figs 347–354); Jackman 1997: 77, desc., 161; Levi 1977a: 80, mf, desc. (figs 20, 38–50); Levi 1999: 356, mf, desc. (figs 314–321); Liao et al. 1984: 410; Nyffeler and Sterling 1994: 1295, 1298; Nyffeler et al. 1986: 196; Nyffeler et al. 1988a: 55; Nyffeler et al. 1992a: 1181; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 2; Vincent and Frankie 1985: 380; Vogel 1970b: 3; Young and Edwards 1990: 15

Distribution. Widespread; Bandera, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Collin, Comanche, Delta, Erath, Fannin, Goliad, Houston, Hunt, Kaufman, McLennan, Nacogdoches, Presidio, Robertson, Travis, Val Verde, Walker, Wharton, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Goliad State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lost Maples State Park, South Padre Island, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (March – September); female (March – October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (grass: grassland, pasture); (littoral: behind sand dune, past dunes, shrub); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, croton, miscellaneous vegetation, prickly pear, *Baccharis*, *Monarda citriodora*); (soil/woodland: live oak, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (web: web in hollow sycamore tree, web in shrub)

Method. Beating [m]; cardboard band [m]; D-Vac suction [m]; fogging [mf]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, top-shaped

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Cyclosa walckenaeri (O. P.-Cambridge, 1889)

Cyclosa walckenaeri Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1977a: 84, mf, desc. (figs 64–77 [see note below]); Levi 1999: 360, mf, desc. (figs 38, 333–343)

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr

Locality. Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Female (April, June, September)

Habitat. (grass: grasses); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f] from *Chalybion californicum*); (soil/woodland: savanna with native grasses)

Method. Lindgren flight trap [f]; sweeping [f]

Type. Guatemala, Volcan de Fuego

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Collection. TAMU

Note. West Texas record is *Cyclosa berlandi*.

Genus *Eriophora* Simon, 1864

Eriophora edax (Blackwall, 1863)

Eriophora edax Jackman 1997: 161; Kaston 1972: 150, desc. (figs 337–338); Kaston 1978: 143, desc. (figs 360–361); Levi 1971b: 296, mf, desc. (figs 35–48)

Distribution. South Texas; Cameron, Hidalgo

Locality. Anzalduas County Park, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Frontera Audubon, Russell Farm, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (March – April, August, October); female (February, May – June, August, December)

Habitat. (orchard: grapefruit, orange); (structures: on pavement)

Type. Brazil, Rio de Janeiro

Etymology. Latin, greedy or devouring

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Eriophora ravilla (C. L. Koch, 1844)

Eriophora ravilla Bradley 2013: 89; Breene et al. 1993c: 11, 47, 103, mf (figs 154A-D);

Dean et al. 1982: 254; Jackman 1997: 77, desc., 161 (photo 21k); Levi 1971b:

286 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 7–24); Roewer 1942: 866; Young and Edwards 1990: 15

Epeira ravilla C. L. Koch, 1844; Banks 1910: 43; Marx 1890: 547; McCook 1893: 161

Araneus ravillus (C. L. Koch, 1844); Petrunkevitch 1911: 312

Epeira balaustina McCook, 1888; McCook 1893: 155

Epeira bivariolata O. P.-Cambridge, 1889; McCook 1893: 159

Araneus balaustinus (McCook, 1888); Petrunkevitch 1911: 281

Eriophora variolata O. P.-Cambridge, 1889; F. O. P.-Cambridge 1903: 464

Araneus variolatus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1889); Petrunkevitch 1911: 323; Vogel 1970b: 3

Distribution. Southeast and south Texas; Aransas, Brazoria, Brazos, Cameron, Harris, Hidalgo, Nacogdoches, Nueces, Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Frontera Audubon, Lick Creek Park, Resaca de la Palma State Park, Russell Farm, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (March – April, November); female (March – June, August, October – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (grass: grasses); (orchard: orange, grapefruit); (soil/woodland: forest, palm forest); (structures: around house)

Method. Beating [mf]; sweeping [m]

Type. Mexico

Etymology. Latin, gray-yellow

Collection. NMSU, TAMU

Genus *Eustala* Simon, 1895

Eustala anastera (Walckenaer, 1841)

Eustala anastera Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Armstrong and Richman 2007: 395; Bonnet 1956: 1837; Breene et al. 1993c: 11, 47, 104, mf (figs 155A-C); Brown 1974: 232; Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and

Sterling 1990: 402, 404; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dean et al. 1988: 285–286; Don-dale et al. 2003: 267, mf, desc. (figs 600–611); Jackman 1997: 78, desc., 161 (photo 211); Kagan 1942: 30; Kagan 1943: 258; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Levi 1977a: 114 [S], mf, desc. (figs 205–232, 280–285, 298–302, 314–315); Liao et al. 1984: 410; Rapp 1984: 4; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Young and Edwards 1990: 15

Epeira anastera Walckenaer, 1841; McCook 1893: 172

Eustala anastera (Walckenaer, 1841); Vogel 1970b: 4

Eustala prompta (Hentz, 1847); Jones 1936: 70

Distribution. Widespread; Archer, Atascosa, Bastrop, Baylor, Bee, Blanco, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Cameron, Clay, Collin, Colorado, Comanche, Dallas, Erath, Galveston, Gillespie, Hidalgo, Houston, Howard, Hunt, McLennan, Montague, Nacogdoches, Nueces, Orange, Presidio, Robertson, Scurry, Travis, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Big Bend Ranch State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Frontera Audubon, Galveston Island State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, Proctor Lake, Russell Farm, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (March – October); female (April – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, guar, peanuts); (grass: grass, grassland, grassy and shrub area, pasture); (littoral: salt marsh area, sandy area); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (objects: croton cage); (orchard: grapefruit, orange, pecan, sour orange, tangerine); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, vegetation); (soil/woodland: brush, mesquite, saltcedar, trees/shrubs, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [m]; beating/sweeping [f]; black light trap [m]; boll weevil pheromone trap [mf]; cardboard band [mf]; D-Vac suction [f]; fogging [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Greek, solid throughout

Collection. DMNS, MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Eustala bifida F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1904

Eustala bifida Armstrong and Richman 2007: 395; Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1977a: 108, mf, desc. (figs 167–175, 178)

Distribution. Cameron, Wichita

Locality. Russell Farm, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (March); female (February)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: palm grove)

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap [m]

Type. Costa Rica, San Jose

Etymology. Latin, female abdomen with two conical tubercles at end

Collection. MSU, NMSU

***Eustala brevispina* Gertsch & Davis, 1936**

Eustala brevispina Armstrong and Richman 2007: 395; Bonnet 1956: 1839; Gertsch and Davis 1936: 12, mf, desc. (figs 9–10); Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1977a: 106, mf, desc. (figs 149–158); Roewer 1942: 768; Vogel 1970b: 4

Distribution. Cameron

Locality. Russell Farm

Time of activity. Male (December); female (March, May – June)

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap [f]

Type. Texas (male, Cameron Co., December 1934, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, short spines

Collection. NMSU

***Eustala cameronensis* Gertsch & Davis, 1936**

Eustala cameronensis Bonnet 1956: 1839; Gertsch and Davis 1936: 13, m, desc. (fig. 13); Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1977a: 112, m, desc. (figs 189–191); Roewer 1942: 768
Eustala cameronensis Gertsch & Davis, 1936; Vogel 1970b: 4

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo

Time of activity. Male (“January-March”, September)

Type. Texas (male, Cameron Co., January-March 1936, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH)

[female unknown]

Etymology. locality (county)

***Eustala cepina* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

Eustala cepina Breene et al. 1993c: 11, 47, 104, mf (figs 156A-C); Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 404; Dondale et al. 2003: 271, mf, desc. (figs 622–631); Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1977a: 118, mf, desc. (figs 233–252, 286–290, 303–308, 316)

Distribution. Eastern ½ Texas; Archer, Brazos, Cameron, Clay, Colorado, Comanche, Dickens, Fayette (imm.), Hunt, Montague, Robertson, Throckmorton, Travis, Walker, Wichita, Willacy, Williamson

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard

Time of activity. Male (March – July); female (March – August)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, vegetation); (soil/woodland: tree, trees/shrubs, *Quercus buckleyi*)

Method. Beating [f]; cardboard band [f]; fogging [mf]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, field

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Eustala clavispina* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1889)**

Eustala clavispina Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1977a: 106, mf, desc. (figs 159–166, 176–177)

Eustala rosae Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935; Gertsch and Davis 1936: 14; Vogel 1970b: 4
[Texas records]

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo

Locality. Hoblitzelle Farms

Time of activity. Male (February)

Type. Guatemala, Vera Paz, Cubilguitz

Etymology. Latin, upper side of abdomen with claviform spines

Collection. TAMU

***Eustala conchlea* (McCook, 1888)**

Eustala conchlea [Levi 1977a: 122, mf, desc. (figs 269–279, 296, 312, 318)]

Distribution. Clay

Type. California

Etymology. Greek, shell-like

Collection. MSU

***Eustala devia* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)**

Eustala devia Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1977a: 101 [T], mf, desc. (figs 118–127)

Neosconella devia Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1958: 3061; Gertsch and Mulaik
1936b: 16, f, desc. (fig. 38); Vogel 1970b: 4

Aranea devia (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936); Roewer 1942: 860

Distribution. Hidalgo

Time of activity. Female (August)

Type. Texas (female, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, August 25, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, out of the way

***Eustala emertoni* (Banks, 1904)**

Eustala emertoni Dondale et al. 2003: 269, mf, desc. (figs 612–621); Jackman 1997: 161; Jackman et al. 2007: 199; Levi 1977a: 120, mf, desc. (figs 253–268, 291–295, 309–311, 317); Tugmon et al. 1990: 44

Distribution. Eastern 2/3 Texas; Archer, Bastrop, Bell, Bosque, Brazoria, Brazos, Brown, Cameron, Colorado, Denton, Hunt, Kaufman, Robertson, Travis, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lacuna Park, Lake Tawakoni State Park, Lick Creek Park, Nash Prairie, South Padre Island

Time of activity. Male (April – July, September – November); female (March – October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (grass: grass, grass marsh, grassland); (littoral: behind dune, dune vegetation, low dune grass); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest); (orchard: pecan); (plants: croton, miscellaneous vegetation, vegetation); (soil/woodland: woods, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (web: large spider web)

Method. Beating [f]; beating/sweeping [f]; D-Vac suction [f]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Genus *Gasteracantha* Sundevall, 1833

***Gasteracantha cancriformis* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Gasteracantha cancriformis Bonnet 1957: 1945; Brown 1974: 232; Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 18; Jackman 1997: 78, desc., 161 (photo 21m); Levi 1978: 437, mf, desc. (figs 69–84); Liao et al. 1984: 410; McCook 1893: 211; Marx 1890: 539; Petrunkevitch 1911: 343; Roth 1982: 11–2; Roth 1985: B-6–2, B-6–8; Roth 1994: 68; Taber and Fleenor 2003: 237; Taber and Fleenor 2005: 281; Vogel 1970b: 5; Yantis 2005: 197

Distribution. Eastern 2/3 Texas; Bastrop, Bell, Bexar, Brazoria, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Denton, Galveston, Gonzalez, Grimes, Harris, Hidalgo, Leon, McLennan, Nacogdoches, Sabine, San Patricio, Shelby, Travis, Van Zandt, Walker, Wharton, Wichita, Zapata

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Adriance Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Nash Prairie, Palmetto State Park, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (April, June – July, September – October); female (January – December)

Habitat. (grass: grassland); (littoral: sedge meadow); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [imm.] from *Chalybion californicum*); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bush, miscellaneous vegetation, vegetation); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, oak pine forest, post oak savanna, post oak woods [%: 85], re-vegetated site, trees, woods); (web: web near creek)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [f]; beating [mf]; beating/sweeping [f]; malaise trap [f]; sweeping [f]; uv light [m]

Type. Jamaica

Etymology. Latin, crab-like

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Note. Color variation of abdomen of female includes white, yellow, orange and red.

Genus *Gea* C. L. Koch, 1843

Gea heptagon (Hentz, 1850)

Gea heptagon Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Breene et al. 1993c: 11, 47, 101, mf (figs 146A-C); Brown 1974: 232; Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1985: 116; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1992: 3–4; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dean et al. 1987: 268; Dean et al. 1988: 285–286; Dondale et al. 2003: 151, mf, desc. (figs 314–322); Jackman 1997: 79, desc., 161; Kagan 1942: 37; Kagan 1943: 258; Kaston 1972: 143, desc. (fig. 320); Kaston 1978: 137, desc. (fig. 343); Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Levi 1968: 324, mf, desc. (figs 1–24); Nyffeler and Sterling 1994: 1295, 1298; Nyffeler et al. 1987c: 372; Nyffeler et al. 1988a: 55; Nyffeler et al. 1989: 374, 377; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 2; Rapp 1984: 5; Roth 1982: 11–2; Roth 1985: B-6–2, B-6–8; Roth 1994: 67; Vogel 1970b: 4; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 15

Distribution. East and south Texas; Brazos, Burleson, Caldwell, Colorado, Comal, Erath, Fayette, Fort Bend, Galveston, Houston, Howard, Jefferson, Kerr, Madison, Matagorda, McLennan, Nacogdoches, Nueces, Polk, San Patricio, Travis, Van Zandt, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Ellis Prison Unit, Lick Creek Park, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (March – November); female (March, May – September)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, rice); (grass: grassland, grassy and shrub area, pasture); (littoral: salt marsh area); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf]); (plants: Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, vegetation, yarrow, *Monarda citriodora*); (soil/woodland: forest, saltcedar, *Quercus virginiana*); (structures: indoors)

Method. Beating/sweeping [f]; D-Vac suction [f]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [imm.]; sweeping [mf]

Type. North Carolina and Alabama

Etymology. Greek, seven-sided

Collection. DMNS, MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Genus *Hypsosinga* Ausserer, 1871

Hypsosinga funebris (Keyserling, 1892)

Hypsosinga funebris Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 8, 13; Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dondale et al. 2003: 292, mf, desc. (figs 688–696); Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1975b: 273 [S]

Hypsosinga singaeformis (Scheffer, 1904); Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 37; Levi 1972: 246, mf, desc. (figs 58–71)

Distribution. Andrews, Atascosa, Bell, Bexar, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Carson, Fayette, Glasscock, Hidalgo, Howard, Kerr, Motley, Sterling, Uvalde, Val Verde

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Fort Hood, Garner State Park, NK Ranch, South Padre Island, Seminole Canyon State Park

Caves. Bell (Canyon Side Sink [Fort Hood])

Time of activity. Male (March 30–April 6, April – July, September); female (April – July, September)

Habitat. (grass: dune, grassland); (landscape features: cave); (littoral: dune, near playa); (plants: Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, roadside vegetation); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture, trees/shrubs)

Method. Beating [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Florida, Crescent City

Etymology. Latin, of a funeral

Collection. TAMU

Hypsosinga rubens (Hentz, 1847)

Hypsosinga rubens Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Breene et al. 1993c: 11, 47, 107, mf (figs 165A–C); Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dondale et al. 2003: 289, mf, desc. (figs 675–687); Jackman 1997: 161; Kaston 1978: 152, desc. (fig. 380); Levi 1972: 248 [S], mf, desc. (figs 72–88); Young and Edwards 1990: 15

Singa nigripes Keyserling, 1884; McCook 1893: 232; Marx 1890: 549

Araneus nigripes (Keyserling, 1884); Petrunkevitch 1911: 306

Distribution. North-central and central Texas; Aransas, Brazos, Brown, Erath, Fannin, Hunt, Kenedy, Montague, Montgomery, San Saba, Travis, Walker, Young

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Goose Island State Park, Jones State Forest, Lick Creek Park, NK Ranch

Time of activity. Male (March – May, August), female (March – June, August)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: juniper, woods, *Juniperus ashei*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [f]; hanging carrion trap [f]; pitfall trap [f]; sweeping [f]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, red

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Kaira* O. P.-Cambridge, 1889

Kaira alba (Hentz, 1850)

Kaira alba Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1977b: 216, mf, desc. (figs 117–129); Levi 1993c: 216, mf, desc. (figs 1- 2, 23–28)

Distribution. North-central and south Texas; Brazos, Denton, Hidalgo, Travis, Uvalde

Locality. Garner State Park, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (May, July)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: *Quercus virginiana*)

Method. Beating [m]; beating/sweeping [m]

Type. North Carolina

Etymology. Latin, white

Collection. TAMU

Kaira altiventer O. P.-Cambridge, 1889

Kaira altiventer Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1977b: 218, mf, desc. (figs 130–137); Levi 1993c: 213, mf, desc. (figs 3–22)

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo

Locality. Frontera Audubon

Time of activity. Male (March, August); female (December)

Habitat. (orchard: grapefruit, sour orange); (soil/woodland: low shrubs)

Type. Panama, Veragux

Etymology. Latin, high belly

Collection. TAMU

***Kaira hiteae* Levi, 1977**

Kaira hiteae Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1977b: 220, m, desc. (figs 138–140); Levi 1993c: 222, f, desc. (figs 82–85)

Distribution. Brazos, Cameron, Colorado, Dallas, Grayson, Travis

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, South Padre Island, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (July – August); female (September – November)

Habitat. (plants: vegetation)

Method. sweeping [f]

Type. Arkansas, Boston Mountains, Cove Creek Valley

Etymology. Person (The species is named after M. Hite, the collector of several specimens of this rare species, Levi 1993c).

Collection. MCZ, TAMU

Genus *Larinia* Simon, 1874***Larinia directa* (Hentz, 1847)**

Larinia directa Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Armstrong and Richman 2007: 395; Banks 1894: 8; Breene et al. 1993b: 647; Brown 1974: 232; Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1990: 404; Hoffmaster 1985: 627; Jackman 1997: 79, desc., 161; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Levi 1975a: 105 [T], mf, desc. (figs 1–12, 31, 34, 37–41); Young and Edwards 1990: 15

Drexelia directa (Hentz, 1847); Woods and Harrel 1976: 43

Distribution. Southern ½ Texas, west Texas; Archer, Bosque, Brazos, Brewster, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Erath, Fayette, Freestone, Goliad, Hidalgo, Hopkins, Howard, Hunt, Jefferson, Kenedy, Nacogdoches, Presidio, San Patricio, Victoria, Walker, Wichita, Willacy

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Lacuna Park, Lick Creek Park, Russell Farm, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Somerville Lake, South Padre Island, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (February – August, October, December); female (February – September)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts, rice, sugarcane); (littoral: dune); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (orchard: grapefruit, orange); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, vegetation, next to cotton field); (soil/woodland: saltcedar)

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap [mf]; moth pheromone trap [f]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. South Carolina and Alabama

Etymology. Latin, straight

Collection. DMNS, MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Genus *Larinioides* Caporiacco, 1934

***Larinioides cornutus* (Clerck, 1757)**

Larinioides cornutus Dondale et al. 2003: 184, mf, desc. (figs 395–401); Grasshoff 1983: 227 [T]; Guarisco 2008b: 5; Jackman 1997: 80, desc., 161; Jackman et al. 2007: 199; Roberts 2001: 48

Nuctenea cornuta (Clerck, 1757); Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Levi 1974: 306 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 61–62, 67–76, 94, 97–98, 110–111, 118–119, 126); Rapp 1984: 5

Araneus cornutus Clerck, 1757; Vogel 1970b: 3

Epeira strix Hentz, 1847; Jones 1936: 70

Distribution. Eastern 2/3 Texas; Archer, Baylor, Brown, Burnet, Clay, Comanche, Cooke, Dallas, Denton, Galveston, Grayson, Hood, Hunt, Lee, Palo Pinto, Potter, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Galveston Island State Park, Inks Lake State Park, Lake Somerville State Park [Nails Creek Unit], Lake Tawakoni State Park, Lakeside Park South, Proctor Lake, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (March – April, June, August – September, November); female (January – May, July – December)

Habitat. (grass: grassy and shrub area, pasture); (littoral: salt marsh area); (soil/woodland: sandy area, tree, under bark); (structures: house); (web: communal web, dead in web, large spider web)

Method. Beating [mf]; pitfall trap; sweeping

Type. Sweden

Etymology. Latin, referring to horn or projection

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Larinioides patagiatus* (Clerck, 1757)**

Larinioides patagiatus Dondale et al. 2003: 186, mf, desc. (figs 402–408); Grasshoff 1983: 227 [T]; Jackman 1997: 161

Nuctenea patagiata (Clerck, 1757); Levi 1974: 309, mf, desc. (figs 77–84, 100–102, 107, 112–113, 120–123, 127)

Distribution. South Texas

Type. Sweden

Etymology. Latin, gold-bordered

***Larinioides sclopetarius* (Clerck, 1757)**

Larinioides sclopetarius Grasshoff 1983: 227 [T]; Jackman 1997: 161

Nuctenea sclopetaria (Clerck, 1757) [Levi 1974: 310 [S], mf, desc. (figs 85–88, 103–104, 108, 114–115, 124–125, 128)]

Araneus sericatus Clerck, 1757; Brown 1974: 232

Distribution. Nacogdoches

Locality. Lake Rayburn

Time of activity. Male (August); female (August)

Type. Sweden

Etymology. Greek, pointed

Genus *Mangora* O. P.-Cambridge, 1889***Mangora calcarifera* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1904**

Mangora calcarifera Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1975a: 132, mf, desc. (figs 131–144); Levi 2005a: 150

Distribution. South Texas; Cameron

Time of activity. Male (March, September); female (October)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: palm grove)

Type. Guatemala, Petexbatún

Etymology. Latin, spur on palp

***Mangora fascialata* Franganillo, 1936**

Mangora fascialata Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Breene et al. 1993c: 11, 47, 102, mf (figs 150A–C); Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1975a: 128, mf, desc. (figs 110–117); Levi 2005a: 162

Distribution. South Texas; Brazos, Brewster, Comal, Coryell, Erath, Frio, Hidalgo, Uvalde

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Garner State Park, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (June – July); female (May – July)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (littoral: cane and mesquite along river); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. sweeping

Type. Cuba

Etymology. Latin, a band

Collection. TAMU

***Mangora gibberosa* (Hentz, 1847)**

Mangora gibberosa Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Breene et al. 1993c: 12, 47, 102, mf (figs 151A-C); Brown 1974: 232; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dean et al. 1988: 286; Dondale et al. 2003: 134, mf, desc. (figs 271–277); Hoffmaster 1985: 627; Jackman 1997: 161; Kagan 1942: 36; Kagan 1943: 258; Kaston 1978: 140, desc. (fig. 352); Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Levi 1975a: 130, mf, desc. (figs 118–130); Levi 2005a: 161; Nyffeler et al. 1988a: 55; Vogel 1970b: 4; Young and Edwards 1990: 15

Distribution. Eastern ½ Texas; Anderson, Bastrop, Brazos, Burleson, Cherokee, DeWitt, Erath, Fannin, Goliad, Gonzales, Henderson, Houston, Howard, Hunt, Kerr, Lavaca, Limestone, McLennan, Nacogdoches, Polk, Presidio, Rains, San Patricio, Travis, Uvalde, Van Zandt, Walker, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Bastrop State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Garner State Park, Lick Creek Park, Palmetto State Park, Riley Estate, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (May – November); female (April – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (grass: grass, grassland, meadow, pasture); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest in garage [f]); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation, roadside vegetation, vegetation, *Baccharis*); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna, saltcedar, willow)

Method. sweeping [mf]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, humped

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Mangora maculata* (Keyserling, 1865)**

Mangora maculata Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Dondale et al. 2003: 139, mf, desc. (figs 285–290); Henderson 2007: 65, 76, 79, 82; Jackman 1997: 161; Kaston 1978: 140, desc. (fig. 353); Levi 1975a: 122, mf, desc. (figs 58–68); Levi 1975a: 122

Distribution. Southeast Texas; Brazos, Comanche, Erath, Gonzales, Travis, Walker

Locality. Lick Creek Park, Nabor's Lake, Palmetto State Park

Time of activity. Male (May – August); female (June – July, July 15–August 15)

Habitat. (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (plants: vegetation); (soil/woodland: upland woods, woods, *Quercus buckleyi*)

Method. Beating [m]; pitfall trap [f]; sweeping [m]

Type. Maryland, Baltimore

Etymology. Latin, markings

Collection. TAMU

***Mangora placida* (Hentz, 1847)**

Mangora placida Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Brown 1974: 232; Dondale et al. 2003: 136, mf, desc. (figs 278–284); Jackman 1997: 161; Kaston 1972: 146, desc. (fig. 328); Kaston 1978: 140, desc. (fig. 351); Levi 1975a: 126, mf, desc. (figs 80–81, 90–101); Levi 2005a: 164

Distribution. Eastern 2/3 Texas; Bastrop, Brazos, Burleson, Comal, Erath, Fannin, Gonzales, Kerr, Montague, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Polk, Travis, Walker, Wichita

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Bastrop State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Jones State Forest, Lick Creek Park, Palmetto State Park, Sam Houston National Forest, Stubblefield Lake

Time of activity. Male (February – July), female (March – October)

Habitat. (littoral: creek bank, near creek, sedge meadow); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [imm.]); (orchard: pecan); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation, vegetation); (soil/woodland: brush, old field, trees, woods, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [mf]; beating/sweeping [f]; cardboard band [mf]; fogging [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, mild or gentle, placid

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Mangora spiculata* (Hentz, 1847)**

Mangora spiculata Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1975a: 125, mf, desc. (figs 82–89); Levi 2005a: 164

Distribution. East and south Texas; Hunt, Montgomery, Orange, Walker

Locality. Jones State Forest

Time of activity. Male (June, August); female (April, August)

Habitat. (plants: vegetation)

Method. sweeping [mf]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, a point

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Mastophora* Holmberg, 1876***Mastophora alvareztoroi* Ibarra & Jiménez, 2003**

Mastophora alvareztoroi Levi 2003: 360, mf, desc. (figs 296–307)

Distribution. Hidalgo

Locality. Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Female (December)

Type. Mexico, Chiapas, Rancho Alejandria, Municipio Estacion Juarez

Etymology. Person (The species was named after the collector, the late Miguel Alvarez del Toro, who dedicated his life to the study and protection of the Chiapas fauna and is the author of a book on Chiapas spiders, Levi 2003).

***Mastophora cornigera* (Hentz, 1850)**

Mastophora cornigera Gertsch 1955: 233, mf, desc. (figs 1–5, 37, 41–42); Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 2003: 344, mf, desc. (figs 169–182, 455); Liao et al. 1984: 410; Vogel 1970b: 4

Distribution. Brazos, Cameron, Duval, Galveston, Hidalgo, Robertson, San Patricio, Travis, Wilson

Locality. Frontera Audubon, Lick Creek Park, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (March – April, June – July, October – December); female (January – February, June – July, October, December)

Habitat. (orchard: grapefruit); (soil/woodland: scrub live oak, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [m]; beating/sweeping [m]; fogging [m]; sweeping [m]

Eggs/spiderlings. Brazos [eggsac collected July 24, 2002, hatched week of August 26, 34 males, 65 immatures]; Cameron [62 males, 64 immatures, emerged June; 63 males, 64 immatures, emerged February; eggsac collected February 10, 1980, hatch March 15, 18 males, 25 immatures]; Hidalgo [59 males, 70 immatures, emerged April] [TAMU]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, horned

Collection. TAMU

***Mastophora leucabulba* (Gertsch, 1955)**

Mastophora leucabulba Levi 2003: 358, mf, desc. (figs 288–295)

Agathostichus leucabulba Gertsch, 1955; Jackman 1997: 161

Agatostichus leucabulba Gertsch, 1955; Gertsch 1955: 250, f, desc. (figs 34, 38, 40); Roth 1982: 11–1; Roth 1985: B-6–3, B-6–8; Roth 1994: 68; Vogel 1967: 22; Vogel 1970b: 3

Distribution. Cameron, Duval, Hidalgo, Wilson

Locality. Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (April)

Type. Texas (female, Cameron Co., E of Harlingen, January–March, 1936, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, white bulbous processes on carapace

Collection. TAMU

***Mastophora phrynosoma* Gertsch, 1955**

Mastophora phrynosoma Bradley 2013: 96; Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 2003: 336, mf, desc. (figs 86–99, 449–450)

Distribution. Walker

Locality. Huntsville State Park

Time of activity. Female (September)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: bush, elm)

Type. North Carolina, Burlington

Etymology. Greek, toad-like

Collection. TAMU

***Mastophora stowei* Levi, 2003**

Mastophora stowei Levi 2003: 334, mf, desc. (figs 63–74, 447)

Distribution. Harrison

Time of activity. Female (July)

Type. Florida, Gainesville

Etymology. Person (The species is named after the collector, Mark Stowe, who has contributed much to our knowledge of *Mastophora*, Levi 2003).

Genus *Mecynogea* Simon, 1903***Mecynogea lemniscata* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

Mecynogea lemniscata Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Breene et al. 1993c: 12, 47, 105, mf (figs 158A-C); Dean and Sterling 1990: 404; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Jackman 1997: 80, desc., 161 (photo 21q); Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Levi 1980: 13 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 1–15); Roth 1982: 11–2; Roth 1985: B-6–4, B-6–9; Roth 1994: 69, 72; Yantis 2005: 197; Young and Edwards 1990: 15

Allepeira lemniscata (Walckenaer, 1841); Exline 1948: 311

Epeira basilica McCook, 1878; McCook 1878: 133; McCook 1889: 164

Hentzia basilica (McCook, 1878); Comstock 1912: 417; Comstock 1940: 431; McCook 1893: 244; Petrunkevitch 1911: 349; Vogel 1970b: 5

Argiope basilica McCook, 1878; Marx 1890: 541

Allepeira basilica (McCook, 1878); Bryant 1940: 358; Roewer 1942: 778

Mecynogea basilica (McCook, 1878); Brown 1974: 232

Distribution. Eastern 2/3 Texas; Archer, Bexar, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Comanche, Erath, Garza, Gonzales, Hidalgo, Houston, Howard, Hunt, Hutchinson, Nacogdoches, Sabine, Travis, Walker, Wichita

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Johnson Ranch, Lake Tawakoni State Park, Lick Creek Park, Palmetto State Park, Proctor Lake, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (May – July); female (May – August)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf in *Chalybion californicum*, f in *Sceliphron caementarium*]); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, pine woods [%: 99], saltcedar, willow, woods); (web: in web, web in oak tree)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; beating [m]; malaise trap [m]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, adorned with ribbons

Collection. MCZ, MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Genus *Metazygia* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1904***Metazygia wittfeldae* (McCook, 1894)**

Metazygia wittfeldae Armstrong and Richman 2007: 395; Breene et al. 1993c: 12, 47, 106, mf (figs 162A-C); Dean et al. 1982: 254; Guarisco 2008b: 5; Jackman 1997: 161; Jackman et al. 2007: 199; Kaston 1953: 190, desc. (fig. 467); Kaston 1972: 158, desc. (fig. 352); Kaston 1978: 150, desc. (fig. 376); Levi 1977a: 92, mf, desc. (figs 90–103); Levi 1995: 81; Rice 1986: 124; Young and Edwards 1990: 15

Distribution. Central, southeast and south Texas; Brazos, Burnet, Cameron, Dallas, Fort Bend, Goliad, Hood, Hunt, Lee, Montgomery, San Patricio, Walker, Washington

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Goliad State Park, Lake Buchanan, Lake Corpus Christi State Park, Lake Somerville State Park [Nails Creek Unit], Lake Tawakoni State Park, Lakeside Park South, Russell Farm

Time of activity. Male (March – April, June – August); female (March – May, July – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (web: large spider web)

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap [mf]

Type. Florida

Etymology. Person (after the late Miss Anna Wittfeld, of Merrit Island, Florida)

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Metazygia zilloides (Banks, 1898)

Metazygia zilloides Armstrong and Richman 2007: 395; Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Breene et al. 1993b: 647; Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1977a: 92, mf, desc. (figs 104–111); Levi 1995: 86; Rice 1986: 124

Distribution. Central and south Texas; Bell, Cameron, Hidalgo, Hunt, Lee, Montgomery, San Patricio, Starr, Travis, Willacy

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Frontera Audubon, Lake Corpus Christi State Park, Lake Somerville State Park [Nails Creek Unit], Russell Farm, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (March, October, December); female (March – April, July – December)

Habitat. (crops: sugarcane); (orchard: citrus, grapefruit, orange, sour orange); (web: large spider web)

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap [mf]

Type. Mexico, Tepic

Etymology. like *Zilla californica* Banks, 1896 = *Zygiella x-notata* (Clerck, 1758)

Collection. DMNS, MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Genus *Metepeira* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1903

Metepeira arizonica Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942

Metepeira arizonica Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1977b: 200, mf, desc. (figs 12–13, 39–46); Piel 2001: 66, mf, desc. (figs 206–212)

Distribution. West Texas; Brewster, Presidio

Locality. Big Bend National Park

Time of activity. Female (March)

Type. Arizona, Canyon Lake

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. MSU

Metepeira comanche Levi, 1977

Metepeira comanche Jackman 1997: 161; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Levi 1977b: 204, mf, desc. (figs 61–69); Piel 2001: 62, mf, desc. (figs 185–191)

Metepeira n. sp.; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523

Distribution. Widespread; Andrews, Archer, Bastrop, Baylor, Borden, Brewster, Collin, Crane, Gaines, Garza, Haskell, Howard, Jim Wells, Jones, Kent, Kimble, Kinney, Motley, Nacogdoches, Reagan, Taylor, Upton, Val Verde, Ward, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Seminole Canyon State Park

Time of activity. Male (February, April – July); female (February, May – July, September – November)

Habitat. (crops: guar); (grass: grass); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: juniper, saltcedar, tree, trees/shrubs); (web: in web)

Method. Beating [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Haskell Co., 9.7 km W O'Brien, February 3, 1971, C. E. Rogers, holotype, MCZ)

Etymology. Indian tribe (The name is a noun in apposition after the Indian tribe of the Texas plains, Levi 1977b).

Collection. DMNS, MCZ, MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Note. Levi 1977 lists Wells Co. but it is Jim Wells Co.

Metepeira foxi Gertsch & Ivie, 1936

Metepeira foxi Dondale et al. 2003: 320, mf, desc. (figs 749–757); Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1977b: 210, mf, desc. (figs 87–96)

Distribution. West Texas; Hudspeth

Time of activity. Female (May)

Type. Utah, Richfield

Etymology. Person

Collection. MCZ

***Metepeira labyrinthea* (Hentz, 1847)**

Metepeira labyrinthea Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Bradley 2013: 97; Brown 1974: 232; Dean and Sterling 1990: 405; Dondale et al. 2003: 317, mf, desc. (figs 740–748); Gertsch 1939b: 25; Jackman 1997: 81, desc., 161; Levi 1977b: 196, mf, desc. (figs 1–11, 14–20); Piel 2001: 14, 17; Roberts 2001: 49; Young and Edwards 1990: 15
Metepeira labyrinthica (Hentz, 1847); Reddell 1965: 170; Vogel 1970b: 4

Distribution. Widespread; Archer, Bosque, Brazos, Brewster, Brown, Comanche, Erath, Maverick, Nacogdoches, Potter, Sutton, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Chisos Mountains, Ellis Prison Unit, Lick Creek Park, Nabor's Lake, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Caves. Sutton (Felton Cave)

Time of activity. Male (May – August); female (May – August, October)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (landscape features: cave); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf]); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: trees, woods); (structures: indoors, porch); (web: in web, web in oak tree)

Method. Beating [m]; fogging [f]; suction trap [m]

Type. North Carolina and Alabama

Etymology. Greek, type of web

Collection. MSU, TAMU, TMM

***Metepeira minima* Gertsch, 1936**

Metepeira minima Armstrong and Richman 2007: 395; Gertsch 1936: 10, m, desc. (fig. 31); Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1977b: 206, mf, desc. (figs 70–77); Piel 2001: 82, mf, desc. (figs 278–285); Roewer 1942: 869; Vogel 1970b: 4

Distribution. South Texas; Bastrop, Cameron, Hidalgo, Kenedy

Locality. Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (May); female (October – November)

Method. Beating [f]; boll weevil pheromone trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, May 27, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, petite shape, small

Collection. DMNS, TAMU

Genus *Micrathena* Sundevall, 1833***Micrathena gracilis* (Walckenaer, 1805)**

Micrathena gracilis Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Bonnet 1957: 2868; Breene et al. 1993c: 12, 47, 100, mf (figs 144A–C); Brown 1974: 232; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dondale

et al. 2003: 146, mf, desc. (figs 299–306); Jackman 1997: 161; Jones 1936: 69; Levi 1978: 433, mf, desc. (figs 55–68); Taber and Fleenor 2005: 281 (fig. 12–11); Vogel 1970b: 5; Young and Edwards 1990: 15

Distribution. Eastern ½ Texas; Aransas, Archer, Bastrop, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Comanche, Dallas, Erath, Goliad, Gonzalez, Grayson, Hardin, Harris, Houston, Jim Wells, Liberty, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Red River, San Patricio, Travis, Walker (imm.), Wichita

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Buescher State Park, Decker's Prairie, Ellis Prison Unit, Goose Island State Park, Lick Creek Park, Nabor's Lake, Palmetto State Park

Time of activity. Male (May – July); female (January, May – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (grass: pasture); (littoral: along creek, creek bank, on tree fungus and marsh edge); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [pen f] *Chalybion californicum*); (soil/woodland: forest, woods, *Quercus buckleyi*); (web: web by creek)

Method. Beating/sweeping [mf]; sweeping [m]

Type. Carolina (of 1805)

Etymology. Latin, slender

Collection. DMNS, MCZ, MSU, TAMU

Micrathena mitrata (Hentz, 1850)

Micrathena mitrata Brown 1974: 232; Dondale et al. 2003: 148, mf, desc. (figs 307–313); Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1978: 428, mf, desc. (figs 28–40); Levi 1985: 486

Distribution. East Texas; Nacogdoches, Sabine

Time of activity. Female (October)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest); (web: web near creek)

Method. Malaise trap [f]

Type. North Carolina and Alabama

Etymology. Latin, abdomen above resembles a bishop's mitre

Collection. TAMU

Micrathena sagittata (Walckenaer, 1841)

Micrathena sagittata Breene et al. 1993c: 12, 47, 100, mf (figs 145A–C); Brown 1974: 232; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dondale et al. 2003: 143, mf, desc. (figs 291–298); Jackman 1997: 81, desc., 161 (photo 21a); Kaston 1972: 139, desc. (fig. 311); Kaston 1978: 133, desc. (fig. 334); Levi 1978: 430, mf, desc. (figs 41–54); Magalhaes and Santos 2012: 52; Taber and Fleenor 2005: 281 (fig. 12–10); Vogel 1970b: 5

Distribution. Central, east and south Texas; Brazos, Cameron, Gonzales, Hardin, Hidalgo, Nacogdoches, Walker

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Frontera Audubon, Palmetto State Park, Resaca de la Palma State Park, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (June – August, October – November); female (April – May, August, October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (littoral: near creek, wetlands); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [imm.]); (orchard: grapefruit); (soil/woodland: palm forest, woods)

Method. Beating [f]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, arrow- (head) like

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Neoscona* Simon, 1864

Neoscona arabesca (Walckenaer, 1841)

Neoscona arabesca Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Armstrong and Richman 2007: 395; Berman and Levi 1971: 474 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 1–3, 5–6, 8, 10, 14–42, 125–126); Bonnet 1958: 3055; Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Breene et al. 1993b: 647; Breene et al. 1993c: 12, 47, 106, mf (figs 164A–C); Breene et al. 1994: 8; Brown 1974: 232; Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 17; Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 405; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dean et al. 1987: 268; Dean et al. 1988: 285–286; Dondale et al. 2003: 171, mf, desc. (figs 363–371); Hoffmaster 1985: 627; Jackman 1997: 82, desc., 161 (photo 21t); Li 1990: 137, 142, 144; Liao et al. 1984: 410; Nyffeler and Sterling 1994: 1295, 1298; Nyffeler et al. 1987a: 357; Nyffeler et al. 1989: 374, 377; Nyffeler et al. 1992a: 1181; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 2; Rapp 1984: 5; Rice 1986: 124; Vogel 1970b: 4; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 15

Epeira arabesca Walckenaer, 1841; McCook 1893: 148; Marx 1890: 542

Epeira trivittata Keyserling, 1864; Jones 1936: 70

Araneus trivittatus (Keyserling, 1864); Jones 1936: 70

Neoscona minima F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1904; Bonnet 1958: 3058; Brown 1974: 233; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 20, m (fig. 30); Kagan 1942: 27; Kagan 1943: 258; Vogel 1970b: 4; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43

Aranea minima (F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1904); Roewer 1942: 847

Distribution. Widespread; Atascosa, Bee, Brazoria, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Collin, Colorado, Comanche, Dallas, Erath, Falls, Fannin, Fayette, Galveston, Gillespie, Hays, Henderson, Hidalgo, Houston, Hunt, Jefferson, Jim Wells, Matagorda, McLennan, Montague, Nacogdoches, Polk, Rains, Robertson, San Patricio, Travis, Victoria, Walker, Webb, Wichita, Willacy, Williamson

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Galveston Island State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lake Corpus Christi State Park, Lake Tawakoni

State Park, Lick Creek Park, Proctor Lake, Ramsey Prison Farm, Resaca de la Palma State Park, Russell Farm, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (January – December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (crops: corn, cotton, peanuts, rice, sugarcane, watermelon); (grass: grass, grassland, grassy and shrub area, pasture); (littoral: salt marsh area); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf], nest of *Chalybion californicum*); (orchard: citrus, orange, pecan, tangerine, Valley lemon); (plants: bluebonnets, croton, garden, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, pepper, roadside vegetation, *Hibiscus* sp., *Monarda citriodora*); (soil/woodland: brushy area, hibiscus, mesquite, oak, post oak savanna); (structures: fence next to cotton field)

Method. Beating [mf]; boll weevil pheromone trap [mf]; cardboard band [mf]; D-Vac suction [mf]; fogging [mf]; pitfall trap [f]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Spanish, Arabic-like pattern

Collection. DMNS, MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Neoscona crucifera (Lucas, 1838)

Neoscona crucifera Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Dondale et al. 2003: 173, mf, desc, (figs 372–377); Guarisco 2008b: 5; Jackman 1997: 161; Jackman et al. 2007: 199; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Levi 1993a: 231 [S]; Roberts 2001: 49; Yantis 2005: 197
Neoscona hentzii (Keyserling, 1864); Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Berman and Levi 1971: 478, mf, desc. (figs 51–58, 128); Hoffmaster 1985: 627

Distribution. Widespread; Archer, Bastrop, Bell, Brazos, Brown, Clay, Comanche, Erath, Gillespie, Howard, Hunt, Leon, Nacogdoches, Potter, Presidio, Robertson, Runnels, San Patricio, Tarrant, Tom Green, Travis, Walker, Washington, Wheeler, Wichita

Locality. Big Bend Ranch State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lake Tawakoni State Park, Riley Estate, Stubblefield Lake Recreation Area, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Welder Wildlife Refuge, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (April, July – October); female (June – November)

Habitat. (littoral: palmetto-cypress swamp); (orchard: pecan, pecan orchard); (soil/woodland: juniper, post oak woods [%: 90], saltcedar, wetland/woodland park); (structures: bedroom, outside house, under house eave); (web: in web, in web in woods, large spider web, on web in bosque, web under eave of house)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [f]; beating [mf]; black light trap [m]; cardboard band [f]; fogging [mf]; suction trap [f]; tile trap [m]

Eggs/spiderlings. Comanche [eggsac laid June 1, 2001, hatched July 12; 533 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Canary Islands

Etymology. Latin, cross-bearing

Collection. DMNS, MSU, NMSU, TAMU

***Neoscona domiciliorum* (Hentz, 1847)**

Neoscona domiciliorum Berman and Levi 1971: 477, mf, desc. (figs 43–50, 127); Jackman 1997: 161; Kaston 1972: 157, desc. (fig. 350); Kaston 1978: 149, desc. (fig. 374); Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 15

Distribution. Central and east Texas; Cameron, Hidalgo, Jefferson, Montgomery, Runnels, Travis, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Frontera Audubon

Caves. Williamson (Williams Cave)

Time of activity. Male (November); female (June, October – November)

Habitat. (crops: rice); (grass: grass); (landscape features: cave); (littoral: flood plain); (orchard: grapefruit, Valley lemon); (soil/woodland: trees/shrubs)

Method. Beating [f]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, refers to a house

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Neoscona nautica* (L. Koch, 1875)**

Neoscona nautica Berman and Levi 1971: 498 [S], mf, desc. (figs 13, 111–120, 132); Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1993a: 228

Epeira volucripes Keyserling, 1885; Marx 1890: 548

Distribution. Central Texas; Galveston, Travis

Time of activity. Male (September); female (August – September)

Habitat. (structures: warehouse)

Type. Sudan

Etymology. Greek, for sailor

Collection. MCZ, TAMU

***Neoscona oaxacensis* (Keyserling, 1864)**

Neoscona oaxacensis Berman and Levi 1971: 486 [S], mf, desc. (figs 4, 9, 11, 78–90, 129); Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 8, 16 (photo 14); Jackman 1997: 83, 161, desc.; Kaston 1972: 157, desc. (fig. 351); Kaston 1978: 149, desc. (fig. 375); Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Roberts 2001: 49; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Young and Edwards 1990: 15
Neoscona vertebrata (McCook, 1888); Kagan 1942: 26; Kagan 1943: 258

Distribution. Western 2/3 Texas; Archer, Bastrop, Bell, Borden, Brazos, Brewster, Burleson, Carson, Clay, Coleman, Ector, Fisher, Guadalupe, Hidalgo, Howard, Hunt,

Kendall, Lubbock, Martin, McLennan, Montague, Potter, Presidio, Randall, Reagan, Scurry, Upton, Ward, Wichita, Wilbarger

Locality. Lake Thomas, Palo Duro Canyon State Park, Pantex Lake (edge), Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (June – October); female (February, June – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, guar); (grass: grass, shrubs and tall grass); (orchard: pecan, pecan orchard); (littoral: near playa); (plants: roadside vegetation, vegetation, *Baccharis*); (soil/woodland: juniper, saltcedar, trees/shrubs)

Method. Beating [m]; D-Vac suction [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Mexico, Oaxaca

Etymology. locality (Mexican state)

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, TTU

Neoscona utahana (Chamberlin, 1919)

Neoscona utahana Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Berman and Levi 1971: 485 [S], mf, desc. (figs 68–77, 135); Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Breene et al. 1993b: 647; Breene et al. 1993c: 13, 47, 106, mf (figs 163A–C); Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Hoffmaster 1985: 627; Jackman 1997: 161; Young and Edwards 1990: 15

Neoscona eximia Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1958: 3058; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 19, mf, desc. (fig. 32); Kagan 1942: 28; Kagan 1943: 258; Vogel 1970b: 4
Aranea eximia (Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936); Roewer 1942: 860

Distribution. Widespread; Brazos, Cameron, Erath, Hidalgo, McLennan, Nueces, San Patricio, Travis, Walker, Winkler

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (July – August); female (June, August – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, sugarcane); (orchard: citrus); (structures: under house eave)

Method. suction trap [m]

Type. Utah, Fillmore

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. DMNS, TAMU

Genus *Ocrepeira* Marx, 1883

Ocrepeira ectypa (Walckenaer, 1841)

Ocrepeira ectypa Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1993b: 56 [T]

Wixia ectypa (Walckenaer, 1841); Bonnet 1959: 4828; Vogel 1970b: 4 [Levi 1976: 380 [S], mf, desc. (figs 88–100, 110, 113, 123)]

Wixia infumata (Hentz, 1850); Jones 1936: 70

Distribution. Cameron, Dallas

Locality. Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Female (October)

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Greek, carved

Collection. TAMU

***Ocrepeira georgia* (Levi, 1976)**

Ocrepeira georgia Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1993b: 56 [T]

Wixia georgia Levi, 1976; Dean and Eger 1986: 141 [Levi 1976: 382, mf, desc. (figs 101–109, 111, 114, 124)]

Distribution. Bandera, Brazos, Cameron, Hidalgo, Travis

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Lost Maples State Park

Time of activity. Male (April, May, October); female (April – May, October)

Habitat. (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush); (soil/woodland: brushy area, savanna with native grasses, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [f]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Georgia, Athens

Etymology. locality (The specific name is a noun in apposition after the state of the type locality, Levi, 1976).

Collection. TAMU

***Ocrepeira globosa* (F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1904)**

Ocrepeira globosa Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1993b: 75 [T], f, desc. (figs 36–40)

Wixia globosa F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1904; Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Levi 1976: 382, f, desc. (figs 116–120)

Distribution. Brown, Dallas, Erath

Time of activity. Female (October – November)

Habitat. (plants: vegetation)

Method. suction trap [f]

Type. Mexico, Guerrero, Tepetlapa
[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, globe or ball-like

Collection. MCZ, MSU, TAMU

***Ocrepeira redempta* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)**

Ocrepeira redempta Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1993b: 84 [T], mf, desc. (figs 88–93)
Aranea redempta Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 18, f, desc. (fig. 39); Roewer 1942: 862
Araneus redemptus Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1955: 581; Vogel 1970b: 3
Neoscona redempta (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936); Berman and Levi 1971: 499, f, desc. (figs 121–124)

Distribution. Hidalgo

Time of activity. Female (October)

Type. Texas (female, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, October 10, 1935, C. Rutherford, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, redeemed

Genus *Scoloderus* Simon, 1887***Scoloderus nigriceps* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)**

Scoloderus nigriceps Bradley 2013: 100; Traw 1996: 64 [S], mf, desc. (figs 18–26)
Scoloderus cordatus (Taczanowski, 1879); Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1976: 386, mf, desc. (figs 126–136); Roth 1982: 11–2; Roth 1985: B-6–3, B-6–8; Roth 1994: 68

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo

Locality. Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Female (February, April)

Type. Mexico, Teapa

Etymology. Latin, markings on abdomen

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Singa* C. L. Koch, 1836***Singa eugeni* Levi, 1972**

Singa eugeni [Levi 1972: 236, mf, desc. (figs 25–34)]

Distribution. Jim Wells

Type. Wisconsin, Iowa Co.

Etymology. Person (The species is named after arachnologist Count Eugen Keyserling, Levi 1972).

Collection. MSU

Singa keyserlingi* McCook, 1894Singa keyserlingi* [Levi 1972: 232, mf, desc. (figs 9–24)]**Distribution.** Bee**Type.** Missouri, St. Louis**Etymology.** Person (The species is named after arachnologist Count Eugen Keyserling)**Collection.** MSU***Singa* sp.***Singa* Brown 1974: 233; Jones 1936: 70; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523**Distribution.** Nacogdoches, Rolling Plains**Habitat.** (crops: guar); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f])**Genus *Verrucosa* McCook, 1888*****Verrucosa arenata* (Walckenaer, 1841)***Verrucosa arenata* Brown 1974: 233; Jackman 1997: 161; Kaston 1978: 143, desc. (fig. 359); Levi 1976: 358, mf, desc. (figs 1–11); Lise et al. 2015: 11, mf, desc. (figs 8–38); Rapp 1984: 5; Roth 1982: 11–2; Roth 1985: B-6–6, B-6–11; Roth 1994: 69; Vogel 1970b: 4**Distribution.** Eastern ½ Texas; Bastrop, Brazos, Galveston, Gonzalez, Grayson, Nacogdoches, Sabine, San Jacinto, Tyler, Walker**Locality.** Buescher State Park, Galveston Island State Park, Kirby State Forest, Lick Creek Park, Palmetto State Park, Stubblefield Lake Recreation Area**Time of activity.** Male (May – August); female (May – July, September – November)**Habitat.** (littoral: near creek, salt marsh, sedge meadow); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf]); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, tree, woods)**Method.** Beating [m]; beating/sweeping [f]; Lindgren funnel trap [m]; malaise trap [m]**Type.** Georgia**Etymology.** Latin, sandy**Collection.** DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Genus *Wagneriana* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1904***Wagneriana tauricornis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1889)**

Wagneriana tauricornis Bradley 2013: 102; Jackman 1997: 161; Levi 1976: 370, mf, desc. (figs 57–73); Roth 1982: 11–2; Roth 1985: B-6–5, B-6–11; Roth 1994: 69

Distribution. Southeast and south Texas; Brooks, Cameron, DeWitt, Hidalgo

Locality. Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (July); female (September – November)

Habitat. (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: ebony-guayacan association)

Method. pitfall trap [f]; sweeping [m]

Type. Guatemala

Etymology. Latin, bull-horned

Collection. TAMU

Family Caponiidae Simon, 1890**Genus *Orthonops* Chamberlin, 1924*****Orthonops lapanus* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940**

Orthonops lapanus Broussard and Horner 2006: 253; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 324, mf, desc. (fig. 16); Jackman 1997: 161; Platnick 1995: 15, mf, desc. (figs 36–38); Richman et al. 2011a: 46; Vogel 1967: 32; Vogel 1970b: 5

Orthonops gertschi Chamberlin, 1928; Gertsch 1935a: 31; Roewer 1942: 316; Vogel 1970b: 5 [Texas records]

Distribution. Brewster, Hays, Hidalgo, Kerr, Presidio, Starr, Travis, Webb

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Big Bend Ranch State Park, Chihuahuan desert, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains, Dalquest Research Site, La Mesa Ranch, Raven Ranch

Caves. Travis (Dobie Shelter)

Time of activity. Male (January, June, August – November); female (January – February, May – June, August – December)

Habitat. (landscape features: under rock); (soil/woodland: *Juniperus* managed plot, leaf litter, upland deciduous forest)

Method. Flight intercept trap on ground [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Starr Co., 3 miles E Rio Grande City, January 21, 1939, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, with shorter legs

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU, TMM

Genus *Tarsonops* Chamberlin, 1924***Tarsonops systematicus* Chamberlin, 1924**

Tarsonops systematicus Bond and Taylor 2013: 60; Comstock 1940: 305, desc.; Gertsch 1935a: 31, f (fig. 35); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 324; Jackman 1997: 161; Ubick 2005a: 76 (fig. 18.10); Vogel 1970b: 5 [Chamberlin 1924b: 601, f, desc. (fig. 37)]

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo, Llano, Starr, Webb

Locality. Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (February – March); female (January – February, July, September – November)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: dense coastal brush)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Mexico, Sonora, San Pedro Bay

Etymology. Greek, systematic

Collection. TAMU

Family Clubionidae Wagner, 1887

Note. Species incorrectly reported from Texas

Clubiona johnsoni Gertsch, 1941; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 16 [not in Texas]

Clubiona plumbi Gertsch, 1941; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 16 [not in Texas]

Clubiona riparia L. Koch, 1866; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 16 [not in Texas]

Genus *Clubiona* Latreille, 1804***Clubiona abboti* L. Koch, 1866**

Clubiona abboti Bonnet 1956: 1107; Breene et al. 1993c: 14, 47, 85, mf (figs 99A-B); Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 405; Dondale and Redner 1982: 41, mf, desc. (figs 45–42–45, 47); Gertsch 1941b: 15, mf (figs 32–36); Henderson 2007: 61, 76, 79, 82; Jackman 1997: 161; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 2; Vogel 1970b: 5

Clubiona abbotti L. Koch, 1866; Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 8, 16; Jones 1936: 69; Rapp 1984: 7; Young and Edwards 1990: 16

Clubiona abbotii abbotii L. Koch, 1866; Edwards 1958: 417, mf, desc. (figs 42–43, 83, 181–182, 236)

Clubiona abboti abboti L. Koch, 1866; Vogel 1970b: 5

Distribution. Brazos, Brewster, Burleson, Carson, Colorado, Comal, Dallas, Delta, Erath, Floyd, Freestone, Galveston, Goliad, Harris, Jefferson, Kerr, Liberty, Nueces, Orange, Robertson, Travis, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, Zilker Park

Time of activity. Male (January, May – December); female (February, April – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass, grassland, grassy and shrub area); (littoral: near playa, near water); (orchard: pecan); (plants: *Monarda citriodora*); (soil/ woodland: post oak woodland)

Method. cardboard band [mf]; D-Vac suction [mf]; fogging [f]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [m]; sweeping

Type. Maryland, Baltimore

Etymology. Person (naturalist)

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Clubiona adjacens Gertsch & Davis, 1936

Clubiona adjacens Bonnet 1956: 1108; Edwards 1958: 408, m, desc. (figs 54–55, 160); Gertsch 1941b: 8, m (figs 30–31); Gertsch and Davis 1936: 19, m, desc. (fig. 35); Jackman 1997: 161; Roewer 1955: 513; Vogel 1970b: 5

Distribution. Cameron

Time of activity. Male (May)

Type. Texas (male, Cameron Co., May 1–2, 1936, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH) [female unknown]

Etymology. Latin, species closely related to *Clubiona abboti* L. Koch, 1866

Clubiona catawba Gertsch, 1941

Clubiona catawba Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean and Sterling 1990: 405; Dean et al. 1988: 287; Dondale and Redner 1982: 53, mf, desc. (figs 68–71); Edwards 1958: 426, mf, desc. (figs 76–77, 92, 194, 244); Jackman 1997: 162; Vogel 1970b: 5

Distribution. Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Gillespie, Goliad, Houston, Starr, Travis, Victoria, Walker

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Ellis Prison Unit, Lick Creek Park, South Padre Island

Time of activity. Male (May – October); female (January, April, August)

Habitat. (grass: dunes, grassland, pasture); (plants: bluebonnets); (soil/woodland: forest, live oak forest, post oak savanna, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Tennessee, Kingston

Etymology. Indian tribe

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Clubiona kagani Gertsch, 1941

Clubiona kagani Dean and Sterling 1990: 405; Edwards 1958: 425, f, desc. (figs 89, 200, 243); Gertsch 1941b: 6, f, desc. (fig. 16); Irungu 2007: 30; Jackman 1997: 162; Kagan 1942: 57 (desc.); Kagan 1943: 258; Roewer 1955: 515; Vogel 1967: 34; Vogel 1970b: 5; Young and Edwards 1990: 16

Distribution. Harris, Hidalgo, McLennan, Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit

Time of activity. Female (March 30–April 5, July)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton)

Method. pitfall trap [f]; suction trap [f]

Type. Texas (female, McLennan Co., Riesel, July 26, 1940, M. Kagan, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (collector)

Collection. TAMU

Clubiona kiowa Gertsch, 1941

Clubiona kiowa Edwards 1958: 428, mf, desc. (figs 62–63, 90, 186, 245); Gertsch 1941b: 12, m, desc. (figs 23–24); Jackman 1997: 162; Pfannenstiel 2008a: 204; Roewer 1955: 515; Vogel 1967: 35; Vogel 1970b: 5

Distribution. Cameron, Colorado, Dallas, Hidalgo

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (April 28–May 5, June – August); female (April 28–May 5, May – June, August – September)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, soybean); (orchard: grapefruit, sour orange, tangerine)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]; sweeping [m]

Type. Texas (male, Dallas Co., Dallas, 1936, J. H. Robinson, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Indian tribe

Collection. TAMU

***Clubiona maritima* L. Koch, 1867**

Clubiona maritima Dondale and Redner 1982: 35, mf, desc. (figs 38–41); Edwards 1958: 432 [S], mf, desc. (figs 131–133, 139, 180, 214); Jackman 1997: 162; Jones 1936: 69; Pfannenstiel 2008a: 204; Vogel 1970b: 5

Clubiona transversa Bryant, 1936; Bonnet 1956: 1161; Bryant 1936: 97, f, desc. (fig. 8); Jones 1936: 69; Roewer 1955: 518

Distribution. Archer, Cameron, Dallas, Hidalgo

Locality. White Rock Lake

Time of activity. Male (June); female (March, June)

Habitat. (crops: cotton)

Type. Virgin Islands, St. Thomas

Etymology. Latin, maritime

Collection. MCZ, MSU, TAMU

***Clubiona pygmaea* Banks, 1892**

Clubiona pygmaea Dondale and Redner 1982: 34, mf, desc. (figs 34–37); Edwards 1958: 392, mf, desc. (figs 97–98, 135, 173, 226); Jackman 1997: 162; Vogel 1970b: 6

Distribution. Hidalgo

Type. New York, Ithaca, Fall Creek

Etymology. Latin, pygmy

Genus *Elaver* O. P.-Cambridge, 1898***Elaver chisosa* (Roddy, 1966)**

Elaver chisosa Brescovit et al. 1994: 36 [T]; Jackman 1997: 162

Clubionoides chisosa Roddy, 1966; Roddy 1966: 401, f, desc. (fig. 5); Vogel 1967: 36; Vogel 1970b: 6

Distribution. Brewster

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains

Time of activity. Female (September)

Type. Texas (female, Brewster Co., Big Bend National Park, Chisos Mountains, September 28, 1950, W. J. Gertsch, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (Chisos Mountains)

***Elaver dorotheae* (Gertsch, 1935)¹**

Elaver dorotheae Brescovit et al. 1994: 36 [T, spelling]; Jackman 1997: 162

Clubiona dorothea Gertsch, 1935; Roewer 1955: 514

Clubiona dorotheae Gertsch, 1935; Bonnet 1956: 1122; Gertsch 1935b: 12, f, desc. (fig. 25)

Clubionoides dorothea (Gertsch, 1935); Edwards 1958: 381, mf, desc. (figs 22, 34–36, 208); Vogel 1970b: 6

Distribution. Hidalgo

Time of activity. Female (“September–December”)

Type. Texas (female, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, September–December 1933, S. Muilaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (first name of collector’s wife, Dorothea)

***Elaver excepta* (L. Koch, 1866)**

Elaver excepta Brescovit et al. 1994: 36 [T]; Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Jackman 1997: 162; Yantis 2005: 200

Clubionoides excepta (L. Koch, 1866); Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Brown 1974: 233; Dondale and Redner 1982: 98, mf, desc. (figs 7, 178–181); Edwards 1958: 377, mf, desc. (figs 19, 31–33, 211); Vogel 1970b: 6

Elaver expecta (L. Koch, 1866); Trevino 2014: 11

Distribution. Bell, Brazos, Cameron, Comal, Denton, Erath, Gonzales, Harris, Hidalgo, Hunt, Kaufman, Kerr, Madison, Nacogdoches, Robertson, Sabine, Walker, Webb

Locality. Holmes Pecan Orchard, Huntsville State Park, Lake Tawakoni State Park, Lick Creek Park, Parson’s Slough, Riley Estate

Time of activity. Male (March – July, July 24–August 6, September – October); female (January, March – October)

Habitat. (grass: short grass, sandy-prairie grass, tall grass prairie); (littoral: sedge meadow); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: beech magnolia forest, leaf litter, old field, post oak woods [%: 76], sandy area, sandy by water, tree, upland deciduous forest); (structures: bedroom ceiling, on [wall, wall in house])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [f]; beating [f]; cardboard band [mf]; flight intercept trap on ground [m]; malaise trap [mf]; pitfall trap [m]

Type. Maryland, Baltimore

Etymology. Latin, to exclude

Collection. DMNS, MCZ, MSU, TAMU

¹ *Elaver dorotheae* (Gertsch, 1935) is a synonym of *Elaver wheeleri* (Roewer, 1933) see Saturnino and Bonaldo (2015).

***Elaver mulaiki* (Gertsch, 1935)**

Elaver mulaiki Brescovit et al. 1994: 37 [T]; Jackman 1997: 162

Clubiona mulaiki Gertsch, 1935; Bonnet 1956: 1135; Gertsch 1935b: 11, mf, desc. (figs 22–24); Roewer 1955: 516

Clubionoides mulaiki (Gertsch, 1935); Edwards 1958: 379, mf, desc. (figs 20, 24–26, 207); Vogel 1970b: 6

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr

Locality. Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (September); female (February)

Habitat. (orchard: grapefruit)

Type. Texas (female, Hidalgo Co., 7 miles E Edinburg, February 8, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (collector)

Collection. TAMU

***Elaver texana* (Gertsch, 1933)**

Elaver texana Brescovit et al. 1994: 37 [T]; Jackman 1997: 162

Clubiona texana Gertsch, 1933; Bonnet 1956: 1160; Gertsch 1933c: 7, f, desc. (fig. 16); Roewer 1955: 517

Clubionoides texana (Gertsch, 1933); Edwards 1958: 380, mf, desc. (figs 23, 27–30, 210); Rapp 1984: 7; Vogel 1970b: 6

Distribution. Cameron, Galveston, Hidalgo, Nueces, Starr

Locality. Frontera Audubon, Laguna Madre

Time of activity. Male (October); female (January)

Habitat. (orchard: grapefruit, orange)

Type. Texas (female, Cameron Co., Brownsville, January 3–11, 1928, Lutz, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. TAMU

Family Corinnidae Karsch, 1880

Note. *Phrurolithus*, *Phruronellus*, *Phrurotimpus* and *Scotinella* transferred to Phrurolithidae (Ramírez 2014: 342). *Meriola* and *Trachelas* transferred to Trachelidae (Ramírez 2014: 342).

Note. Species incorrectly reported from Texas

Castianeira cingulata (C. K. Koch, 1842) [not in Texas]

Thargalia zonoria Hentz, 1847; Marx 1890: 514 [not in Texas]

Genus *Castianeira* Keyserling, 1879

***Castianeira alteranda* Gertsch, 1942**

Castianeira alteranda Agnew et al. 1985: 4, 10; Jackman 1997: 162; Young and Edwards 1990: 16 [Reiskind 1969: 206, mf, desc. (figs 66–69, 83)]

Distribution. Brazos, Coryell, Erath, Knox, Williamson

Locality. Stiles Farm Foundation, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (May, July – September); female (May, July – August, September 28–October 5, October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture); (structures: indoors)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Erath [29 eggs in eggsac] [TAMU]

Type. Montana, Hamilton

Etymology. Latin, similar in coloration and general appearance to *Castianeira amoena* (C. L. Koch, 1841)

Collection. FSCA, MSU, TAMU

***Castianeira amoena* (C. L. Koch, 1841)**

Castianeira amoena Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Broussard and Horner 2006: 253; Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Jackman 1997: 112, 162; Kaston 1972: 227, desc. (fig. 511); Kaston 1978: 218, desc. (fig. 557); Petrunkevitch 1911: 452; Reiskind 1969: 204 [S], mf, desc. (figs 70–73, 84–85); Richman et al. 2011a: 47; Yantis 2005: 66, 196, 199; Young and Edwards 1990: 16

Thargalia amoena C. L. Koch, 1847; Marx 1890: 513

Distribution. Eastern 2/3 Texas; Brazos, Comanche, Cooke, Coryell, Erath, Grimes, Hidalgo, Houston, Leon, Madison, Parker, Presidio, Robertson, Travis, Uvalde

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, Riley Estate

Time of activity. Male (June – September, December); female (July – November)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (grass: grass); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: leaf litter, pine woods [%: 74], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 60, 76, 80, 100], sandy area, woods, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: in building, indoors)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; pitfall trap [mf] (in sand [m]) sweeping [f]; tile trap [m]

Eggs/spiderlings. Erath [21 eggs in eggsac] [TAMU]

Type. Carolina (of 1841)

Etymology. Latin, lovely

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Castianeira crocata (Hentz, 1847)

Castianeira crocata Breene et al. 1993c: 13, 47, 83, mf (figs 92A-B); Jackman 1997: 112, 162; Reiskind 1969: 200, mf, desc. (figs 44–45, 56); Roberts 2001: 50 [male probably *floridana* (Banks, 1904)]; [Reiskind 1969: 201, m, desc. (figs 42–43, 59); page 200 – male of *C. floridana* probably very close to *crocata*]; [Reiskind 1981: 173, m (fig. 3)]

Distribution. Southeast and south Texas; Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Clay, Colorado, Coryell, Kenedy, Lubbock, Montague, Potter, Williamson

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Kenedy Ranch, Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Stiles Farm Foundation, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (July 28–August 8); female (April – August)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, saffron-yellow

Collection. MSU, TAMU, TTU

Castianeira cubana (Banks, 1926)

Castianeira cubana Jackman 1997: 162; Reiskind 1969: 247 [S], mf, desc. (figs 216–219, 276)

Myrmecotypus cubanus Banks, 1926; Bonnet 1957: 3020; Bryant 1933: 190, f, desc. (pl. 4, figs 43, 45); Bryant 1940: 445; Comstock 1940: 592; Roewer 1955: 634

Distribution. Cameron, Kenedy

Locality. Kenedy Ranch, Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (April); female (October)

Habitat. (littoral: dense coastal brush, sand dune under live oak)

Method. Beating [f]; yellow pan trap [m]

Type. Cuba, Soledad

Etymology. locality (country)

Collection. TAMU

***Castianeira descripta* (Hentz, 1847)**

Castianeira descripta Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Breene et al. 1993b: 647; Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 8, 16 (photo 15); Dondale and Redner 1982: 114, mf, desc. (figs 211–217); Jackman 1997: 112, desc., 162 (photo 34d); Kaston 1972: 226, desc. (fig. 508); Kaston 1978: 217, desc. (fig. 554); Reiskind 1969: 208, mf, desc. (figs 88–91, 121); Trevino 2014: 11; Vogel and Durden 1972: 1; Young and Edwards 1990: 16

Distribution. East, central, and south Texas; Archer, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Cameron, Carson, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Hays, Hidalgo, Kerr, Knox, Robertson, Tom Green (imm.), Travis, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Holmes Pecan Orchard, NK Ranch, Pantex Lake (edge), Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (March – September); female (April – October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts, sugarcane); (landscape features: rocks); (littoral: near playa); (orchard: pecan); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture, sandy area); (structures: indoors, in lab)

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (in sand [f]); ramp trap [f]; sweeping [f]; tile trap [f]

Type. North Carolina

Etymology. Latin, descriptive

Collection. AMNH, DMNS, MSU, TAMU, TTU

***Castianeira gertschi* Kaston, 1945**

Castianeira gertschi Breene et al. 1993c: 13, 47, 83, mf (figs 93A–C); Dean et al. 1982: 255; Dondale and Redner 1982: 109, mf, desc. (figs 196–200); Jackman 1997: 162; Kaston 1972: 226, desc. (fig. 510); Kaston 1978: 218, desc. (fig. 556); Reiskind 1969: 217, mf, desc. (figs 104–107, 120); Young and Edwards 1990: 16

Distribution. South Texas; Brazos, Hunt, Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit

Time of activity. Male (July); female (February)

Habitat. (crops: cotton)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Connecticut, Indian Neck

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Collection. TAMU

***Castianeira longipalpa* (Hentz, 1847)**

Castianeira longipalpa Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 16; Irungu 2007: 30; Jackman 1997: 112, 162; Platnick 2000 [spelling]; Trevino 2014: 11; Yantis 2005: 66, 196, 199

Castianeira longipalpus (Hentz, 1847); Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Breene et al. 1993c: 13, 47, 84, mf (figs 94A-C); Dean et al. 1982: 255; Reiskind 1969: 186, mf, desc. (figs 7–10, 50–53); Young and Edwards 1990: 16

Distribution. South Texas; Anderson, Archer, Bee, Bexar, Brazos, Burleson, Colorado, Comanche, Cooke, Coryell, Erath, Goliad, Hidalgo, Houston, Jeff Davis, Kenedy, Leon, Lubbock, Robertson, Walker, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Goliad State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Kenedy Ranch, Nabor's Lake, Somerville Lake, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (March – August, October); female (May – August, October – November)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton, peanuts); (grass: pasture); (littoral: near playa, sand dune area); (orchard: pecan); (plants: Compositae); (soil/woodland: pine woods [%: 60, 69, 74, 84], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 41, 92], sand dune area, sandy area); (structures: in [building, lab])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; pitfall trap [mf] (in sand [m]); ramp trap [m]; tile trap [m]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, long neck on palp

Collection. FSCA, MSU, TAMU

***Castianeira nanella* Gertsch, 1933**

Castianeira nanella Broussard and Horner 2006: 253; Richman et al. 2011a: 48 [Reiskind 1969: 225, mf, desc. (figs 129–132, 149–150)]

Distribution. Brewster, Presidio

Locality. Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Utah, Salt Lake City, City Creek Canyon

Etymology. Greek, dwarfish

Collection. MSU

***Castianeira occidentis* Reiskind, 1969**

Castianeira occidentis Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Broussard and Horner 2006: 253; Jackman 1997: 162; Richman et al. 2011a: 48; Trevino 2014: 11; Young and Edwards 1990: 16 [Reiskind 1969: 211, mf, desc. (figs 96–99, 113–115)]

Distribution. Brewster, Erath, Presidio, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Time of activity. Male (September); female (March)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (landscape features: under rock)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Arizona, Lakeside

Etymology. noun, the West (The specific name is a noun in apposition meaning the West, Reiskind 1969).

Collection. FSCA, MSU

***Castianeira peregrina* (Gertsch, 1935)**

Castianeira peregrina Jackman 1997: 162; Reiskind 1969: 251 [T], f, desc. (fig. 207)

Mazax peregrina Gertsch, 1935; Bonnet 1957: 2741; Gertsch 1935b: 15, f, desc. (fig. 30) [not male]; Vogel 1970b: 6

Apochinomma peregrinum (Gertsch, 1935); Roewer 1955: 608

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo

Time of activity. Female (February – March, November)

Type. Texas (female, Hidalgo Co., 5 miles S San Juan, February 22, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, pilgrim

***Castianeira trilineata* (Hentz, 1847)**

Castianeira trilineata Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Dondale and Redner 1982: 104, mf, desc. (figs 182–186); Henderson 2007: 58, 76, 79, 82; Jackman 1997: 162 (photo 34a); Reiskind 1969: 219, mf, desc. (figs 108–110, 119)

Distribution. Central and southeast Texas; Brazos, Coryell, Erath, Hidalgo, Hunt, Montgomery, Robertson

Locality. Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (March – June, October); female (April – July, September)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (soil/woodland: disturbed habitat, leaf litter, post oak savanna with pasture, sandy area, woods); (structures: on floor in lab, sink in house)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, three horizontal light bands on abdomen

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Falconina* Brignoli, 1985

Falconina gracilis (Keyserling, 1891)

Falconina gracilis Bonaldo 2000: 79, mf, desc. (figs 36–38, 41–42, 63, 101, 215–228); Calixto et al. 2013: 181, 188–189; Henderson 2007: 61, 63, 65–66, 76, 79, 82; Irungu 2007: 30; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 77; Trevino 2014: 11; Ubick and Richman 2005a: 82; Yantis 2005: 200

Corinna sp.; Jackman 1997: 162

Distribution. Bexar, Brazoria, Brazos, Burleson, Colorado, Coryell, Fayette, Fort Bend, Goliad, Grimes, Harris, Hays, Henderson, Hidalgo, Polk, Robertson, San Patricio, Travis, Victoria, Washington, Webb, Williamson

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Brazos Bend State Park, Goliad State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, NK Ranch, Somerville Lake, Stiles Farm Foundation, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Caves. **Bexar** (Crownridge Canyon Cave); **Travis** (Five Pocket Cave)

Time of activity. Male (January, January 26–February 22, March – November); female (January, March – November)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton); (grass: grassland); (landscape features: cave); (nest/prey: pocket gopher burrows); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: buckeye-sycamore forest, *Juniperus* unmanaged plot, open field, post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woodland, post oak woods [%: 60], sandy area, upland woods); (structures: around house, bathroom floor, in house, indoors, on floor in house)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [imm.]; cardboard band [mf]; flight intercept trap [m]; flight intercept trap on ground [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; tile trap [m]

Type. Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul

Etymology. Latin, slender

Collection. TAMU, TMM

Note. Ubick and Richman (2005a) noted that this species has been associated with *Solenopsis invicta* Buren, red imported fire ant, in Texas (page 82, Cokendolpher, pers. comm.). In a study in a post oak savanna with pasture habitat by Calixto (2008), a yearly total of *Falconina* and ants indicates that *Falconina* was most abundant in pitfall traps that contained the most *S. invicta*. Also the following ant genera were most abundant in traps with *F. gracilis*: *Diplorhoptrum*, *Forelius*, *Monomorium*, and *Paratrechina*. Two

genera of ants, *Brachymyrmex* and *Strumigenys*, were only found in traps that contained the most *F. gracilis*. Both *S. invicta* and *F. gracilis* were more abundant in 2006 than 2007 at all three locations. More rain occurred in 2007 than 2006. Thanks to Alejandro Calixto for identifying the ants.

Genus *Mazax* O. P.-Cambridge, 1898

***Mazax kaspari* Cokendolpher, 1978**

Mazax kaspari Cokendolpher 1978b: 230, mf, desc. (figs 1–7); Jackman 1997: 162; Ubick and Richman 2005a: 80

Distribution. Presidio

Time of activity. Male (March); female (March)

Habitat. (grass: grass along river)

Type. Texas (male, Presidio Co., 4 km W Lajitas, March 28, 1975, T. C. Kaspar, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (The specific name is in honor of the biologist Mr . T. C . Kaspar, who collected the type specimens, Cokendolpher 1978b).

***Mazax pax* Reiskind, 1969**

Mazax pax Jackman 1997: 162; Reiskind 1969: 264 [S], mf, desc. (figs 233–236, 285); Roth 1982: 13–2; Ubick and Richman 2005a: 80

Mazax spinosa O. P.-Cambridge, 1898; Comstock 1940: 592

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr

Locality. Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (September)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: palm forest)

Method. Flight intercept trap on ground [m]

Type. Mexico, Tabasco, Teapa

Etymology. Latin, peace

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Septentrinna* Bonaldo, 2000

***Septentrinna bicalcarata* (Simon, 1896)**

Septentrinna bicalcarata Bonaldo 2000: 85, mf, desc. (figs 229–233); Trevino 2014: 11; Ubick and Richman 2005a: 82

Distribution. Brewster, Hudspeth, Webb

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Guadalupe Pass, Signal Peak

Time of activity. Male (May); female (April – May)

Type. Arizona

Etymology. Latin, two-spurred

Collection. MSU

Family Ctenidae Keyserling, 1877

Genus *Anabita* Karsch, 1879

***Anabita punctulata* (Hentz, 1844)**

Anabita punctulata Jackman 1997: 162; Peck 1981: 158 [T], mf, desc. (figs 1–4); Roth 1982: 14–1; Roth 1985: B-9–1; Roth 1994: 86; Sissom et al. 1999: 260, mf, desc.; Ubick and Dávila 2005: 84

Ctenus punctulatus Hentz, 1844; Marx 1890: 567

Distribution. Harris (Houston), Tyler

Locality. Kirby State Forest

Time of activity. Male (April 27–May 8)

Method. Flight intercept trap on ground [m]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, minute white dots on abdomen

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Ctenus* Walckenaer, 1805

***Ctenus valverdiensis* Peck, 1981**

Ctenus valverdiensis Jackman 1997: 162; Peck 1981: 164, f, desc. (figs 18–19); Sissom et al. 1999: 261, m, desc. (figs 3–5, 7–9)

Ctenus sp.; Reddell 1965: 170; Reddell 1970: 405

Distribution. Val Verde

Caves. Val Verde (Cave 8, Diablo Cave, East Gypsum Cave, Ladder Cave, Langtry East Gypsum Cave, Tarantula Cave)

Time of activity. Male (May, September); female (January, September)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Val Verde Co., East Gypsum Cave, January 25, 1964, J. Reddell, D. McKenzie, J. Porter, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (The specific name refers to the type locality, Peck 1981).

Collection. TMM

Genus *Leptoctenus* L. Koch, 1878***Leptoctenus byrrhus* Simon, 1888**

Leptoctenus byrrhus Broussard and Horner 2006: 253; Cokendolpher 1993: 39; Gertsch 1935b: 24, mf (figs 56–60); Gertsch 1939b: 25; Jackman 1997: 162; Peck 1981: 166, mf, desc. (figs 20–21, 24–25); Polotow and Brescovit 2014: Appendix S1; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 77; Richman et al. 2011a: 47; Roth 1982: 14–1; Roth 1985: B-9–1; Roth 1994: 86; Sissom et al. 1999: 261, f, desc. (figs 1–2); Ubick and Dávila 2005: 84

Ctenus byrrhus (Simon, 1888); Bonnet 1956: 1277; Comstock 1940: 569, desc.; Reddell 1965: 170 [part]; Vogel 1970b: 7

Distribution. Central and south Texas; Bandera, Bexar, Brewster, Cameron, Hidalgo, Kendall, Kerr, Medina, Presidio, Starr, Terrell, Val Verde

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Big Bend National Park, Chihuahuan desert, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains, Dalquest Research Site, Lost Maples State Park, Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Caves. **Bexar** (Get A Rope Cave, Up the Creek Cave); **Medina** (Haby Bat Cave); **Terrell** (Longley Cave); **Val Verde** (Diablo Cave, Ladder Cave, Langtry East Gypsum Cave, Unnamed Cave No. 8)

Time of activity. Male (February 28–March 13, March 26–April 1, April – October); female (July – September, November)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (landscape features: cave, under rock); (soil/woodland: forest litter, palm forest, re-vegetated site, upland deciduous forest)

Method. carrion trap [m]; flight intercept trap on ground [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; yellow pan trap [m]

Type. Mexico

Etymology. Latin, red

Collection. MCZ, MSU, TAMU, TMM

Family Cybaeidae Banks, 1892**nomen dubium**

Cybaeus austinensis (Chamberlin, 1924); Bonnet 1956: 1301; Bonnet 1958: 3339; Roewer 1955: 89; Roth and Brown 1986: 15

Parauximus austinensis Chamberlin 1924; Chamberlin 1924a: 2; Roth 1985: 10; Chamberlin and Ivie 1932: 7

Locality. Texas: Austin, R. V. Chamberlin, August, 1909

Note. Described in Dictynidae (Chamberlin 1924a: 2), transferred to Agelenidae (Chamberlin and Ivie 1932: 7), transferred to Cybaeidae (Brignoli 1983: 467). Listed as **nomen dubium** (Roth and Brown 1986: 15).

Family Dictynidae O. P.-Cambridge, 1871

These are federally endangered (US Fish and Wildlife Service 2010). All are from Bexar Co.

<i>Cicurina baronia</i> Gertsch, 1992	Robber Baron Cave
<i>Cicurina madla</i> Gertsch, 1992	Madla's Cave
<i>Cicurina venii</i> Gertsch, 1992	Braken Bat Cave
<i>Cicurina vespera</i> Gertsch, 1992	Government Canyon Bat Cave

Note. species incorrectly reported from Texas

Emblyna altamira (Gertsch & Davis, 1942); Jackman 1997: 163 [not in Texas]

Dictyna altamira Gertsch & Davis, 1942; Vogel 1970b: 7

Dictyna crosbyi Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940; Roewer 1955: 1320 [not in Texas]

nomen nudum

Dictyna texana Banks, 1898; Banks 1910: 18; F. O. P.-Cambridge 1902: 359, errata [Texas record] [see Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 133, *Dictyna iviei* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936]

Genus *Argennina* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936

Argennina unica Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936

Argennina unica Bennett 2005a: 99; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 17, f, desc. (pl. 2, fig. 10); Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 2, f, desc. (fig. 5); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 326; Jackman 1997: 162; Lehtinen 1967: 216; Roewer 1955: 1303; Roth 1982: 15–1; Roth 1985: B-11–1; Roth 1994: 89; Vogel 1970b: 7

Distribution. Hidalgo

Type. Texas (female, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, spring 1933, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, singular

Genus *Brommella* Tullgren, 1948***Brommella lactea* (Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1958)**

Brommella lactea Brignoli 1983: 518 [T]; Jackman 1997: 162

Pagomys lactea Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1958; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 16, f, desc.; Vogel 1967: 59; Vogel 1970b: 8

Distribution. Randall

Locality. Palo Duro Canyon

Time of activity. Female (December)

Type. Texas (female, Randall Co., Palo Duro Canyon, near Amarillo, December 1934, D. & S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, of milk

Genus *Cicurina* Menge, 1871

Note. transferred from Agelenidae to Dictynidae (Lehtinen 1967: 223)

***Cicurina aenigma* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina aenigma Gertsch 1992: 94, f, desc. (figs 29–30); Jackman 1997: 162

Distribution. Hays

Time of activity. Female (April)

Type. Texas (female, Hays Co., April 13, 1939, D. & S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, enigma, secret

***Cicurina arcuata* Keyserling, 1887**

Cicurina arcuata Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Bonnet 1956: 1086; Jackman 1997: 162; Jones 1936: 69; Vogel 1970b: 2 [Chamberlin and Ivie 1940: 63, mf, desc. (figs 46–47, 84–85)]

Distribution. Dallas, Erath

Time of activity. Female (March)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: under [log, log in woods], woods)

Type. United States

Etymology. Latin, an arch

Collection. TAMU

***Cicurina armadillo* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina armadillo Gertsch 1992: 95, f, desc. (figs 33–34, chart 1); Jackman 1997: 162

Distribution. Travis

Time of activity. Female (January)

Habitat. (nest/prey: armadillo nest)

Type. Texas (female, Travis Co., near Austin, January 8, 1948, Chelden, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Spanish, animal

***Cicurina bandera* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina bandera Gertsch 1992: 111, f, desc. (figs 113–114); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 14, f, desc. (figs 8–9, 135)

Distribution. Bandera

Caves. Bandera (Fossil Cave)

Time of activity. Female (March, July)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Bandera Co., Fossil Cave, July 23, 1966, J. Reddell, D. McKenzie, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (Named for Bandera County, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina bandida* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina bandida Culver et al. 2003: 463; Gertsch 1992: 107, f, desc. (figs 79–80); Jackman 1997: 162, 171; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 14 f, desc. (figs 10–11, 132); Paquin and Hedin 2005b: 2–7; Paquin and Hedin 2006: 165; Paquin et al. 2008: 142 [S], mf, desc. (figs 2–3, 4a–g, 5a)

Cicurina cueva Gertsch, 1992; Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 107, f, desc. (figs 81–82); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 22, f, desc. (figs 32–33, 132); Paquin and Hedin 2005b: 2–7

Cicurina reyesi Gertsch, 1992; Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 107, f, desc. (figs 85–86); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 41, f, desc. (figs 88–89, 132); Paquin and Hedin 2004: 3254; Paquin and Hedin 2005b: 2, 4–7

Distribution. Travis

Caves. Travis (Airman's Cave, Bandit Cave, Blowing Sink, Cave X, Driskill Cave, Flint Ridge Cave, Get Down Cave, Ireland's Cave, Lost Gold Cave, Lost Oasis Cave, Maple Run Cave)

Time of activity. Female (March – June, September)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Travis Co., Bandit Cave, May 26, 1966, J. Reddell, J. Fish, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (Specific name from Spanish bandido, bandit, named for Bandit Cave, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

Cicurina baronia Gertsch, 1992

Cicurina baronia Cokendolpher 2004a: 38, f, desc. (figs 28–31); Federal Register 1998: 71855–71856, 71858, 71860, 71866; Federal Register 2000: 81419–81421, 81425, 81428, 81433; Federal Register 2002: 55064, 55066–55067, 55075, 55086–55087, 55089; Federal Register 2003: 17156, 17158, 17176, 17191, 17203; Gertsch 1992: 109, mf, desc. (figs 89–90, 155–156); Jackman 1997: 162, 171; NABN 2001: 8; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 15, f, desc. (figs 12–13, 134); Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 79; SWCA Environmental Consultants 2007: 3

Distribution. Bexar

Caves. Bexar (Robber Baron Cave)

Time of activity. Male (June, December); female (April)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Bexar Co., Robber Barron Cave, April 1969, R. Bartholomew, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (Specific name for Robber Baron Cave, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM, TTU

Cicurina barri Gertsch, 1992

Cicurina barri Culver et al. 2003: 463; Gertsch 1992: 117, f, desc. (figs 141–142); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 15, f, desc. (figs 14–15, 137)

Distribution. Sutton

Caves. Sutton (Caverns of Sonora [=Mayfield Cave])

Time of activity. Female (August)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Sutton Co., Caverns of Sonora, August 29, 1959, T. Barr, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (Specific name for Thomas Barr, dean of American speleologists, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina blanco* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina blanco Gertsch 1992: 95, f, desc. (figs 7–8); Jackman 1997: 162

Distribution. Blanco

Time of activity. Female (February)

Type. Texas (female, Blanco Co., 10 miles E Johnson City, February 23, 1986, S. J. Harden, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Spanish, white (refers to Blanco Co.)

***Cicurina browni* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina browni Culver et al. 2003: 463; Gertsch 1992: 98, f, desc. (figs 53–54); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 16, f, desc. (figs 16–17, 130); Paquin and Hedin 2005b: 10; SWCA Environmental Consultants 2007: 1–2, 3–32

Distribution. Williamson

Caves. **Williamson** (Brown's Cave)

Time of activity. Female (April)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Williamson Co., Brown's Cave, April 23, 1989, W. Elliott, J. Reddell, M. Reyes, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (Named for Brown's Cave, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina brunsi* Cokendolpher, 2004**

Cicurina brunsi Cokendolpher 2004a: 38, f, desc. (figs 32–33); Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 16, f, desc. (figs 18–19, 134); Paquin and Hedin 2004: 3253; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 79

Distribution. Bexar

Locality. Camp Bullis

Caves. Bexar (Stahl Cave)

Time of activity. Female (November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Bexar Co., Stahl Cave, Camp Bullis, November 1, 2001, J. R. Reddell & M. Reyes (molted December 14, 2001, August 2, 2002), holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (The specific name is honoring Dusty Bruns for his efforts in promoting cave research and sound cave management at Camp Bullis, Cokendolpher 2004a).

Collection. TMM

Cicurina bullis Cokendolpher, 2004

Cicurina bullis Cokendolpher 2004a: 39, f, desc. (figs 34–36); Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 17, f, desc. (figs 20–21, 134); Paquin and Hedin 2004: 3253; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 80

Distribution. Bexar

Locality. Camp Bullis

Caves. Bexar ([all Camp Bullis] Eagles Nest Cave, Hilger Hole, Isocow Cave, Platypus Pit, Root Canal Cave)

Time of activity. Female (March – April, November – December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Bexar Co., Isocow Cave, Zone 3, Camp Bullis, March 2, 1994, W. Elliott & G. Veni, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (The specific name is a noun in apposition; taken from Camp Bullis, Cokendolpher 2004a).

Collection. TMM, TTU

Cicurina buwata Chamberlin & Ivie, 1940

Cicurina buwata Chamberlin and Ivie 1940: 74, immature, desc. (fig. 94); Cokendolpher 2004a: 32 [S], f, desc. (figs 19–20); Gertsch 1992: 78, 120; Hedin 2015: 348; Jackman 1997: 162; Nicholas 1960: 156; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 18, f, desc. (figs 22–23, 131); Paquin and Hedin 2004: 3253; Paquin and Hedin 2005b: 10; Reddell 1965: 169; Reddell and Finch 1963: 40; Roth and Brown 1986: 7; SWCA Environmental Consultants 2007: 1–2, 3–32; Vogel 1967: 7; Vogel 1970b: 2

Cicurina elliotti Gertsch, 1992; Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 101, f, desc. (figs 73–74); Jackman 1997: 162

Distribution. Travis, Williamson

Caves. Travis (Backyard Cave, Cotterell Cave, Fossil Garden Cave, Gallifer Cave, McNeil Bat Cave); **Williamson** (Beck's Sewer Cave, Bev's Grotto, Buttercup River Cave, Good Friday Cave, McNeil Quarry Cave, Marigold Cave, Rattlesnake Filled Cave, Testudo Tube, T.W.A.S. A Cave, Underline Cave)

Time of activity. Female (January – June, August – September)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (immature, Travis Co., cave near Austin, March 12–18, 1903, J. H. Comstock, type, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. undetermined

Collection. TMM

Cicurina caliga Cokendolpher & Reddell, 2001

Cicurina caliga Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 38, f, desc. (figs 1–2, 3A); Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 19, f, desc. (figs 24–25, 129); Paquin and Hedin 2004: 3253

Distribution. Bell

Locality. Fort Hood

Caves. Bell ([all Fort Hood] Buchanan Cave, Streak Cave, Triple J Cave)

Time of activity. Female (May – June, November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Bell Co., Triple J Cave, November 1994, M. Warton, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, noun for army boot (army base)

Collection. TMM

Cicurina caverna Gertsch, 1992

Cicurina caverna Culver et al. 2003: 463; Gertsch 1992: 115, f, desc. (figs 131–132); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 19, f, desc. (figs 26–27, 137)

Distribution. Kimble

Caves. Kimble (Flemming's Bat Cave)

Time of activity. Female (February)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Kimble Co., Flemming's Bat Cave, February 21, 1964, W. H. Russell, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, a cavern

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina coryelli* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina coryelli Cokendolpher 2004b: 61; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 40, f, desc. (figs 3 B, 4–7); Gertsch 1992: 103, f, desc. (figs 71–72); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 22, f, desc. (figs 30–31, 129); Paquin and Hedin 2004: 3253

Distribution. Coryell

Locality. Fort Hood

Caves. **Coryell** ([all Fort Hood] Big Red Cave, Egypt Cave, Tippit Cave)

Time of activity. Female (January, April – May)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Coryell Co., Tippit Cave, January 31, 1992, J. Reddell, M. Reyes, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (Specific name for Coryell County, Texas, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM, TTU

***Cicurina davisi* Exline, 1936**

Cicurina davisi Chamberlin and Ivie 1940: 59, mf, desc. (figs 41, 83); Exline 1936: 18, f, desc. (fig. 24); Jackman 1997: 162; Roth and Brown 1986: 7; Vogel 1970b: 2

Distribution. Concho, Kerr, Llano

Locality. Raven Ranch

Time of activity. Male (December); female (December)

Type. Texas (female, Llano Co., December 1934, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (collector)

***Cicurina delrio* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina delrio Gertsch 1992: 96, f, desc. (figs 21–22, chart 1); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 23, f, desc. (figs 34–35, 138)

Distribution. Val Verde

Locality. Ellison Brite Ranch

Caves. **Val Verde** (Cave No. 8, Diablo Cave, Sunset Cave)

Time of activity. Female (August, December)

Habitat. (landscape features: under rock); (objects: under rotting shirt)

Type. Texas (female, Val Verde Co., 12 miles NW Del Rio, Sunset Cave, December 14, 1962, J. Reddell, W. Russell, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (Specific name for Del Rio, Texas, used in apposition, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

Cicurina dorothea Gertsch, 1992

Cicurina dorothea Gertsch 1992: 94 [S], f, desc. (figs 35–36); Jackman 1997: 162

Cicurina texana (Gertsch, 1935); Chamberlin and Ivie 1940: 78, f, desc. (fig. 64)
[part]; Vogel 1970b: 2

Cicurina minorata (Gertsch & Davis, 1936); Henderson 2007: 68, 76, 79, 82 [misidentified]

Distribution. Brazos, Kerr

Locality. Lick Creek Park, Raven Ranch

Time of activity. Female (August, September 17–October 20, December)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: post oak woodland)

Method. pitfall trap [f]

Type. Texas (female, Kerr Co., Raven Ranch, August 1939, D. & S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (Specific name for Dorothea Mulaik, collector of many Texas spiders, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TAMU

Cicurina ezelli Gertsch, 1992

Cicurina ezelli Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 99, f, desc. (figs 61–62); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 23, f, desc. (figs 36–37, 133); Paquin and Hedin 2004: 3253

Distribution. Hays

Caves. Hays (Ezell's Cave, Grapevine Cave)

Time of activity. Female (July, September)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Hays Co., Ezell's Cave, September 7, 1963, J. Reddell, D. McKenzie, R. Ballinger, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (Specific name for Ezell's Cave, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

Cicurina gruta Gertsch, 1992

Cicurina gruta Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 117, f, desc. (figs 147–148); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 24, f, desc. (figs 38–39, 138 [sic 28–29])

Distribution. Edwards

Caves. Edwards (Dunbar Cave)

Time of activity. Female (September)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Edwards Co., Dunbar Cave, September 29, 1956, W. McAlister, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Spanish, cave

Collection. TMM

Cicurina hexops Chamberlin & Ivie, 1940

Cicurina hexops Chamberlin and Ivie 1940: 79, m, desc. (fig. 92); Gertsch 1992: 90, m, desc. (figs 49–50); Jackman 1997: 162; Roth and Brown 1986: 7; Vogel 1967: 7; Vogel 1970b: 2

Distribution. Tom Green

Time of activity. Male (December)

Type. Texas (male, Tom Green Co., Water Valley, December 1939, S. & D. Mullaik, holotype, AMNH)

[female unknown]

Etymology. Latin, 6 eyes

Cicurina holsingeri Gertsch, 1992

Cicurina holsingeri Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 98, f, desc. (figs 57–58); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 24, f, desc. (figs 40–41, 138)

Distribution. Val Verde

Locality. Seminole Canyon State Park

Caves. Val Verde (Seminole Canyon Cave)

Time of activity. Female (March)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Val Verde Co., Seminole Canyon State Park, March 4, 1983, W. R. Elliott, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (Named for Dr. John R. Holsinger of Old Dominion University, specialist on many cave animals, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

Cicurina hoodensis Cokendolpher & Reddell, 2001

Cicurina hoodensis Cokendolpher 2004b: 61; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 43, f, desc. (figs 3C, 10–11); Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 25, f, desc. (figs 42–43, 129); Paquin and Hedin 2004: 3253

Distribution. Bell

Locality. Fort Hood

Caves. **Bell** ([all Fort Hood] Buchanan Cave, Camp 6 Cave No. 1, Peep in the Deep Cave, Talking Crows Cave, Treasure Cave, Triple J Cave)

Time of activity. Female (April – June, November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Bell Co., Buchanan Cave, May 7, 1998, L. J. Graves, J. Reddell & M. Reyes, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (This species is named for its occurrence on Fort Hood, Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b).

Collection. TMM, TTU

Cicurina joya Gertsch, 1992

Cicurina joya Gertsch 1992: 96, f, desc. (figs 13–14, chart 1); Jackman 1997: 162; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 80

Distribution. Comal

Caves. **Comal** (Brehmmer Cave, Heidrich's Cave)

Time of activity. Female (March)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Comal Co., Heidrich's Cave, March 19, 1960, W. J. Gertsch, W. Ivie, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Spanish, jewel

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina loftini* Cokendolpher, 2004**

Cicurina loftini Cokendolpher 2004a: 41, f, desc. (figs 37–39); Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 27, f, desc. (figs 46–47, 134); Paquin and Hedin 2004: 3253; Paquin and Hedin 2005b: 10; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 80; White et al. 2009: 341

Distribution. Bexar

Caves. Bexar (Caracol Creek Coon Cave, SBC Cave)

Time of activity. Female (February, June)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Bexar Co., Caracol Creek Coon Cave, June 15, 1993, J. Loftin, J. R. Reddell, M. Reyes & G. Veni, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (The species is named after James Loftin of San Antonio, for his years of cave explorations, Cokendolpher 2004a).

Collection. TMM, TTU

***Cicurina machete* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina machete Gertsch 1992: 114, f, desc. (figs 125–126); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 28, f, desc. (figs 48–49, 130)

Distribution. San Saba

Caves. San Saba (Whiteface Cave)

Time of activity. Female (February)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, San Saba Co., Whiteface Cave, February 9, 1964, J. Reddell, D. McKenzie, K. Garrett, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Spanish, cutlass

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina madla* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina madla Cokendolpher 2004a: 42, f, desc. (figs 40–46); Federal Register 1998: 71855–71856, 71858, 71860, 71866; Federal Register 2000: 81419–81421, 81425, 81428, 81433; Federal Register 2002: 55064, 55066–55067, 55074–55075, 55086–55087, 55089; Federal Register 2003: 17156, 17158, 17175–17176, 17190–17191, 17195; Gertsch 1992: 109, f, desc. (figs 91–92); Jackman 1997: 162, 171; NABN 2001: 8; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 28, f, desc. (figs 50–

51, 134–135); Paquin and Hedin 2004: 3253–3254; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 80; SWCA Environmental Consultants 2007: 3

Distribution. Bexar, Uvalde

Locality. Camp Bullis

Caves. **Bexar** (Christmas Cave, Headquarters Cave [Camp Bullis], Helotes Blow-hole, Hills and Dales Pit, Logan's Cave, Lost Pothole (=Lost Pot), Madla's Cave, Madla's Drop Cave, Robber's Cave)

Time of activity. Female (February, June – July, September – October)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Bexar Co., Madlas's Cave, October 4, 1963, J. Reddell, D. McKenzie, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (Specific name for Madlas's Cave, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM, TTU

Cicurina marmorea Gertsch, 1992

Cicurina marmorea Gertsch 1992: 90, f, desc. (figs 11–12); Jackman 1997: 162

Distribution. Burnet

Time of activity. Female (November)

Type. Texas (female, Burnet Co., 8 miles N Marble Falls, November 8, 1964, J. Reddell, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, marble for Marble Falls

Cicurina mckenziei Gertsch, 1992

Cicurina mckenziei Gertsch 1992: 115, f, desc. (figs 139–140); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 30, f, desc. (figs 54–55, 136)

Distribution. Bandera

Caves. **Bandera** (Fog Fissure)

Time of activity. Female (October)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Bandera Co., Fog Fissure, October 30, 1963, D. McKenzie, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (Named for David McKenzie, student of caves, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina medina* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina medina Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 117, m, desc. (figs 149–150); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 30, m, desc. (figs 56–57, 135)

Distribution. Medina

Caves. **Medina** (Boehme's Cave)

Time of activity. Male (February)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (male, Medina Co., Boehme's Cave, February 16, 1964, J. Reddell, D. McKenzie, J. Porter, holotype, AMNH)
[female unknown]

Etymology. locality (Named for Medina County, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina menardia* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina menardia Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 98, mf, desc. (figs 59–60, 157–158); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 32, f, desc. (figs 58–59, 137)

Distribution. Menard

Caves. **Menard** (Powell's Cave)

Time of activity. Male (September); female (September)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Menard Co., Powell's Cave, September 16, 1978, J. Reddell, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (Specific name for Menard County, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina microps* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1940**

Cicurina microps Chamberlin and Ivie 1940: 77, mf, desc. (figs 61–62, 91); Gertsch 1992: 97, mf, desc. (figs 16, 51–52, chart 1); Jackman 1997: 162; Roewer 1955: 51; Roth and Brown 1986: 7; Vogel 1967: 8; Vogel 1970b: 2

Distribution. Kerr, McCulloch, Travis

Locality. Raven Ranch

Time of activity. Male (November – December); female (December)

Type. Texas (male, Kerr Co., Raven Ranch, December 16, 1939, D. & S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Greek, small eyes

Collection. DMNS

***Cicurina minorata* (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)**

Cicurina minorata Chamberlin and Ivie 1940: 80, f, desc. (figs 63, 96); Cokendolpher 2004a: 46, f, desc. (figs 48–51); Gertsch 1992: 92 [T], f, desc. (fig. 15); Jackman 1997: 162; Roewer 1955: 51; Roth and Brown 1986: 7; Vogel 1970b: 2

Chorizomma minorata Gertsch & Davis, 1936; Gertsch and Davis 1936: 6, f, desc. (fig. 8)

Chorizomma minoratum Gertsch & Davis, 1936; Bonnet 1956: 1076

Distribution. Bexar

Time of activity. Female (December)

Type. Texas (female, Bexar Co., San Antonio, December 1934, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, very small

***Cicurina mirifica* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina mirifica Gertsch 1992: 88, f, desc. (figs 5–6, chart 1); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 32, f, desc. (figs 60–61, 137)

Distribution. Pecos

Caves. Pecos (Amazing Maze Cave)

Time of activity. Female (March)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Pecos Co., Amazing Maze Cave, March 1, 1986, A. Cobb, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, wonder, amazing

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina mixmaster* Cokendolpher & Reddell, 2001**

Cicurina mixmaster Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 41, f, desc. (figs 8–9); Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 33, f, desc. (figs 62–63, 129); Paquin and Hedin 2004: 3254

Distribution. Coryell

Caves. Coryell (Mixmaster Cave)

Time of activity. Female (November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Coryell Co., Mixmaster Cave, November 5, 1998, J. Cokendolpher, J. Krejca, J. Reddell & M. Reyes, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (Noun in apposition; referring to the type locality, Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b).

***Cicurina modesta* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina modesta Gertsch 1992: 90, m, desc. (figs 45–46); Jackman 1997: 162

Distribution. Kerr

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Kerr Co., Camp Verde, no date, W. Rogers, holotype, AMNH)
[female unknown]

Etymology. Latin, modest

***Cicurina neovespera* Cokendolpher, 2004**

Cicurina neovespera Cokendolpher 2004a: 47, f, desc. (figs 52–53); Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 33, f, desc. (figs 64–65, 134); Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 80

Distribution. Bexar

Caves. Bexar (Elm Springs Cave [=Grubbs Cave ES], La Cantera Sink [=Grubbs Cave No. 23])

Time of activity. Female (October)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Bexar Co., Elm Springs Cave, no date, A. G. Grubbs, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Greek, meaning new kin of *Cicurina vespera* Gertsch, 1992

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina obscura* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina obscura Gertsch 1992: 113, f, desc. (figs 115–116); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 34, f, desc. (figs 66–67, 135)

Distribution. Bandera

Caves. Bandera (Sutherland Hollow Cave)

Time of activity. Female (August)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Bandera Co., Sutherland Hollow Cave, August 4, 1974, S. Sweet, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]
Etymology. Latin, obscure
Collection. TMM

***Cicurina orellia* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina orellia Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 105, f, desc. (figs 107–108); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 34, f, desc. (figs 68–69, 135)

Distribution. Real

Caves. Real (Orell Crevice Cave, Ramsey Bat Cave)

Time of activity. Female (August)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Real Co., Orell Crevice Cave, August 18, 1963, J. Reddell, D. McKenzie, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (Named for Orell Crevice Cave, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina pablo* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina pablo Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 105, f, desc. (figs 105–106); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 35, f, desc. (figs 70–71, 135)

Distribution. Uvalde

Caves. Uvalde (Pablo's Cave)

Time of activity. Female (April)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Uvalde Co., Pablo's Cave, April 5, 1963, J. Reddell, D. McKenzie, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (Specific name for Pablo's Cave, used in apposition, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina pampa* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1940**

Cicurina pampa Chamberlin and Ivie 1940: 79, f, desc. (fig. 60); Cokendolpher 2004a: 48 [S], f, desc. (figs 54–60); Gertsch 1992: 90, f, desc. (figs 23–24); Jackman 1997:

162; Paquin and Hedin 2004: 3254; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 80; Roewer 1955: 51; Roth and Brown 1986: 8; Vogel 1967: 8; Vogel 1970b: 2

Cicurina gatita Gertsch, 1992; Gertsch 1992: 92, f, desc. (figs 27–28); Jackman 1997: 162

Distribution. Bexar, Kendall

Locality. Camp Bullis

Caves. Bexar (Black Cat Cave, Cherry Hollow Cave (20b) [=Cave No. 19], Cross the Creek Cave [Camp Bullis], Karst Feature 471–4, Porcupine Squeeze Cave [=Grubs Cave No. 189], Stone Oak Parkway Pit, Up the Creek Cave [Camp Bullis], Vera Cruz Shaft [Camp Bullis])

Time of activity. Female (January – April, October – December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Kendall Co., December 1939, D. & S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Spanish, grassy plain

Collection. TMM

Cicurina pastura Gertsch, 1992

Cicurina pastura Gertsch, 1992: 114, f, desc. (figs 123–124); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 35, f, desc. (figs 72–73, 136)

Distribution. Kerr

Caves. Kerr (Water Pond Pasture Cave)

Time of activity. Female (October)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Kerr Co., Water Pond Pasture Cave, October 16, 1976, D. Pate, R. Fieseler, C. Yates, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, pasture

Collection. TMM

Cicurina patei Gertsch, 1992

Cicurina patei Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 113, f, desc. (figs 117–118); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 36, f, desc. (figs 74–75, 138)

Distribution. Val Verde

Caves. Val Verde (Fawcett's Cave)

Time of activity. Female (April, August)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Val Verde Co., Fawcett's Cave, August 8, 1987, D. Pate, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (Named for Dale Pate, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina platypus* Cokendolpher, 2004**

Cicurina platypus Cokendolpher 2004a: 51, f, desc. (figs 61–62); Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 38, f, desc. (figs 76–77, 134); Paquin and Hedin 2004: 3254; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 80

Distribution. Bexar

Locality. Camp Bullis

Caves. Bexar (MARS Pit [Camp Bullis], Platypus Pit)

Time of activity. Female (March, October)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Bexar Co., Platypus Pit, March 30, 1995, J. R. Reddell & M. Reyes, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (The specific name is a noun in apposition; taken from the type locality Platypus Pit, Cokendolpher 2004a).

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina porteri* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina porteri Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 115, f, desc. (figs 133–134); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 38, f, desc. (figs 78–79, 138)

Distribution. Val Verde

Caves. Val Verde (Oriente Milestone Molasses Bat Cave)

Time of activity. Female (January)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Val Verde Co., Oriente Milestone Molasses Bat Cave, January 25, 1964, J. Reddell, D. McKenzie, J. Porter, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (Named for John Porter, student of caves, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina puentecilla* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina puentecilla Gertsch 1992: 111, f, desc. (figs 99–100); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 39, f, desc. (figs 80–81, 134); Paquin and Hedin 2004: 3254; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 81; White et al. 2009: 341

Distribution. Bexar, Comal

Caves. **Bexar** (B-52 Cave, Black Cat Cave); **Comal** (Natural Bridge Caverns)

Time of activity. Female (September)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Comal Co., Natural Bridge Caverns, September 2, 1978, A. G. Grubbs, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Spanish, little bridge

Collection. TMM, TTU

***Cicurina rainesi* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina rainesi Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 117, f, desc. (figs 143–144); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 39, f, desc. (figs 82–83, 138)

Distribution. Edwards

Caves. **Edwards** (3-Bounce Pit)

Time of activity. Female (February, July)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Edwards Co., 3-Bounce Pit, February 1974, T. Raines, J. Lewis, R. Fieseler, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (Named for Terry Raines, student of caves, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina reclusa* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina reclusa Gertsch 1992: 111, f, desc. (figs 97–98); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 40, f, desc. (figs 84–85, 134); Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 81

Distribution. Comal

Caves. **Comal** (Kappelman Cave, Kappelman Salamander Cave)

Time of activity. Female (March)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Comal Co., Kappelman Salamander Cave, March 15, 1964, W. Russell, J. Reddell, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, recluse

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina riogrande* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940**

Cicurina riogrande Chamberlin and Ivie 1940: 76, f, desc. (figs 57–58); Gertsch 1992: 97, f, desc. (figs 3–4); Jackman 1997: 162; Roth and Brown 1986: 8; Vogel 1967: 9; Vogel 1970b: 2

Cicurina riogrande Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940; Roewer 1955: 52

Distribution. Starr

Time of activity. Female (January)

Type. Texas (female, Starr Co., 5 miles E Rio Grande City, January 12, 1939, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (city)

***Cicurina robusta* Simon, 1886**

Cicurina robusta Exline 1936: 20, mf, desc. (figs 21, 21a); Jackman 1997: 162; Vogel 1970b: 2 [Chamberlin and Ivie 1940: 68, mf, desc. (figs 53, 87)]

Distribution. Travis

Type. Colorado

Etymology. Latin, hard, strong

***Cicurina rosae* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina rosae Gertsch 1992: 94, f, desc. (figs 31–32); Jackman 1997: 162

Distribution. Kimble

Time of activity. Female (November)

Type. Texas (female, Kimble Co., 7 miles E Junction, November 19, 1967, R. Carpenter, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (Specific name for Rose Carpenter, friend and collector of many Texas spiders, Gertsch 1992).

***Cicurina rudimentops* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1940**

Cicurina rudimentops Chamberlin and Ivie 1940: 76, f, desc. (fig. 59); Gertsch 1992: 95, f, desc. (figs 19–20, chart 1); Jackman 1997: 162; Roewer 1955: 52; Roth and Brown 1986: 8; Vogel 1967: 9; Vogel 1970b: 2

Distribution. Jim Wells

Time of activity. Female (December)

Type. Texas (female, Jim Wells Co., 17 miles N Alice, December 1939, D. & S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, rudimentary eyes

Note. Duval is wrong county listed in Gertsch 1992

***Cicurina russelli* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina russelli Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 107, f, desc. (figs 83–84); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 41, f, desc. (figs 90–91, 133)

Distribution. Hays

Caves. Hays (Boyett's Cave)

Time of activity. Female (March)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Hays Co., Boyett's Cave, March 30, 1963, J. Reddell, W. Russell, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (Named for William Russell, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina sansaba* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina sansaba Gertsch 1992: 114, mf, desc. (figs 127–128, 153–154); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 42, f, desc. (figs 92–93, 130)

Distribution. San Saba

Caves. San Saba (Gorman Cave, Lemons Ranch Cave)

Time of activity. Male (June); female (March, June)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, San Saba Co., Gorman Cave, March 15, 1963, J. Reddell, D. McKenzie, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (Specific name for San Saba County, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina selecta* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina selecta Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 105, f, desc. (figs 111–112); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 42, f, desc. (figs 94–95, 135)

Distribution. Uvalde

Caves. Uvalde (Sandtleben Cave [=Davy Crockett Cave])

Time of activity. Female (October)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Uvalde Co., Sandtleben Cave, October 18, 1964, J. Reddell, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, to choose

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina serena* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina serena Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 105, f, desc. (figs 109–110); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 43, f, desc. (figs 96–97, 135)

Distribution. Uvalde

Caves. Uvalde (North Well Cave, Picture Cave No. 1)

Time of activity. Female (April, November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Uvalde Co., Picture Cave No. 1, November 3, 1962, J. Reddell, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, serene

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina sheari* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina sheari Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 115, f, desc. (figs 135–136); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 44, f, desc. (figs 98–99, 136)

Distribution. Real

Caves. Real (Ramsey Bat Cave)

Time of activity. Female (October)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Real Co., Ramsey Bat Cave, October 2, 1976, D. Pate, R. Hemperly, K. Heuss, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (Named for William A. Shear, student of spider behavior and evolution, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

Cicurina sintonia Gertsch, 1992

Cicurina sintonia Gertsch 1992: 95, mf, desc. (figs 25–26, 47–48, chart 1); Jackman 1997: 162

Distribution. San Patricio

Time of activity. Male (November); female (November)

Type. Texas (female, San Patricio Co., Sinton, November 20, 1959, H. E. Laughlin, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (Specific name for Sinton, Texas, Gertsch 1992).

Cicurina sprousei Gertsch, 1992

Cicurina sprousei Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 113, f, desc. (figs 119–120); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 44, f, desc. (figs 100–101, 136)

Distribution. Bandera, Bexar, Travis, Williamson

Caves. Bandera (Station “C” Cave)

Time of activity. Female (June, August – October)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Bandera Co., Station “C” Cave, September 4, 1988, P. Sprouse, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (Specific name for Peter Sprouse, student of caves, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM, TTU

Cicurina stowersi Gertsch, 1992

Cicurina stowersi Gertsch 1992: 113, f, desc. (figs 121–122); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 46, f, desc. (figs 102–103, 136)

Distribution. Kerr

Caves. Kerr (Stowers Cave)

Time of activity. Female (May)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Kerr Co., Stowers Cave, May 3, 1969, R. Bartholomew, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (Specific name for Stowers Cave, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

Cicurina suttoni Gertsch, 1992

Cicurina suttoni Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 115, mf, desc. (figs 137–138, 151–152); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 46, f, desc. (figs 104–105, 137)

Distribution. Sutton

Caves. **Sutton** (Felton Cave)

Time of activity. Male (October); female (July)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave, rotting root in cave)

Type. Texas (female, Sutton Co., Felton Cave, July 4, 1964, J. Reddell, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (Specific name for Sutton County, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

Cicurina texana (Gertsch, 1935)

Cicurina texana Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Chamberlin and Ivie 1940: 78, m, desc. (fig. 90) [part – not f, fig. 64, see *C. dorothea*]; Gertsch 1992: 92 [T], m, desc. (figs 43–44); Jackman 1997: 162; Roewer 1955: 53; Roth and Brown 1986: 8; Vogel 1970b: 2

Chorizomma texana Gertsch, 1935; Gertsch 1935a: 15, m, desc. (figs 36–37); Vogel 1970b: 2

Chorizomma texanum Gertsch, 1935; Bonnet 1956: 1077

Distribution. Llano, Robertson

Locality. Holmes Pecan Orchard

Time of activity. Male (October, December)

Habitat. (orchard: pecan)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Llano Co., Llano, December 1934, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH)

[female unknown]

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. TAMU

***Cicurina travisae* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina travisae Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 101, f, desc. (figs 63–70); Hedin 2015: 348, 354 [S]; Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 47, f, desc. (figs 106–107, 131); Paquin and Hedin 2005b: 10; SWCA Environmental Consultants 2007: 1–2, 3–32

Cicurina reddelli Gertsch, 1992; Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 105, f, desc. (figs 77–78); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 40, f, desc. (figs 86–87, 131); Paquin and Hedin 2004: 3254

Cicurina wartoni Gertsch, 1992; Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 101, f, desc. (figs 75–76); Jackman 1997: 162, 171; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 55, f, desc. (figs 122–123–131)

Distribution. Travis, Williamson

Caves. **Travis** (Amber Cave, Broken Arrow Cave, Cotterell Cave, Kretschmarr Cave, Kretschmarr Double Pit, McDonald Cave (=Schulze Cave), North Root Cave, Pickle Pit, Pisarowicz Cave, Root Cave, Salamander Cave, Spider Cave, Tooth Cave); **Williamson** (Testudo Cave)

Time of activity. Female (January – June, August, December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Travis Co., Tooth Cave, August 5, 1963, J. Reddell, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (Specific name for Mrs. Nevenna Tsanoff Travis, tireless sponsor for preservation of caves, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina troglobia* Cokendolpher, 2004**

Cicurina troglobia Cokendolpher 2004b: 60, f, desc. (figs 1–3); Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 47, f, desc. (figs 108–109, 130); Paquin and Hedin 2004: 3254

Cicurina spp.; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 37

Distribution. Bell

Caves. **Bell** (Seven Mile Mountain Cave)

Time of activity. Female (June)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Bell Co., Seven Mile Mountain Cave, June 28, 2000, J. Reddell, M. Reyes, molted to maturity July 14, 2001, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Greek, cave and life

Collection. TTU

***Cicurina ubicki* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina ubicki Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 109, f, desc. (figs 87–88); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 48, f, desc. (figs 110–111, 133)

Distribution. Hays

Caves. Hays (Fern Cave, McGlothlin Cave)

Time of activity. Female (May, September)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Hays Co., Fern Cave, September 2, 1989, D. Ubick, S. Fend, S. Renkes, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (Specific name for Darrell Ubick, collector of many cave spiders, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina uvalde* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina uvalde Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 103, f, desc. (figs 101–102); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 48, f, desc. (figs 112–113, 135)

Distribution. Uvalde

Caves. Uvalde (Rambie's Cave)

Time of activity. Female (April, August – September)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Uvalde Co., Rambie's Cave, April 6, 1963, J. Reddell, D. McKenzie, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (Specific name for Uvalde County, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina varians* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940**

Cicurina varians Barr and Reddell 1967: 260; Broussard and Horner 2006: 253; Chamberlin and Ivie 1940: 57, mf, desc. (figs 42, 82, 93, 95); Cokendolpher 2004a: 33, f (figs 12, 21–27); Cokendolpher and Polyak 2004: 189; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 44; Gertsch 1992: 81, (chart 1); Jackman 1997: 162; Kunath and Smith 1968: 37–38, 44, 80, 103; McKenzie and Reddell 1964: 7, 15, 22, 47, 49; Paquin and Hedin 2004: 3255; Reddell 1964: 7, 11, 33–35, 38, 41; Reddell 1965: 169; Reddell 1967: 14, 23, 26–27, 50, 54; Reddell 1970: 404; Reddell 1973: 29, 56, 69, 79, 111, 115; Reddell 1994: 6; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 82;

Reddell and Finch 1963: 8–9, 21, 25, 28, 30, 40–41, 43, 48, 50, 53–54; Reddell and Smith 1965: 20, 33, 46; Richman et al. 2011a: 47; Roberts 2001: 49; Smith and Reddell 1971: 21, 24–25, 29, 31, 41; Vogel 1967: 9; Vogel 1970b: 2; White et al. 2009: 341; Yantis 2005: 196

Distribution. Widespread in caves; Anderson, Bandera, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Brewster, Burnet, Cherokee, Childress, Comal, Concho, Coryell, Crockett, Culbertson, Dallas, Edwards, Gillespie, Hardeman, Hays, Irion, Jeff Davis, Jim Wells, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, King, Kinney, Lampasas, Llano, Mason, Medina, Menard, Pecos, Potter, Presidio, Randall, Real, San Saba, Schleicher, Sutton, Terrell, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde, Wheeler, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Camp Bullis, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site, Fort Hood, Lost Maples State Park, Raven Ranch, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Caves. **Bandera** (Emmett Wilson Cave, Fog Fissure, Fossil Cave, Garrison Hilltop Cave, Station “C” Cave No. 1); **Bell** (Adam’s Gold Mine, Black Cave, Camp 6 Cave No. 1 [Fort Hood], Figure 8 Cave [Fort Hood], Fools Cave [Fort Hood], Gnarla Cave [Fort Hood], Hill’s Cave, Jagged Walls Cave [Fort Hood], Moffatt Pit Cave [Fort Hood], Nolan Creek Cave [Fort Hood], Price Pit Cave [Fort Hood], Root Sink [Fort Hood], Rugger’s Rift Cave, Sledgehammer Cave [Fort Hood], Sparta Cave [Fort Hood], Streak Cave [Fort Hood], Talking Crows Cave [Fort Hood], Tres Dedos Cave [Fort Hood], Valentine Cave [Fort Hood], Viper Den Cave [Fort Hood]); **Bexar** (Assassin Cave, B-52 Cave [Camp Bullis], Banzai Mud Dauber Cave [Camp Bullis], Bear Cave, Black Cat Cave, Boneyard Pit [Camp Bullis], Breached Dam Cave, Bunny Hole [Camp Bullis], Caracol Creek Coon Cave, Constant Sorrow Cave, Cross the Creek Cave [Camp Bullis], Dangerfield Cave [Camp Bullis], Dirtwater Cave, Dogleg Cave [Camp Bullis], Eagles Nest Cave [Camp Bullis], Friesenhahn Cave, Glinn’s Gloat Hole [Camp Bullis], Goat Cave [Government Canyon State Natural Area], Government Canyon Bat Cave [Government Canyon State Natural Area], Han’s Grotto, Headquarters Cave [Camp Bullis], Hector’s Hole [Camp Bullis], Hilger Hole [Camp Bullis], Hills and Dales Pit, Hitzfelder’s Bone Hole [=Hitzfelder Cave], Hold Me Back Cave [Camp Bullis], Hornet’s Last Laugh Pit, Isocow Cave [Camp Bullis], Isopit, Kamikazi Cricket Cave, Lone Gunman Pit [Camp Bullis], Low Priority Cave [Camp Bullis], MARS Shaft [Camp Bullis], Madla’s Cave, Mattke Cave, Max and Roberts Cave, Niche Cave, One Formation Cave [Government Canyon State Natural Area], Peace Pipe Cave, Platypus Pit [Camp Bullis], Porcupine Parlor Cave, Raging Cajun Cave [=Rajin’ Cajun Cave], Robber Baron Cave, Robbers Cave, Root Canal Cave [Camp Bullis], Some Monk Chanted Evening Cave, Stevens Ranch Cave No. 1, Stone Oak Parkway Pit, Strange Little Cave [Camp Bullis], Sunless City Cave, Tall Tales Cave, Twin Pits, Up the Creek Cave [Camp Bullis], Vera Cruz Shaft [Camp Bullis], Well Done Cave, Winston’s Cave [Camp Bullis], Wurzbach Bat Cave); **Blanco** (Davis Blowout Cave, Llewellyn Cave, T Cave); **Brewster** (O.T.L. Cave, Split Tank Cave); **Burnet** (Beaver Creek Bat Cave, Crossing Cave, Duncan’s Flea Cave, Fenceline Sink, Longhorn Caverns, Marble Falls Cave No. 3, Persimon Sink, Pie Cave, Porcupine Cave, Shin Oak Sink, Simon Says Sink No. 2, Simons 1174 Sink,

Simons Rattlesnake Well, Simons Squeeze-Down Pit, Simons Squirm-Around Cave, Snake Pit Sink, Snelling's Cave, Tree Ladder Sink, Wagon Trail Cave); **Childress** (Black Hand Cave, Buzzard Wall Cave); **Comal** (Bear Creek Cave, Bracken Bat Cave, Brehmer-Heidrich Cave, Camp Bullis Cave No. 3, Coreth Bat Cave, Deepwater Cave, Ebert Cave, Fischer Cave, Hitzfielder's Cave, Kappelman Cave, Kappelman Salamander Cave, Klar's Cave, Lewis Cave, Little Gem Cave, Natural Bridge Caverns, Startzville Bat Cave, Washington Cave, Wyley's Cave); **Coryell** (Brokeback Cave [Fort Hood], Chigioux's Cave [Fort Hood], Copperhead Cave No. 2 [Fort Hood], Diamond Cave, Egypt Cave [Fort Hood], Gann Cave [Fort Hood], Mixmaster Cave [Fort Hood], Oxygen Bottle Cave, Rocket River Cave System (Double Tree Cave, Rocket River Cave) [Fort Hood], Rocket River Cave System [Fort Hood], Runoff Cave [Fort Hood], Saltpeter Cave [Fort Hood], Shell Mountain Bat Cave [Fort Hood], Tippit Cave [Fort Hood]); **Crockett** (Dudley Cave, Ketchum Cave); **Culberson** (Decent Cave, East Mill Cave); **Edwards** (Deep Cave, Devil's Sinkhole, Dunbar Cave, Hughes Cave, Jacoby Cave, Punkin Cave, 3-Bounce Pit); **Gillespie** (Cave Creek Mosquito Cave); **Hardeman** (Walkup Cave); **Hays** (Boggus Cave, Boyett's Cave, Donaldson Cave, Ezell's Cave, Halifax Bat Cave, Hunter Uncave, McCarty Cave, Morton's Cave, Nance Bat Cave, Wimberly Bat Cave); **Irion** (Arden Cave); **Jeff Davis** (Bloys Camp Cave); **Kendall** (Cascade Caverns, Cave-Without-A-Name-Dead Man's Cave System, Century Caverns, Cricket Cave, Forget-Me-Not Cave, Gertrude's Unknown Cave, Kohl Ranch Cave No. 1, Pfeiffer Crawlway Cave, Schneider Ranch Cave, Schwarz Cave, Swaglet Cave); **Kerr** (East Trap Cave, Goat Trap Cave, Mingus Root Cave, Old Morris Cave, Secrest Cave, Seven Room Cave, Stowers Cave); **Kimble** (Fleming Bat Cave, Garter Snake Cave, The Hole, Live Dog Cave, Lizard Cave, Llewelyn Rose Cave, Top Dog Cave); **King** (River Styx Cave); **Kinney** (Bader Cave, Cricket Siphon Cave, Rattlesnake Cave, Webb Cave); **Lampasas** (Enough Cave); **Llano** (Miller's Cave); **Mason** (Kothmann Cave, Mill Creek Cavern); **Medina** (Coontop Tip, Haby Bat Cave, Koch Cave, Lutz Cave, Ney Cave, Valdina Farms Sinkhole, Weynand Cave); **Menard** (Celery Creek Cave, Kearney's Dead Goat Cave, Neel Cave and Powell's Cave); **Pecos** (Amazing Maze Cave); **Real** (Cave of the Lakes, Emmett Wilson Cave, Haby Cave, Orell Bat Cave, Ramsey Bat Cave, Section 6 Cave, Skeleton Cave, Tucker Hollow Cave); **San Saba** (Cicurina Cave, Gorman Cave, Harrell's Cave, Lemon's Cave, Puberty Pit, Springdale Ranch Cave, Upper Cave, Whiteface Cave); **Schleicher** (Cave Y); **Sutton** (Felton Cave, Harrison Cave, Silky Cave); **Terrell** (Goode Cave, Longley Cave, Pasotex Pit, Wizard's Well); **Travis** (Adobe Springs Cave, Airman's Cave, Amber Cave, Arrow Cave, Bandit Cave, Beckett's Cave, Bee Creek Cave, Beer Bottle Cave, Brew Pot Sink, Broken Arrow Cave, Cave Y, Cold Cave, Dead Dog Cave No. 1, Driskill Cave, Fossil Cave, Gallifer Cave, Goat Cave, Grove Sinks Cave, Hideout Cave, Hole in the Road, Ireland's Cave, Jest John Cave, Ken Harrell Cave, Kretschmarr Fluted Sink, Kretschmarr Salamander Cave, Kretschmarr Sink, LaCrosse Cave, Lost Gold Cave, Lunsford's Cave, McDonald Cave, McNeil Bat Cave, Maple Run Cave, Moss Pit, New Comanche Trail Cave, Night Sink, No Rent Cave, Northwoods Cave, Rolling Rock Cave, Schulze Cave, Spanish Wells, Stark's North Mine, Stovepipe Cave, Three-Holer Cave, Tooth Cave, Twin Dig Pit, Wade Sink,

Weldon Cave, Weldon West Cave, Whirlpool Cave); **Uvalde** (BFS Cave, Burial Cave, Carson Cave, Grape Hollow Cave, Indian Creek Cave [questionable], Maybe Stream Cave, Picture Cave No. 1, Rambie's Cave, Sandtleben Cave, Tampke Ranch Cave, West Holler Cave); **Val Verde** (Arledge Bat Cave, Cave Hollow Cave, Centipede Cave, Emerald Sink, Fern Cave, H. T. Miers Cave, Langtry Lead Cave, Langtry Quarry Cave, Litter Barrel Cave, Oriente Milestone Molasses Bat Cave, Robertson Mill Dirt Cave, Twin Tree Cave); **Wheeler** (Small Mouth Cave); **Williamson** (Ballroom Cave No. 2 [questionable], Bat Well, Beck Bat Cave, Beck Horse Cave, Beck Ranch Cave, Beck's Sewer Cave, Blue Wasp Cave, Bone Cave [questionable], Broken Knife Sink, Chinaberry Cave [questionable], Cobb Caverns, Coffin Cave, Core Barrel Cave, Cricket Cave, Dead Ash Cave, Desert Dune Cave, Elm Cave, Elm Bat Cave, Elm Water Cave, Fern Bluff Cave, Flint Wash Cave, Four-Corners Cave, Jug Cave, Life Station Cave, Lorfin's Unseen Rattler Cave, Marigold Cave, Man-With-A-Spear Cave, McNeil Quarry Cave, Mosquito Cave, Muscle Sink, Pussy Cat Cave, Raccoon Cave, Ramsel's Corral Cave, Rattlesnake Filled Cave, Steam Cave, Sunless City Cave, Susana Cave, Temples of Thor Cave, Terrell's Cave, Texella Cave, The Chimney, Three-Mile Cave, Walsh Ranch Cave, Williams Cave, Wolf Cave, Wolf's Rattlesnake Cave)

Time of activity. Male (January – May, August – December); female (January – June, August – December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (nest/prey: bird nest); (soil/woodland: leaf litter, pine woods [%: 60])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; berlese funnel; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Texas (female, Kerr Co., Raven Ranch, December 1939, D. & S. Mulaik, holotype)

Etymology. Latin, spines vary from typical formula

Collection. MSU, TAMU, TMM, TTU

Cicurina venefica Gertsch, 1992

Cicurina venefica Gertsch 1992: 114, f, desc. (figs 129–130); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 50, f, desc. (figs 114–115, 137)

Distribution. Terrell

Caves. Terrell (Wizard's Well)

Time of activity. Female (February)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Terrell Co., Wizard's Well, February 12–13, 1983, E. Short, R. Waters, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, a witch

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina venii* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina venii Cokendolpher 2004a: 52, f, desc. (figs 63–64); Culver et al. 2003: 464; Federal Register 1998: 71855–71856, 71858, 71860, 71866; Federal Register 2000: 81419–81420, 81425, 81428, 81433; Federal Register 2002: 55064, 55067, 55073, 55075, 55086–55087; Federal Register 2003: 17156–17158, 17175–17176, 17190–17191, 17193; Gertsch 1992: 111, f, desc. (figs 95–96); Jackman 1997: 162, 171; NABN 2001: 8; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 52, f, desc. (figs 116–117, 134); Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 81; SWCA Environmental Consultants 2007: 3

Distribution. Bexar

Caves. **Bexar** (Braken Bat Cave)

Time of activity. Female (November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Bexar Co., Braken Bat Cave, November 22, 1980, G. Veni, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (Specific name for George Veni, student of Texas caves, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina vespera* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina vespera Cokendolpher 2004a: 53, f, desc. (figs 65–66); Culver et al. 2003: 464; Federal Register 1998: 71855–71856, 71858, 71860, 71866; Federal Register 2000: 81419–81421, 81425, 81428, 81433; Federal Register 2002: 55064, 55067, 55073–55074, 55086–55087, 55089; Federal Register 2003: 17156–17158, 17176, 17190; Gertsch 1992: 111, f, desc. (figs 93–94); Jackman 1997: 162, 171; NABN 2001: 8; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 53, f, desc. (figs 118–119, 134); Paquin and Hedin 2004: 3254; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 81; SWCA Environmental Consultants 2007: 3

Distribution. Bexar

Caves. **Bexar** (Government Canyon Bat Cave [Government Canyon State Natural Area])

Time of activity. Female (August)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Bexar Co., Government Canyon Bat Cave, August 11, 1965, J. Reddell, J. Fish, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, in the evening

Collection. TMM

***Cicurina vibora* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina vibora Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 98, f, desc. (figs 55–56); Jackman 1997: 162; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 53, f, desc. (figs 120–121, 130); Paquin and Hedin 2004: 3254; Paquin and Hedin 2005b: 10; SWCA Environmental Consultants 2007: 1–2, 3–32

Distribution. Williamson

Caves. **Williamson** (Rattlesnake Filled Cave, Sunless City Cave, Temples of Thor Cave)

Time of activity. Female (April – May, August)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Williamson Co., Rattlesnake Filled Cave, August 24, 1963, J. Reddell, W. Russell, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Mexican, viper

Collection. TMM

Note. Sunless City Cave is in Williamson Co. not Bexar Co. as in Paquin and Hedin 2004: 3254.

***Cicurina watersi* Gertsch, 1992**

Cicurina watersi Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 103, f, desc. (figs 103–104); Jackman 1997: 163; Paquin and Dupérré 2009: 55, f, desc. (figs 124–125, 135)

Distribution. Uvalde

Caves. **Uvalde** (Frio Queen Cave)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Uvalde Co., Frio Queen Cave, summer 1983, R. M. Waters, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (Specific name for the collector, Randy M. Waters, Gertsch 1992).

Collection. TMM

Genus *Dictyna* Sundevall, 1833***Dictyna annexa* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936**

Dictyna annexa Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Bonnet 1956: 1426; Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Breene et al. 1993b: 647; Breene et al. 1993c: 14, 47, 53, mf, (figs 10A-B); Breene et al. 1994: 8; Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 92, mf,

desc. (pl. 25, figs 7–9); Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 6, m, desc. (fig. 8); Jackman 1997: 163; Roewer 1955: 1318; Vogel 1970b: 7; Young and Edwards 1990: 16

Dictyna idahoana Chamberlin & Ivie, 1933; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 331; Roewer 1955: 1321 [Texas records]

Dictyna anexa Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936; Knutson et al. 2010: 515

Distribution. Widespread; Archer, Baylor, Brown, Cameron, Collingsworth, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Frio, Hidalgo, Howard, Jim Wells, La Salle, Llano, Reagan, Runnels, Scurry, Starr, Travis, Wichita, Zapata

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Lake Thomas

Time of activity. Male (March – October); female (March – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts, sugarcane, watermelon); (grass: grass); (orchard: citrus, pecan); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation, roadside vegetation, *Baccharis*); (soil/woodland: juniper, saltcedar, post oak savanna with pasture, *Hibiscus* sp., *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: near blacklight trap)

Method. D-Vac suction [m]; fogging [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Erath [7 spiderlings in eggsac] [TAMU]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., 5 miles W Edinburg, July 4, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, bind

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Dictyna bellans Chamberlin, 1919

Dictyna bellans Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Breene et al. 1993b: 647; Breene et al. 1994: 8; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 62, mf, desc. (pl. 16, figs 4–7); Jackman 1997: 163; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Pfannenstiel 2008a: 204; Young and Edwards 1990: 16

Dictyna longispina Emerton, 1888; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 329; Jones 1936: 69; Kagan 1942: 11; Kagan 1943: 258; Vogel 1970b: 7; Young and Edwards 1990: 16 [misidentified, Texas records]

Distribution. Eastern 2/3 Texas; Archer, Baylor, Brazos, Cameron, Clay, Coleman, Comal, Comanche, Dallas, Erath, Fannin, Hidalgo, Howard, Hunt, Leon, Llano, McLennan, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Runnels, San Saba, Scurry, Travis, Val Verde, Wichita, Willacy

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Lake Thomas

Caves. San Saba (Copperhead Cave)

Time of activity. Male (February, April – December); female (April – May, July – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts, sugarcane); (grass: grass); (landscape features: cave); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation, *Baccharis*); (soil/woodland: juniper, saltcedar, trees/shrubs, woods, *Hibiscus* sp., *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [m]; D-Vac suction [mf]; pitfall trap [f]; sweeping [m]

Type. Mississippi, Canton

Etymology. Latin, behavior, film

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, TMM

***Dictyna bostoniensis* Emerton, 1888**

Dictyna bostoniensis Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 78, mf, desc. (pl. 20, figs 1–11); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 332; Jackman 1997: 163; Vogel 1970b: 7; Young and Edwards 1990: 16

Distribution. Comanche, Dallam, Hemphill, Travis

Time of activity. Male (July); female (March, May, July)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (soil/woodland: *Juniperus ashei*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [f]; sweeping [f]

Type. Massachusetts, Boston

Etymology. locality (city)

Collection. TAMU

***Dictyna calcarata* Banks, 1904**

Dictyna calcarata Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 64, mf, desc. (pl. 17, figs 1–6); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 330; Jackman 1997: 163; Jones 1936: 69; Jones 1948: 30; Kaston 1972: 82, desc.; Kaston 1978: 83, desc.; Roewer 1955: 1319

Dictyna calcerata Banks, 1904; Vogel 1970b: 7

Distribution. Widespread; Archer, Baylor, Brazos, Burnet, Cameron, Comal, Dallas, Hidalgo, Kleberg, Llano, Lubbock, Reeves, Robertson, Rusk, Terrell, Travis, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lake Buchanan

Time of activity. Male (April – May, July – September); female (July – August, October – December)

Habitat. (orchard: pecan); (structures: outside wall)

Type. California, San Pedro

Etymology. Latin, furnished with a spur (on palpus)

Collection. MSU, TAMU, TTU

***Dictyna cholla* Gertsch & Davis, 1942**

Dictyna cholla Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 68 [S], mf, desc. (pl. 17, figs 7–9); Jackman 1997: 163; Roewer 1955: 1316; Vogel 1967: 49; Vogel 1970b: 7

Dictyna hardyi Gertsch, 1946; Gertsch 1946a: 17, mf, desc. (figs 19–20)

Distribution. Cameron

Locality. Laguna Madre

Time of activity. Male (August); female (August)

Habitat. (nest/prey: nest of *Neotoma micropus* [mf])

Type. Mexico, Sonora, 27 miles S Nogales

Etymology. Probably after cactus common name, *cholla* for species

***Dictyna coloradensis* Chamberlin, 1919**

Dictyna coloradensis Bradley 2013: 118; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 89 [S], mf, desc. (pl. 26, figs 4–7); Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 8, 18 (photo 16, fig. 5); Jackman 1997: 163; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Vogel 1970b: 7

Dictyna marxi Jones, 1947; Jones 1948: 30, mf, desc. (figs 82–85, 87)

Distribution. North-central, east, and southeast Texas; Anderson, Archer, Bastrop, Baylor, Bosque, Brown, Burleson, Carson, Howard, Kenedy, Lampasas, Palo Pinto, Runnels, Scurry, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Lake Thomas

Time of activity. Male (March, May); female (February, April – August)

Habitat. (littoral: near playa); (grass: grassland); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation, roadside vegetation); (soil/woodland: juniper, saltcedar, trees/shrubs, willow)

Method. Beating [f]; pitfall trap; sweeping [mf]

Type. Colorado, Colorado Springs

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. DMNS, MSU, NMSU, TAMU

***Dictyna foliacea* (Hentz, 1850)**

Dictyna foliacea Bradley 2013: 118; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 73 [S], mf, desc. (pl. 19, figs 8–13); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 329; Jackman 1997: 163; Kaston 1972: 80, desc. (fig. 185); Kaston 1978: 82, desc. (fig. 203); Vogel 1970b: 7

Dictyna frondea Emerton, 1888; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 332

Distribution. East and north-central Texas; Angelina, Collingsworth, Dallas, Nacogdoches, Robertson, San Augustine, Young

Time of activity. Female (May – July)

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, found to make web in hollow of leaves

Collection. MSU

Dictyna formidolosa Gertsch & Ivie, 1936

Dictyna formidolosa Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 66, mf, desc. (pl. 16, figs 8–10, pl. 17, fig. 12); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 328; Jackman 1997: 163; Roewer 1955: 1317; Vogel 1970b: 7; Yantis 2005: 200

Distribution. Angelina, Bandera, Burleson, Erath, Fort Bend, Jasper, Leon, Montgomery

Locality. Lost Maples State Park

Time of activity. Male (March 30–April 6, April – May); female (August)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: loblolly pine unmanaged, post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 92], under oak)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; carrion pitfall trap; pitfall trap [m] (under oak [m])

Type. North Carolina, Black Mountain

Etymology. Latin, causing fear

Collection. TAMU

Dictyna personata Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936

Dictyna personata Bonnet 1956: 1447; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 95, mf, desc. (pl. 28, figs 1–4); Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 9, f, desc. (fig. 3); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 329, m (figs 20–21); Jackman 1997: 163; Roewer 1955: 1323; Vogel 1970b: 8

Distribution. Hidalgo, Llano, Zapata

Time of activity. Male (July); female (July – September)

Type. Texas (female, Zapata Co., 30 miles SE Laredo, August 4, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, of a person

Dictyna secuta Chamberlin, 1924

Dictyna secuta Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 97 [S], mf, desc. (pl. 27, figs 1–6); Jackman 1997: 163; Roewer 1955: 1317; Vogel 1967: 46; Vogel 1970b: 8

Dictyna bishopi Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 328, f, desc. (figs 30, 32)

Distribution. Brewster, El Paso

Time of activity. Female (June)

Type. Mexico, Gulf of California, San Esteban Island

Etymology. Latin, followed

***Dictyna sylvania* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944**

Dictyna sylvania Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 98, m, desc. (pl. 26, figs 9–11); Jackman 1997: 163

Distribution. Panola

Time of activity. Male (May)

Type. Georgia, 1 mile N Sylvania
[female unknown]

Etymology. locality (city)

***Dictyna terrestris* Emerton, 1911**

Dictyna terrestris Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 70, mf, desc. (pl. 18, figs 6–8); Dean and Sterling 1990: 402; Jackman 1997: 163; Vogel 1970b: 8

Distribution. Brazos, Hunt

Time of activity. Male (March, August)

Method. suction trap [m]

Type. New Hampshire, Lake Winnepesaukee, Three Mile Island

Etymology. Latin, of the earth, ground

Collection. TAMU

***Dictyna volucripes* Keyserling, 1881**

Dictyna volucripes Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Bradley 2013: 118; Breene et al. 1993b: 647; Breene et al. 1993c: 15, 47, 54, mf (figs 16A-B); Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 87, mf, desc. (pl. 26, figs 1–3); Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 331; Jackman 1997: 97, 163; Jones 1936: 69; Jones 1948: 32; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Vogel 1970b: 8; Young and Edwards 1990: 17

Distribution. Eastern 2/3 Texas; Anderson, Archer, Bastrop, Bee, Bowie, Brown, Cameron, Clay, Collin, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Erath, Harris, Hidalgo, Hunt, Kerr, Llano, Navarro, Scurry, Travis, Walker, Webb, Wichita, Wilbarger, Willacy, Williamson, Zapata

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, La Gringa Resaca, Lake Thomas, Lake Travis, Proctor Lake

Time of activity. Male (February – December); female (March – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, guar, peanuts, sugarcane); (grass: grass); (landscape features: rocky area); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation, vegetation, *Baccharis*); (soil/woodland: juniper, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. D-Vac suction [m]; pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Massachusetts, Blue Hills

Etymology. Latin, swift

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Genus *Emblyna* Chamberlin, 1948

Emblyna annulipes (Blackwall, 1846)

Emblyna annulipes Platnick 1993: 556 [T]

Dictyna annulipes Blackwall, 1888 [Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 123 [S], mf, desc. (pl. 37, figs 1–5)]

Dictyna muraria Emerton, 1888; Jones 1936: 69

Distribution. Comanche, Dallas, Wichita

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard

Time of activity. Female (July)

Habitat. (orchard: pecan)

Method. Fogging [f]

Type. Canada: Ontario, Toronto

Etymology. Latin, ring, annulus

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Emblyna callida (Gertsch & Ivie, 1936)

Emblyna callida Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick 1993: 556 [T]

Dictyna callida Gertsch & Ivie, 1936; Bonnet 1956: 1432; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 110, mf, desc. (pl. 31, figs 10–13); Gertsch and Ivie 1936: 4, m, desc. (figs 6–8); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 331; Roewer 1955: 1319; Vogel 1970b: 7

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo, Travis

Time of activity. Male (April – July, October); female (April, June)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: *Juniperus ashei*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [mf]; sweeping [m]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, October 22, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, cunning

Collection. TAMU

***Emblyna completa* (Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1929)**

Emblyna completa [Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 138, mf, desc. (pl. 42, figs 9–11, pl. 43, figs 1–3)]

Distribution. Hutchinson

Locality. Johnson Ranch

Time of activity. Female (July)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: saltcedar)

Type. Utah, Moab

Etymology. Latin, encircle

Collection. NMSU

***Emblyna consulta* (Gertsch & Ivie, 1936)**

Emblyna consulta Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick 1993: 557 [T]

Dictyna consulta Gertsch and Ivie, 1936; Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Breene et al. 1993c: 14, 47, 53, mf (figs 11A-B); Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 146 [S], mf, desc. (pl. 45, figs 9–11); Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Gertsch and Ivie 1936: 6, m, desc. (figs 12–13); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 329; Roewer 1955: 1320; Vogel 1967: 51; Vogel 1970b: 7; Young and Edwards 1990: 16

Dictyna montgomeryi Gertsch and Mulaik, 1940; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 328, f, desc. (fig. 31)

Distribution. Brewster, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Floyd, Hale, Howard, Lubbock, Martin, Midland, Mitchell, Nolan, Parmer, Reeves, Terry, Tom Green

Time of activity. Male (January, May – October); female (April, June – September)

Habitat. (crops: corn, cotton, peanuts); (littoral: creek bank); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. D-Vac suction [mf]; pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [m]

Type. Minnesota, near Minneapolis, Lake Minnetonka

Etymology. Latin, considered

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Emblyna cruciata* (Emerton, 1888)**

Emblyna cruciata Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick 1993: 557 [T]

Dictyna cruciata Emerton, 1888; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 111, mf, desc. (pl. 33, figs 1–4); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 328

Dictyna crucita Emerton, 1888; Vogel 1970b: 7

Distribution. San Augustine

Time of activity. Female (June)

Type. Connecticut, New Haven

Etymology. Latin, torment

***Emblyna evicta* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940)**

Emblyna evicta Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick 1993: 557 [T]

Dictyna evicta Gertsch and Mulaik, 1940; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 122, mf, desc. (pl. 36, figs 1–4); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 332, m, desc. (fig. 18); Roewer 1955: 1320; Vogel 1967: 48; Vogel 1970b: 7

Distribution. East Texas; Hays, Robertson

Locality. Holmes Pecan Orchard

Time of activity. Male (March – April)

Habitat. (orchard: pecan)

Method. cardboard band [m]

Type. Texas (male, Hays Co., April 15, 1939, D. and S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, expel

Collection. TAMU

***Emblyna hentzi* (Kaston, 1945)**

Emblyna hentzi Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick 1993: 557 [T]

Dictyna hentzi Kaston, 1945; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 115, mf, desc. (pl. 34, figs 11–15); Kaston 1972: 81; Kaston 1978: 82; Vogel 1970b: 7

Dictyna muraria Emerton, 1888; Jones 1936: 69 [Texas record]

Distribution. Dallas, Fort Bend, Nacogdoches, Robertson, Wichita

Locality. Holmes Pecan Orchard

Time of activity. Female (February, May – July)

Habitat. (orchard: pecan)

Method. pitfall trap [f]

Type. Connecticut, Cheshire

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Emblyna iviei* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)**

Emblyna iviei Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick 1993: 557 [T]

Dictyna iviei Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Bonnet 1956: 1440; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 133 [S], mf, desc. (pl. 40, figs 9–12); Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 7, m, desc. (figs 6–7); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 327; Roewer 1955: 1322; Vogel 1967: 55; Vogel 1970b: 7; Young and Edwards 1990: 16

Dictyna texana Jones, 1948; Jones 1948: 42, mf, desc. (figs 7, 30–32)

Distribution. South Texas; Erath, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Starr, Travis

Locality. Mount Barker

Time of activity. Male (April – September); female (January, May, December)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (soil/woodland: sandy area)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, May 2, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (collector of other spiders, Wilton Ivie)

Collection. TAMU

***Emblyna littoricolens* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935)**

Emblyna littoricolens Platnick 1993: 557 [T]

Dictyna littoricolens Chamberlin and Gertsch, 1958 [Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 147, mf, desc. (pl. 46, figs 1–6)]

Distribution. Wichita

Type. Utah, Utah Lake

Etymology. Latin, seashore

Collection. MSU

***Emblyna melva* (Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1958)**

Emblyna melva Brignoli 1983: 514 [T]

Dictyna melva Chamberlin and Gertsch, 1958; Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Jackman 1997: 163 [Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 108, mf, desc. (pl. 32, figs 6–9)]

Distribution. Erath, Travis

Time of activity. Male (March – June); female (May)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: juniper, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [m]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [m]

Type. Arizona, Cienega

Etymology. Latin, color rusty red-brown

Collection. TAMU

***Emblyna orbiculata* (Jones, 1947)**

Emblyna orbiculata Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick 1993: 558 [T]

Dictyna orbiculata Jones, 1947; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 131, m, desc. (pl. 39, figs 10–13); Jones 1947: 5, m, desc. (figs 10–13); Roewer 1955: 1323; Vogel 1967: 51; Vogel 1970b: 8

Distribution. Dallas

Time of activity. Male (January)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: forest herbs)

Type. Texas (male, Dallas Co., Elm Fork of Trinity River, January 20, 1940, S. Jones, holotype, MCZ)
[female unknown]

Etymology. Latin, palp with orbiculate coil

***Emblyna reticulata* (Gertsch & Ivie, 1936)**

Emblyna reticulata Jackman 1997: 163; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Platnick 1993: 558 [T]

Dictyna reticulata Gertsch and Ivie, 1936; Breene et al. 1993c: 14, 47, 54, mf (figs 13A-B); Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 148 [S], mf, desc. (pl. 46, fig. 12, pl. 47, figs 1–7); Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 329; Kaston 1972: 81, desc.; Kaston 1978: 82, desc.; Vogel 1970b: 8

Dictyna declarata Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1956: 1434; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 9, f, desc. (fig. 11); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 331

Distribution. West and south Texas; Cameron, Howard, Reeves, Travis, Zapata

Time of activity. Male (“January-March”, April, June – September); female (“January-March”, April – August)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (soil/woodland: saltcedar, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus virginiana*)

Method. Beating [mf]; D-Vac suction [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Utah, Richfield

Etymology. Latin, dorsum of abdomen with fine dark reticulations

Collection. NMSU, TAMU

***Emblyna roscida* (Hentz, 1850)**

Emblyna roscida Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick 1993: 558 [T]

Dictyna roscida (Hentz, 1850); Breene et al. 1993c: 15, 47, 54, mf (figs 14A-B); Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 100 [S], mf, desc. (pl. 29, figs 8–12); Vogel 1970b: 8
Dictyna rubra Emerton, 1888; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 328
Dictyna florens Ivie and Barrows, 1935; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 328 [Texas records – see Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 103]

Distribution. Clay, Harris, Hunt, Scurry, Titus, Travis, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Lake Thomas, Zilker Park

Time of activity. Male (June, October); female (May – June, August, October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation, *Baccharis*)

Method. sweeping [f]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, rose colored

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Emblyna stulta (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

Emblyna stulta Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick 1993: 558 [T]

Dictyna stulta (Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936); Bonnet 1956: 1450; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 106, mf, desc. (pl. 31, figs 1–5); Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 7, m, desc. (fig. 9); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 328; Roewer 1955: 1325; Vogel 1970b: 8

Distribution. Jeff Davis

Time of activity. Male (July)

Type. Texas (male, Jeff Davis Co., Fort Davis, July 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, foolish

Emblyna sublata (Hentz, 1850)

Emblyna sublata Bradley 2013: 119; Jackman 1997: 98, desc., 163; Platnick 1993: 558 [T]

Dictyna sublata (Hentz, 1850); Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Bonnet 1956: 1450; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 127 [S], mf, desc. (pl. 38, figs 1–8, pl. 39, figs 1–5); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 328; Kaston 1972: 80, desc. (fig. 183); Kaston 1978: 81, desc. (fig. 201); Vogel 1970b: 8; Young and Edwards 1990: 17

Dictyna volupis Keyserling, 1881; Jones 1936: 69

Distribution. North-central, central and east Texas; Brazos, Clay, Comanche, Dallas, Denton, Erath, Fort Bend, Hunt, Jasper, Kerr, Montgomery, Robertson, Sutton, Tarrant, Wichita

Locality. Jones State Forest, Lake Tawakoni State Park, Lick Creek Park, Riley Estate

Time of activity. Male (March – June, August, October); female (March – August)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (grass: grass); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation, vegetation); (soil/woodland: bottomland forest)

Method. Flight intercept trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, raised aloft

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Lathys* Simon, 1884

Lathys delicatula (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

Lathys delicatula Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 31 [T], mf, desc. (pl. 7, figs 5–9); Gertsch 1946a: 3, f (fig. 14); Jackman 1997: 163; Roewer 1955: 1329; Vogel 1970b: 8

Scotolathys delicatulus Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 4, f, desc. (fig. 4) [see note below]; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 326

Scotolathys delicatula Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1958: 3963

Distribution. Widespread; Brazos, Brewster, Burleson, Cameron, Collin, Coryell, Gonzalez, Hidalgo, Houston, Hunt, Jeff Davis, Sabine, San Augustine, Smith, Tyler, Wichita, Zapata

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Big Slough Wild Area, Big Thicket National Preserve, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains, Laguna Madre, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Tyler State Park

Time of activity. Male (January – March, May, August – October, October 30–November 6, December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (nest/prey: nest of *Neotoma micropus* [mf]); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia litter, leaf litter, mixed hardwood litter, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. Berlese funnel [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Texas (female, Cameron Co., 15 miles SW Harlingen, November 18, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, dainty

Collection. DMNS, TAMU

Note. 32 miles E Laredo should be 32 miles SE Laredo in Zapata Co. based on other records from this date.

Lathys maculina Gertsch, 1946

Lathys maculina Bradley 2013: 119; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 32 [T], mf, desc. (pl. 6, figs 9–12); Gertsch 1946a: 4, f (fig. 15); Jackman 1997: 163; Kaston 1972: 78 (fig. 177); Kaston 1978: 79 (fig. 195); Vogel 1970b: 8

Dictyolathys maculata Banks, 1900; Bryant 1943: 85, f, desc. (figs A, B)

Scotolathys maculatus Banks, 1900; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 326 [T]

Distribution. Harris

Time of activity. Female (June)

Type. Alabama, Mobile

Etymology. Latin, derivation of *Dictyolathys maculata* Banks, 1900, preoccupied

Genus *Mallos* O. P.-Cambridge, 1902

Mallos blandus Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1958

Mallos blandus Bond and Opell 1997: 421, mf, desc. (figs 58–63)

Distribution. Culberson

Locality. Guadalupe Mountains National Park

Time of activity. Female (August)

Type. New Mexico, Whites City

Etymology. Latin, friendly, mild

Mallos niveus O. P.-Cambridge, 1902

Mallos niveus [Bond and Opell 1997: 428, mf, desc. (figs 9, 15, 75–80)]

Distribution. Wichita

Type. Mexico, Morelos, Cuernavaca

Etymology. Latin, snowy

Collection. MSU

Mallos pallidus (Banks, 1904)

Mallos pallidus Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 42, mf, desc. (pl. 9, figs 3–8); Jackman 1997: 163; Kaston 1978: 83; Vogel 1970b: 8

Distribution. Presidio, Travis

Locality. Big Bend Ranch State Park, Mount Barker

Time of activity. Male (October); female (March)

Habitat. (plants: grape vine)

Method. Beating [f]

Type. California, Mount Shasta

Etymology. Latin, pale (pallid)

Collection. NMSU

Genus *Mexitlia* Lehtinen, 1967***Mexitlia trivittata* (Banks, 1901)**

Mexitlia trivittata [Bond and Opell 1997: 439, mf, desc. (figs 3, 11, 13, 100–103)]

Distribution. Brewster, Wichita

Type. New Mexico, Albuquerque

Etymology. Latin, three bands

Collection. MSU

Genus *Phantyna* Chamberlin, 1948***Phantyna bicornis* (Emerton, 1915)**

Phantyna bicornis Calixto et al. 2013: 182; Jackman 1997: 163; Lehtinen 1967: 257 [T]

Dictyna bicornis Emerton, 1915; Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 59 [S], mf, desc. (pl. 15, figs 1–7); Vogel 1967: 45; Vogel 1970b: 7; Young and Edwards 1990: 16

Dictyna annamae Gertsch and Mulaik, 1940; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 330, m, desc. (figs 24–25)

Distribution. Comanche, Dallam, Erath, Kendall, Randall, Walker, Wilbarger, Zavala

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Palo Duro Canyon, Proctor Lake

Time of activity. Male (May – September); female (January, April, June – September)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: sandy area)

Method. Fogging [f]; irrigation tubing [f]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]

Type. Massachusetts, Ipswich

Etymology. Latin, male chelicera has basal horns distinctly developed

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Phantyna mulegensis* (Chamberlin, 1924)**

Phantyna mulegensis Jackman 1997: 163; Lehtinen 1967: 257 [T]

Dictyna mulegensis Chamberlin, 1924; Breene et al. 1993c: 14, 47, 53, mf (figs 12A–B); Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 56, mf, desc. (pl. 14, figs 9–13, pl. 15, figs 8–9); Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 327; Roewer 1955: 1317; Vogel 1970b: 7

Distribution. West and south Texas; Hidalgo, Kleberg, Nueces, Starr, Val Verde

Time of activity. Male (February, May – June, October – November); female (January – August, October – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton)

Method. D-Vac suction [f]

Type. Mexico, Baja California, Mulegé

Etymology. locality (town)

Collection. MCZ, TAMU

Phantyna provida (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

Phantyna provida Jackman 1997: 163; Lehtinen 1967: 257 [T]

Dictyna provida (Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936); Bonnet 1956: 1447; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 55 [S], mf, desc. (pl. 13, figs 2–5); Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 8, f, desc. (fig. 10); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 327; Roewer 1955: 1324; Vogel 1967: 49; Vogel 1970b: 8

Dictyna ingenuata Gertsch and Mulaik, 1940; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 332, m, desc. (fig. 19); Roewer 1955: 1321

Distribution. Hidalgo, Llano

Time of activity. Male (May); female (May, September)

Type. Texas (female, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, May 2, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, provided with distinct features

Phantyna segregata (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

Phantyna segregata Breene et al. 1994: 8; Calixto et al. 2013: 180, 182, 185, 187; Irungu 2007: 30; Jackman 1997: 98, desc., 163; Lehtinen 1967: 257 [T]; Pfannenstiel 2008a: 204

Dictyna segregata Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Bonnet 1956: 1450; Breene 1988: 34, 36; Breene et al. 1989: 162; Breene et al. 1993c: 15, 47, 54, mf (figs 15A–C); Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 57 [S], mf, desc. (pl. 14, figs 1–5); Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 402, 405; Dean and Sterling 1992: 3–4; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dean et al. 1988: 286; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 4, m, desc. (figs 13–14); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 327; Kagan 1942: 12; Kagan 1943: 258; Nyffeler and Sterling 1994: 1295, 1298; Nyffeler et al. 1988a: 55; Nyffeler et al. 1988b: 215; Nyffeler et al. 1992a: 1181; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 2; Pamanes-Guerrero 1975: 41, 59, 63, 78, 81; Roewer 1955: 1317; Vogel 1967: 52; Vogel 1970b: 8; Young and Edwards 1990: 17

Dictyna patellaris Jones, 1947; Jones 1947: 1, m, desc. (figs 1–4)

Distribution. Eastern ½ Texas; Archer, Bexar, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Denton, Erath, Harris, Hidalgo, Houston, Hunt, Kaufman, Kerr, La Salle, McLennan, Nueces, Robertson, San Patricio, Travis, Victoria, Walker, Washington, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Frontera Audubon, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lake Tawakoni State Park, NK Ranch, Stiles Farm Foundation

Time of activity. Male (February – December); female (February – December)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton, peanuts, soybean, watermelon); (grass: grass, pasture); (littoral: edge of pond, near pond); (orchard: grapefruit, Mexican lime, orange, pecan, sour orange, tangerine); (plants: bluebonnets, herbs, *Hibiscus* sp., *Monarda citriodora*); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. cardboard band [mf]; D-Vac suction [m]; fogging [mf]; pitfall trap [mf] (edge of pond [f], near pond [f]); ramp trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]; tile trap [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Hidalgo [17 eggs in eggsac] [TAMU]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., northwest of Edinburg, June 15, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, separated

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Genus *Thallumetus* Simon, 1893

Thallumetus pineus (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944)

Thallumetus pineus Bennett 2005a: 100; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 36, mf, desc. (pl. 7, figs 11–14); Jackman 1997: 163; Roth 1982: 15–2; Roth 1985: B-11–2; Roth 1994: 90; Vogel 1970b: 8

Distribution. Panola

Time of activity. Male (May)

Habitat. (plants: roadside plants)

Method. sweeping [m]

Type. Georgia, 3 miles SE Savannah

Etymology. Latin, habitat (tree)

Genus *Tivyna* Chamberlin, 1948

Tivyna petrunkevitchi (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940)

Tivyna petrunkevitchi Jackman 1997: 163; Lehtinen 1967: 271 [T]

Dictyna petrunkevitchi Gertsch and Mulaik, 1940; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 52, f, desc. (pl. 11, figs 7–8) [see note below]; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 330, f, desc. (figs 22–23) [see note below]; Roewer 1955: 1323; Vogel 1967: 52; Vogel 1970b: 8

Distribution. Zapata

Time of activity. Female (November)

Type. Texas (female, Zapata Co., 32 miles E Laredo, November 11, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (arachnologist, Alexander Petrunkevitch)

Note. 32 miles E Laredo should be 32 miles SE Laredo in Zapata Co. based on other records from this date.

Genus *Tricholathys* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935

Tricholathys knulli Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936

Tricholathys knulli Bonnet 1959: 4686; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1958: 20, f, desc. (pl. 3, fig. 6); Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 1, f, desc. (fig. 1); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 326; Jackman 1997: 163; Roewer 1955: 1335; Vogel 1970b: 8

Distribution. Cameron

Time of activity. Female (June)

Type. Texas (female, Cameron Co., Brownsville, June 1, 1934, J. N. Knull, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (collector)

Family Diguettidae F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1899

Genus *Diguetia* Simon, 1895

Diguetia albolineata (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)

Diguetia albolineata Gertsch 1958a: 16, mf, desc. (figs 6, 14–15); Jackman 1997: 40, 163; Kaston 1978: 90, desc.; Vogel 1970b: 8

Diguetia caudata Gertsch, 1935; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 317 [Texas record]; Vogel 1970b: 21

Distribution. Brewster, Val Verde

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains, Seminole Canyon State Park

Time of activity. Male (July, September); female (July, September)

Type. Mexico, Guerrero, Vente de Zopilote

Etymology. Latin, white lines

Collection. TAMU

***Diguetia canities* (McCook, 1889)**

Diguetia canities Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Chamberlin 1924b: 591; Gertsch 1958a: 6, mf, desc. (figs 16–19); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 317 [part, see note below]; Jackman 1997: 40, desc., 163; Kaston 1953: 41, desc. (fig. 83); Kaston 1972: 89, desc. (fig. 201); Kaston 1978: 90, desc. (fig. 219); Milstead 1958: 445; Petrunkevitch 1911: 117; Roewer 1942: 323; Vogel 1970b: 9, 20

Distribution. Brewster, El Paso, Erath, Presidio, Randall, Terrell

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Big Bend Ranch State Park, Black Gap Wildlife Management Area, Blackstone Ranch, Chisos Basin, Palo Duro Canyon

Time of activity. Male (August, October); female (March – April, August – October)

Habitat. (landscape features: under rock); (nest/prey: stomach of *Cnemidophorus perplexus*, stomach of *Cnemidophorus sacki*); (web: web in cactus)

Type. California, near San Bernardino

Etymology. Latin, grayish hairs

Collection. NMSU, TAMU

Note. SE Laredo is 32 miles SE of Laredo in Zapata Co. based on collecting records from this date.

***Diguetia canities mulaiki* Gertsch, 1958**

Diguetia canities mulaiki Banks 1898b: 209; Gertsch 1935a: 6; Gertsch 1958a: 12, mf, desc. (figs 1–4, 11–13); Jackman 1997: 40, 163; Vogel 1967: 61; Vogel 1970b: 9
Diguetia canities McCook 1889; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 317 [part]

Distribution. Cameron, Dimmitt, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jim Wells, Zapata

Locality. Laguna Madre

Time of activity. Female (May, August – September, November – December)

Habitat. (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf], nest of *Neotoma* sp.)

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, 1933, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (collector)

Collection. MCZ

***Diguetia imperiosa* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940**

Diguetia imperiosa Gertsch 1958a: 18, mf, desc. (figs 7–10); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 317, mf, desc.; Jackman 1997: 163; Vogel 1967: 62; Vogel 1970b: 9, 21

Diguetia canities McCook, 1889; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 317 [part]

Distribution. Brewster, Hidalgo, Presidio, Terrell, Val Verde

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Big Bend Ranch State Park

Time of activity. Male (August); female (May – December)

Habitat. (web: in web)

Type. Texas (male, Val Verde Co., Langtry, Santa Elena Canyon, August 18, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, authority

Collection. TAMU

Family Dysderidae C. L. Koch, 1837**Genus *Dysdera* Latreille, 1804*****Dysdera crocata* C. L. Koch, 1838**

Dysdera crocata Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 323; Jones 1936: 70; Vogel 1970b: 9 [Kaston 1948: 62, m, desc. (figs 7–10); Roberts 1985: 60, mf (figs 19b, d, f, h)]

Dysdera crocata C. L. Koch, 1838; Jackman 1997: 42, desc., 163

Distribution. Dallas, El Paso, Tarrant

Time of activity. Male (August, November); female (June, August)

Habitat. (structures: outside house)

Type. Greece

Etymology. Latin, saffron-yellow

Collection. NMSU, TAMU

Family Eutichuridae Lehtinen, 1967

Note. raised to family (Ramírez 2014: 340)

Genus *Cheiracanthium* C. L. Koch, 1839

Note. transferred from Clubionidae to Miturgidae: Eutichurinae (Ramírez et al. 1997: 44) and here Ramírez 2014: 341. Spelling of genus changed from *Chiracanthium* (Platnick 1989: 438).

***Cheiracanthium inclusum* (Hentz, 1847)**

Cheiracanthium inclusum Armstrong and Richman 2007: 395; Breene 1988: 23–26, 35, 41; Breene et al. 1988: 180–181; Breene et al. 1989: 162; Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Breene et al. 1993b: 647; Breene et al. 1993c: 13, 47, 85, mf (figs 98A–C); Calixto et al. 2013: 183; Dean and Sterling 1990: 403, 405; Dean and Sterling 1992: 3–4; Dean et al. 1988: 287; Jackman 1997: 109, desc., 161 (photo 33a); Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Pfannenstiel 2008a: 204; Pfannenstiel 2008b: 419; Platnick 1989: 438 [spelling]; Taylor and Pfannenstiel 2008: 997; Taylor and Pfannenstiel 2009: 1380; Trevino 2014: 13

Chiracanthium inclusum (Hentz, 1847); Agnew et al. 1982: 631; Agnew et al. 1985: 4, 10; Bonnet 1956: 1057; Brown 1974: 233; Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean and Sterling 1985: 119; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Dean et al. 1987: 268; Edwards 1958: 368, mf, desc. (figs 10–13, 17, 202) [see note below]; Jones 1936: 69; Kagan 1942: 59; Kagan 1943: 258; Liao et al. 1984: 410; McDaniel et al. 1981: 104; Nuessly and Sterling 1984: 97; Nyffeler et al. 1987a: 356; Pamanes-Guerrero 1975: 16, 34, 37, 41, 59, 63, 78, 81; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Sterling et al. 1979: 979; Vogel 1970b: 5; Young and Edwards 1990: 16

Distribution. Atascosa, Bastrop, Baylor, Bee, Bexar, Brazoria, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Cherokee, Clay, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Erath, Fayette, Galveston, Gillespie, Gonzalez, Harris, Henderson, Hidalgo, Houston, Howard, Hunt, Kaufman, Kent, Kerr, Kinney, Knox, Llano, Martin, McLennan, Menard, Midland, Nacogdoches, Newton, Nolan, Polk, Presidio, Robertson, Scurry, Starr, Sutton, Travis, Val Verde, Victoria, Walker, Webb, Wharton, Wichita, Willacy, Young, Zapata

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Buescher State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lake Thomas, Lick Creek Park, Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Palmetto State Park, Ramsey Prison Farm, Russell Farm, Zilker Park

Time of activity. Male (January – October, December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, guar, peanuts, sugarcane); (grass: grass, grassland, pasture); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (orchard: citrus, pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, croton, Indian paintbrush, roadside vegetation, vegetation, yucca, *Baccharis*); (soil/woodland: juniper, post oak savanna with pasture, riparian mesquite forest, saltcedar, trees, trees/shrubs, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus virginiana*); (structures: around house)

Method. Beating [mf]; boll weevil pheromone trap [mf]; cardboard band [mf]; D-Vac suction [mf]; fogging [mf]; malaise trap [m]; pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]; uv light [m]

Eggs/spiderlings. Walker [eggsac laid in lab April 18, 1978, hatched May 2, 32 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Carolina (of 1847)

Etymology. Latin, to include

Collection. DMNS, MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Note. 32 miles SW Laredo should be 32 miles SE Laredo in Zapata Co. based on other records from this date.

Genus *Strotarchus* Simon, 1888

Note. transferred from Clubionidae to Miturgidae (Lehtinen 1967: 321) and here Ramírez (2014: 341). Bonaldo et al. (2012) revised *Strotarchus* but did not study any specimens of *piscatorius* from Texas and only the type of *planeticus* where the male remains unknown.

***Strotarchus piscatorius* (Hentz, 1847)**

Strotarchus piscatorius Brown 1974: 233; Jackman 1997: 166; Yantis 2005: 66, 198, 202 [Edwards 1958: 373, mf, desc. (figs 1–3, 15, 205)]

Distribution. Brazos, Brewster, Houston, Leon, Nacogdoches, Sabine, San Patricio, Trinity, Walker

Locality. Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (April – May, July); female (May – June, August)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, hackberry woodland, mix-pine forest, on ground, pine woods [%: 66, 82, 84, 86, 95], post oak woods [%: 44, 56, 71, 77, 91, 94])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; flight intercept trap [m]; malaise trap [mf]; pitfall trap [f]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, fisherman

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Strotarchus planeticus* Edwards, 1958**

Strotarchus planeticus Edwards 1958: 374, f, desc. (figs 159, 179, 206); Jackman 1997: 166; Ubick and Richman 2005c: 174; Vogel 1967: 43; Vogel 1970b: 6

Distribution. Cameron, San Patricio

Locality. Laguna Madre, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Female (June)

Habitat. (nest/prey: nest of *Neotoma micropus* [f]); (soil/woodland: hackberry woodland)

Method. pitfall trap [f]

Type. Texas (female, Cameron Co., Laguna Madre, 25 miles SE Harlingen, June 13, 1945, D. E. Hardy, V. L. Wooley, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Greek, wanderer

Collection. TAMU

Family Filistatidae Ausserer, 1867

Genus *Filistatinella* Gertsch & Ivie, 1936

***Filistatinella crassipalpis* (Gertsch, 1935)**

Filistatinella crassipalpis Bonnet 1957: 1908; Platnick 2000 [spelling]; Reddell 1963: 35; Reddell 1965: 171; Ubick 2005b: 105; Vogel 1970b: 9

Filistata crassipalpus Gertsch, 1935; Gertsch 1935a: 5, mf, desc. (figs 4–6) [see note below]

Filistatinella crassipalpus (Gertsch, 1935); Brown 1974: 233; Comstock 1940: 301, desc.; Gertsch 1979: 132; Gertsch and Ivie 1936: 1 [T]; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 315; Jackman 1997: 163; Lehtinen 1967: 235; Roewer 1955: 1282

Distribution. Archer, Baylor, Caldwell, Fannin, Grayson, Kerr, Nacogdoches, Sutton, Val Verde, Wichita, Zapata

Caves. Val Verde (Marshall Bat Cave)

Time of activity. Male (November); female (May, July, November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (structures: in barn)

Type. Texas (male, Webb Co., 32 miles E Laredo, November 11, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, palps

Collection. MSU, TMM

Note. 32 miles E Laredo should be 32 miles SE Laredo in Zapata Co. based on other records from this date.

Genus *Filistatoides* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1899

***Filistatoides insignis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1896)**

Filistatoides insignis Comstock 1940: 301, desc.; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 316 [see note below]; Jackman 1997: 163; Ubick 2005b: 105; Vogel 1970b: 9 [Ramírez and Grismado, 1997: 346, m (figs 104–106)]

Distribution. Brewster, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata

Time of activity. Female (February, June, November)

Type. Guatemala

Etymology. Latin, remarkable

Note. 32 miles E Laredo should be 32 miles SE Laredo in Zapata Co. based on other records from this date.

Genus *Kukulcania* Lehtinen, 1967

Kukulcania arizonica (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935)

Kukulcania arizonica Jackman 1997: 163; Lehtinen 1967: 242 [T]

Filistata arizonica Chamberlin and Ivie, 1935; Gertsch 1939b: 23; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 315; Milstead 1958: 445; Reddell 1965: 171; Vogel 1970b: 9 [Chamberlin and Ivie 1935b: 4, mf, desc. of m (pl. 4, figs 24–25)]

Distribution. Brewster, Cameron, Hidalgo, Presidio, Real, Terrell

Locality. Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains, La Mota Mountains, Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Caves. Real (Orell Crevice Cave)

Time of activity. Male (April 26–May 14, July, October – November, November 14–February 8); female (July – August, December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave, under rock); (littoral: dense coastal brush); (nest/prey: stomach of *Cnemidophorus perplexus*, stomach of *Cnemidophorus tessellatus*)

Method. Flight intercept trap on ground [m]; pitfall trap [m]

Type. Arizona, near Roosevelt Dam

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. TAMU, TMM

Kukulcania hibernalis (Hentz, 1842)

Kukulcania hibernalis Bradley 2013: 124; Breene et al. 1993c: 15, 47, 52, m (figs 7A–B); Broussard and Horner 2006: 253; Jackman 1997: 31, desc., 163 (photo 6a); Lehtinen 1967: 242 [T]; Rice 1986: 124; Richman et al. 2011a: 46; Taber and Fleenor 2005: 278 (figs 12–6, 12–7); Vetter 2015: 27; Young and Edwards 1990: 17 [Ramirez and Grismado 1997: 348, mf (figs 107–111)]

Filistata hibernalis Hentz, 1842; Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Brown 1974: 233; Comstock 1912: 291, desc.; Comstock 1940: 294, desc.; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 315; Kaston 1972: 73 (fig. 166); Kaston 1978: 74 (fig. 183); Vogel 1970b: 9

Distribution. Archer, Atascosa, Bastrop, Bexar, Brazos, Brown, Calhoun, Cameron, Clay, Culberson, Edwards, Erath, Gonzales, Harris, Henderson, Hidalgo, Jack, Jeff Davis, Llano, Midland, Montgomery, Morris, Nacogdoches, Nueces, Presidio, Robertson, San Patricio, Shelby, Starr, Titus, Tom Green, Travis, Walker, Wichita, Williamson, Zapata

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site, Ellis Prison Unit, Lake Corpus Christi State Park, Palmetto State

Park, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (January – July, September – December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (landscape features: overpass, under [bridge, rock]); (littoral: wetlands); (nest/prey: pack rat nest); (objects: under rafter); (soil/woodland: anacua groves, palm forest); (structures: back of TV, bit person in bed, cellar, elementary school, garage, house, in [barn, bedroom, building, house, lab, lab on ceiling, lakehouse], indoors, store room, under house, warehouse)

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap [imm.]; flight intercept trap on ground [m]; pitfall trap [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Titus [146 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. South Carolina and Alabama

Etymology. Latin, winter

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Family Gnaphosidae Pocock, 1898

nomen dubium

Micaria aurata (Hentz, 1847); Kaston 1953: 81; Kaston 1972: 218; Kaston 1978: 211; Marx 1890: 506; Petrunkevitch 1911: 493

Genus *Callilepis* Westring, 1874

Callilepis chisos Platnick, 1975

Callilepis chisos Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Bowen et al. 2004: 187; Broussard and Horner 2006: 253; Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick 1975a: 15, mf, desc. (figs 29–35); Richman et al. 2011a: 48; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 80

Distribution. Brewster, Comanche, Erath, Hidalgo, Presidio, Smith, Wichita

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Big Bend National Park, Chihuahuan desert, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains, Dalquest Research Site, Nabor's Lake, Tyler State Park

Time of activity. Male (May); female (April – June, August – September)

Habitat. (littoral: bark debris along small lake); (soil/woodland: sandy area, under bark, woods); (structures: indoors)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Brewster Co., Big Bend National Park, Chisos Mountains, the Basin, May 28, 1952, M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, R. Schrammel, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality, Platnick 1975a).

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Callilepis gertschi* Platnick, 1975**

Callilepis gertschi Broussard and Horner 2006: 253; Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick 1975a: 27, mf, desc. (figs 60–66); Richman et al. 2011a: 48

Distribution. Brewster, Cameron, Comal, Coryell, Hidalgo, Presidio, Starr, Terrell, Travis, Val Verde, Zapata

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Chihuahuan desert, Chisos Mountains, Dalquest Research Site, Falcon State Park, Green Island Bird Refuge, Stockton Plateau

Time of activity. Male (January, May – June, August); female (March – July, September)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]; sweeping [f]

Type. Arizona, Santa Catalina Mountains, Sabine Canyon

Etymology. Person (The specific name is a patronym in honor of Dr. Willis J. Gertsch, who collected the type specimens and many other *Callilepis*, Platnick 1975a).

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Callilepis imbecilla* (Keyserling, 1887)**

Callilepis imbecilla Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Bowen et al. 2004: 187; Jackman 1997: 163; Kaston 1978: 202; Platnick 1975a: 13 [S], mf, desc. (figs 22–28); Platnick and Dondale 1992: 195, desc. (figs 294–296); Trevino 2014: 11; Yantis 2005: 196, 199

Callilepis munda Chamberlin, 1936; Chamberlin 1936a: 16, mf, desc. (figs 22–24); Milstead 1958: 445; Vogel 1970b: 9

Distribution. Central and south Texas; Aransas, Bell, Brewster, Brooks, Brown, Cameron, Erath, Fayette, Hidalgo, Houston, Kenedy, Kleberg, Leon, Nueces, Presidio, San Patricio, Sutton, Travis, Webb, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Black Gap Wildlife Management Area, Goose Island State Park, Kenedy Ranch, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (March – July, August – September); female (April – May, July – September)

Habitat. (littoral: near pond under oak, sand dune under live oak); (nest/prey: stomach of *Cnemidophorus perplexus*, stomach of *Cnemidophorus tigris*); (soil/woodland: leaf litter, pine woods [%: 67], post oak woods [%: 43])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; pitfall trap [mf] (near pond [m], under oak [m]); yellow pan trap [m]

Type. Kentucky, Bee Spring

Etymology. Latin, feeble

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Callilepis mumai* Platnick, 1975**

Callilepis mumai [Platnick 1975a: 21, mf, desc. (figs 46–52)]

Distribution. Ward

Time of activity. Male (July)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: on ground)

Type. New Mexico, White Sands National Monument

Etymology. Person (The specific name is a patronym in honor of Dr. Martin H. Muma, who collected the type specimens as well as many other *Callilepis* from the southwestern United States, Platnick 1975a).

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Camillina* Berland, 1919

Note. Trevino (2014: 11) recorded *Camillina elegans* (Bryant, 1940) from Webb Co. Because of the distance between collecting sites (Florida), it is not included in this list. See Platnick and Shadab (1982b: 4).

***Camillina pulchra* (Keyserling, 1891)**

Camillina pulchra Calixto et al. 2013: 180, 182, 186–189; Platnick 2001 [spelling]; Ubick 2005c: 108

Camillina pulcher (Keyserling, 1891); Trevino 2014: 11 [Platnick and Shadab 1982b: 22, mf, desc. (figs 61–64)]

Distribution. Brazos, Burleson, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Robertson, Webb, Williamson

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Holmes Pecan Orchard, NK Ranch, Stiles Farm Foundation

Time of activity. Male (March – August, September 28–October 4, October – November); female (April – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture, woods)

Method. cardboard band [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]; tile trap [m]

Type. Brazil, Rio Grande

Etymology. Latin, beautiful

Collection. TAMU

Note. This species was introduced into the United States from Brazil. It was recorded in Alabama on December 6, 1975. The earliest Texas county records include: Brazos (m, November 5–12, 2002), (mf, June 13–20, 2003); Burleson (mf, June 12–19, 2003); Colorado (f, May 22–29, 2007); Comanche (mf, June 14–21, 2000); Coryell (m, May 11–31, 2006), (f, July 5–12, 2006); Robertson (m, June 27–July 3, 2000), (f, August 15–23, 2000); Williamson (m, May 9, 2001), (f, June 13, 2001).

Genus *Cesonia* Simon, 1893

Cesonia bilineata (Hentz, 1847)

Cesonia bilineata Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Bowen et al. 2004: 188; Brown 1974: 233; Calixto et al. 2013: 182; Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1980b: 342, mf, desc. (figs 1–7); Trevino 2014: 11; Yantis 2005: 199

Distribution. Widespread; Anderson, Angelina, Bastrop, Bexar, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Edwards, Erath, Fort Bend, Hays, Hidalgo, Kenedy, Kerr, Kleberg, Lee, Montague, Nacogdoches, Sabine, San Patricio, Starr, Travis, Trinity, Tyler, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Angelina National Forest, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bastrop State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Brazos Bend State Park, Falcon State Park, Kenedy Ranch, Kirby State Forest, Lake Somerville State Park [Nails Creek Unit], Lick Creek Park, Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (February 25–March 30, March – September); female (March – September)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (littoral: sedge meadow); (orchard: citrus, grapefruit, pecan, tangerine); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: beech magnolia litter, buckeye-sycamore forest, forest litter, *Juniperus* managed plot, *Juniperus* unmanaged plot, loblolly pine managed, mesquite thicket, old field, pine woods [%: 84], post oak savanna with pasture, riparian mesquite forest, sandy area, upland deciduous forest); (structures: bathroom, indoors); (web: large spider web)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; cardboard band [mf]; D-Vac suction [m]; flight intercept trap [m]; malaise trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. North Carolina, Alabama

Etymology. Latin, two longitudinal black lines on abdomen

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Cesonia sincera Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936

Cesonia sincera Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Bonnet 1956: 1026; Bowen et al. 2004: 188; Broussard and Horner 2006: 253; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 10, mf, desc. (figs 12, 16); Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1980b: 343, mf, desc. (figs 8–11); Richman

et al. 2011a: 48; Roewer 1955: 412; Trevino 2014: 11; Tugmon et al. 1990: 44; Vogel 1970b: 9; Young and Edwards 1990: 17; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 80

Distribution. Widespread; Archer, Brewster, Cameron, Childress, Colorado, Comanche, Hidalgo, Mason, Nueces, Presidio, San Patricio, Starr, Terrell, Tom Green, Val Verde, Van Zandt, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Big Bend National Park, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site, Lake Wichita

Time of activity. Male (March – April, July – September); female (March – October, December)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (grass: grass); (landscape features: under rock); (littoral: along margin of reservoir and pond); (objects: on tarp); (orchard: grapefruit, tangerine)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]; yellow pan trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Starr Co., Rio Grande City, July 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, genuine

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Drassodes* Westring, 1851

Drassodes auriculoides Barrows, 1919

Drassodes auriculoides Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 8, 18 [Platnick and Shadab 1976a: 18, mf, desc. (figs 49–56)]

Distribution. Carson

Locality. Pantex Plant

Habitat. (littoral: near playa)

Method. pitfall trap

Type. Ohio, Rockbridge

Etymology. Latin, epigynum consists of 3 lobes, middle nearly square, side ones each resembling a human ear

Collection. WTAM

Drassodes gosiutus Chamberlin, 1919

Drassodes gosiutus Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Bowen et al. 2004: 188; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 8, 18; Jackman 1997: 163; Kaston 1978: 203, desc.; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 144, mf, desc. (figs 220–223); Platnick and Shadab 1976a: 12, mf, desc. (figs 29–36); Trevino 2014: 11; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 80

Distribution. Archer, Bandera, Brewster, Brown, Carson, Dallam, Erath, Kimble, McCulloch, Swisher, Tarrant, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Pantex Plant

Time of activity. Male (October – November); female (February – May, July – August, October – November)

Habitat. (grass: grassland, short grass); (landscape features: under rock); (littoral: near playa)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Wichita [eggs in sac (60, 63, 82, 83, 95, 98, 105, 106, 116, 147)] [Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 80]

Type. Utah, Fillmore

Etymology. referring to desert

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, WTAM

Drassodes saccatus (Emerton, 1890)

Drassodes saccatus Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1976a: 15 [S], mf, desc. (figs 2, 37–48); Roberts 2001: 50; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 81

Drassodes robinsoni Chamberlin, 1919; Chamberlin 1936b: 8; Vogel 1970b: 9

Distribution. Archer, Brewster, Briscoe, Clay, Erath, Jeff Davis, Potter, Wichita

Locality. Lake McKenzie Park, Mount Locke Observatory, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (February – May); female (March – May, July)

Habitat. (landscape features: under [rock, stone]); (soil/woodland: under oak)

Method. pitfall trap [m] (under oak [m])

Eggs/spiderlings. Wichita [111 first instar in sac] [Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 81]

Type. Massachusetts, Melrose

Etymology. Latin, a sack

Collection. MSU, TAMU, WTAM

Genus *Drassyllus* Chamberlin, 1922

Drassyllus antonito Platnick & Shadab, 1982

Drassyllus antonito Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 35, mf, desc. (figs 83, 90–93); Trevino 2014: 11

Distribution. Brewster, Coryell, Hardeman, Kimble, San Patricio, Webb

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Medicine Mounds Ranch

Time of activity. Male (March – June, August – September); female (February – April, June – July, November)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. New Mexico, Antonito

Etymology. locality (The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality, Platnick and Shadab 1982a).

Collection. TAMU, WTAM

Drassyllus aprilinus (Banks, 1904)

Drassyllus aprilinus Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Bowen et al. 2004: 188; Calixto et al. 2013: 182; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 45; Henderson 2007: 52–53, 76, 79, 83; Jackman 1997: 115, 163; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 130, mf, desc. (figs 200–203); Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 48, mf, desc. (figs 128–133); Yantis 2005: 66, 196, 200

Distribution. Eastern 2/3 Texas; Anderson, Angelina, Bandera, Bell, Brazos, Brewster, Burleson, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, DeWitt, Erath, Gonzales, Grayson, Grimes, Hays, Houston, Jeff Davis, Kerr, Leon, Llano, Madison, Montague, Real, Refugio, Robertson, Sabine, San Patricio, Taylor, Travis, Trinity, Tyler, Walker, Wichita, Wood

Locality. Angelina National Forest, Big Bend National Park, Big Thicket National Preserve, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Fort Hood, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Kirby State Forest, Lick Creek Park, Lost Maples State Park, Palmetto State Park, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Caves. Bell (Price Pit Cave [Fort Hood])

Time of activity. Male (January 27–February 24, January, March – May, September, October 27–November 11, November, December 16–January 26); female (January 27 – February 24, March – June, September, October 27 – November 11, November – December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: beech magnolia litter, disturbed habitat, forest litter, hardwood litter, *Juniperus* managed plot, *Juniperus* unmanaged plot, leaf litter, loblolly pine managed, loblolly pine unmanaged, magnolia litter, mixed hardwood leaf litter, oak leaf litter, old field, pine woods [%: 66, 80, 82, 86, 88, 95, 99, 100], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 49, 56, 77, 84, 91, 92, 94, 96], sandy area, under oak, upland deciduous forest, upland woods, woods)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; berlese funnel [mf]; flight intercept trap on ground [mf]; pitfall trap [mf] (in leaves [mf], in sand [f], under oak [f])

Type. Maryland, Chevy Chase

Etymology. Latin, month collected

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Drassyllus broussardi Platnick & Horner, 2007

Drassyllus broussardi Platnick and Horner 2007: 197, mf, desc. (figs 1–4)

Distribution. Brewster, Presidio

Locality. Dalquest Research Site

Time of activity. Male (July – September); female (July – September)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Presidio Co., Dalquest Research Site, August 8, 2005, N. Horner, J. Rogers, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (The specific name is a patronym in honor of Greg H. Broussard, in recognition of the many valuable specimens taken in his survey work at the type locality, Platnick and Horner 2007).

Drassyllus cerrus Platnick & Shadab, 1982

Drassyllus cerrus Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 8, 20; Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 42, m, desc. (figs 114–115); Trevino 2014: 11

Distribution. Carson, Val Verde, Webb

Time of activity. Male (February – March, November)

Habitat. (grass: grassland); (littoral: near playa)

Type. Texas (male, Val Verde Co., Langtry, March 19, 1960, W. J. Gertsch, W. Ivie, R. Schrammel, holotype, AMNH)
[female unknown]

Etymology. arbitrary combination of letters

Drassyllus conformans Chamberlin, 1936

Drassyllus conformans Trevino 2014: 11 [Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 28, mf, desc. (figs 66–71)]

Distribution. Webb

Time of activity. Male (June)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. California, Santa Monica

Etymology. Latin, conforming

Drassyllus covensis Exline, 1962

Drassyllus covensis Jackman 1997: 163 [Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 49, mf, desc. (figs 134–139)]

Distribution. Houston, Sabine, Tyler, Walker

Locality. Big Slough Wild Area, Big Thicket National Preserve, Huntsville State Park

Time of activity. Female (April – May)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia litter, leaf litter)

Type. Arkansas, Cove Creek

Etymology. locality (creek)

Collection. TAMU

***Drassyllus creolus* Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940**

Drassyllus creolus Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 133, mf, desc. (figs 208–211); Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 56, mf, desc. (figs 152–153, 158–161); Yantis 2005: 200

Distribution. Colorado, Jefferson, San Patricio, Trinity, Walker

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (May); female (May, July)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: live-oak woodland, pine woods [%: 84])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; pitfall trap [f]

Type. Louisiana, Baton Rouge

Etymology. type of people in Louisiana

Collection. TAMU

***Drassyllus depressus* (Emerton, 1890)**

Drassyllus depressus Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 8, 20; Trevino 2014: 11 [Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 12, mf, desc. (figs 18–23)]

Distribution. Carson, Webb

Locality. Pantex Plant

Time of activity. Female (June)

Habitat. (littoral: near playa)

Method. pitfall trap

Type. Massachusetts, Medford

Etymology. Latin, pressed down low

Collection. WTAM

***Drassyllus dixinus* Chamberlin, 1922**

Drassyllus dixinus Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 24, mf, desc. (figs 54–59); Yantis 2005: 66, 197, 200

Drassyllus sp. nr *dixinus* Chamberlin, 1922; Henderson 2007: 64, 76, 79, 83 [misidentified]

Distribution. Anderson, Angelina, Brazos, Coryell, Culberson, Harris, Harrison, Houston, Leon, Tyler

Locality. Angelina National Forest, Kirby State Forest, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (April – June); female (April 27-May 18, May – June, June 30-July 15)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: loblolly pine managed, longleaf pine managed, old field, pine woods [%: 73, 74, 80, 83, 84, 88, 95, 100], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woodland, post oak woods [%: 92], sandy area)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Louisiana, Mandeville

Etymology. location (region)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Drassyllus dromeus Chamberlin, 1922

Drassyllus dromeus Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Bowen et al. 2004: 188; Chamberlin 1922: 169, m, desc.; Chamberlin 1936a: 23; Jackman 1997: 115, 163; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 135, mf, desc. (figs 212–215); Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 62 [S], mf, desc. (figs 178–183); Roewer 1955: 414; Trevino 2014: 11; Vogel 1970b: 9; Yantis 2005: 197; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 81

Drassyllus devexus Chamberlin, 1936; Brown 1974: 233; Reddell 1970: 405; Smith and Reddell 1971: 24; Vogel 1970b: 9

Distribution. Western 2/3 Texas; Archer, Brazos, Cameron, Comal, Erath, Harde-man, Hays, Hidalgo, Houston, Jeff Davis, Kerr, Kimble, Llano, Lubbock, Nacogdoches, Presidio, San Patricio, Starr, Travis, Tyler, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Angelina National Forest, Kirby State Forest, Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Medicine Mounds Ranch, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Caves. Kimble (Garter Snake Cave)

Time of activity. Male (January – May, November 20-December 4, December); female (February – June, October, December, December 17-January 8)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (landscape features: cave, under rock); (objects: under [board, brick, sheet metal]); (soil/woodland: on ground in woods, *Juniperus* managed plot, *Juniperus* unmanaged plot, loblolly pine managed, pine woods [%: 95], post oak savanna with pasture, riparian mesquite forest, thorn thicket, under [bark, juniper, oak], willow tree bark); (structures: indoors, on floor in house)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [f]; carrion trap [m]; flight intercept trap on ground [m]; pitfall trap [mf] (under Juniper [m], under oak [f]); sweeping

Type. Texas (male, Travis Co., Austin, no date, no collector, holotype, MCZ)

Etymology. Greek, running

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, TMM, WTAM

***Drassyllus ellipes* Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940**

Drassyllus ellipes [Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 53, mf, desc. (figs 146–151)]

Distribution. Tyler

Locality. Kirby State Forest

Time of activity. Male (March 30–April 27)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Alabama, Duncanville

Etymology. Greek, elliptical

Collection. TAMU

***Drassyllus eremitus* Chamberlin, 1922**

Drassyllus eremitus [Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 11, mf, desc. (figs 12–17)]

Distribution. Tyler

Locality. Kirby State Forest

Time of activity. Male (March 30–April 27)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Tennessee, Glenraven

Etymology. Greek, hermit

Collection. TAMU

***Drassyllus gynosaphes* Chamberlin, 1936**

Drassyllus gynosaphes Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Bowen et al. 2004: 188; Chamberlin 1936b: 16, mf, desc. (figs 26–28); Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 45; Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 17, mf, desc. (figs 36–41); Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 85; Roewer 1955: 415; Trevino 2014: 11; Vogel 1970b: 9; Yantis 2005: 197, 200

Distribution. Anderson, Angelina, Bell, Bexar, Cameron, Erath, Gonzales, Grimes, Hidalgo, Houston, Madison, Travis, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Angelina National Forest, Fort Hood, Palmetto State Park

Caves. **Bell** (Price Pit Cave [Fort Hood]); **Bexar** (Backhole)

Time of activity. Male (March – May, December); female (February, April – June, October)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (littoral: edge of pond, near pond); (soil/woodland: edge of woods, hardwood bottomland, leaf litter, loblolly pine managed, longleaf pine managed, oak leaf litter, pine woods [%: 67, 95], post oak woods [%: 56, 94], woods)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; berlese funnel [f]; pitfall trap [mf] (edge of pond [mf], edge of woods [m], in dead leaves [m], in woods [f], near pond [m])

Type. Texas (female, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, April 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Greek, female

Collection. MSU, TAMU, TMM

Drassyllus inanus Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940

Drassyllus inanus Breene et al. 1993c: 16, 47, 87, mf (figs 105A-B); Calixto et al. 2013: 182; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 8, 20; Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 33, mf, desc. (figs 78–82)

Distribution. Blanco, Brazos, Burleson, Caldwell, Cameron, Carson, Coleman, Comanche, Coryell, Hidalgo, Houston, Robertson, San Patricio

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Browning Ranch, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Horne Ranch, NK Ranch, Pantex Plant

Time of activity. Male (March – October, December); female (March 30–April 6, April – August)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (grass: grassland); (littoral: near playa); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: ground litter, mesquite woods, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Utah, Bluff

Etymology. Latin, empty

Collection. DMNS, TAMU, WTAM

Drassyllus lepidus (Banks, 1899)

Drassyllus lepidus Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Bowen et al. 2004: 188; Calixto et al. 2013: 182, 187; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 8, 20 (fig. 6); Irungu 2007: 30; Jackman 1997: 115, 163; Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 92 [S], mf, desc. (figs 270–271, 276–279); Roberts 2001: 50; Trevino 2014: 11; Young and Edwards 1990: 17; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 81

Drassyllus mephisto Chamberlin, 1936; Brown 1974: 233; Chamberlin 1936b: 14, mf, desc. (figs 3–5); Roewer 1955: 416; Vogel 1970b: 9

Distribution. Widespread; Blanco, Bosque, Bowie, Brazos, Brewster, Brown, Burleson, Cameron, Carson, Clay, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Hidalgo, Jeff Davis, Jim Wells, Kerr, Kimble, Montague, Potter, Randall, San Patricio, Shelby, Starr, Taylor, Travis, Webb, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Browning Ranch, Canoncita Ranch, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, Palo Duro Canyon State Park,

Pantex Lake (edge), Pantex Plant, Stiles Farm Foundation, Welder Wildlife Refuge, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (January, March – August); female (March – October)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass, grassland); (landscape features: under [concrete, rock]); (littoral: playa); (objects: under [board, sheet metal]); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: oak leaf litter, post oak savanna with pasture, sandy area, under juniper); (structures: indoors, warehouse)

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (in sand [m], under juniper [mf]); swine feces pitfall trap [m]

Type. Louisiana, Shreveport

Etymology. Greek, scales

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, WTAM

Drassyllus mexicanus (Banks, 1898)

Drassyllus mexicanus Trevino 2014: 11 [Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 65, mf, desc. (figs 196–199)]

Distribution. Webb

Time of activity. Male (October – November)

Type. Mexico, Orizaba

Etymology. locality (country)

Drassyllus mormon Chamberlin, 1936

Drassyllus mormon Jackman 1997: 163 [Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 63, mf, desc. (figs 184–189)]

Distribution. Jeff Davis

Time of activity. Female (March)

Type. Utah, St. George

Etymology. Latin, religion

Collection. MSU

Drassyllus mumai Gertsch & Riechert, 1976

Drassyllus mumai Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 70, mf, desc. (figs 206–211)

Distribution. Brewster, Presidio

Type. New Mexico, Carrizozo

Etymology. Person (Named for Dr. Martin Muma of Silver City, New Mexico, student of solpugids and spiders, who has collected numerous examples of this distinctive species, Gertsch and Riechert 1976).

***Drassyllus notonus* Chamberlin, 1928**

Drassyllus notonus Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Bowen et al. 2004: 188; Breene et al. 1993c: 16, 47, 87, mf (figs 106A-B); Calixto et al. 2013: 182; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 8, 20; Dean and Sterling 1990: 403; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Irungu 2007: 30; Jackman 1997: 115, 163; Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 30, mf, desc. (figs 72–77); Young and Edwards 1990: 17; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 81

Distribution. Archer, Brazos, Brewster, Brown, Burleson, Carson, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Erath, Floyd, Grayson, Haskell, Hidalgo, Houston, Knox, Robertson, Walker, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Pantex Plant, Stiles Farm Foundation

Time of activity. Male (February – August); female (March – September)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass); (landscape features: under stone); (littoral: near playa); (objects: under board); (orchard: pecan); (plants: emergent vegetation, vegetation); (soil/woodland: on ground, post oak savanna with pasture); (structures: garage floor)

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap [f]; D-Vac suction [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [m]

Type. Utah, Noton

Etymology. locality (town)

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, WTAM

***Drassyllus orgilus* Chamberlin, 1922**

Drassyllus orgilus Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Bowen et al. 2004: 188; Calixto et al. 2013: 182; Chamberlin 1922: 169, f, desc.; Chamberlin 1936b: 13; Jackman 1997: 115, 163; Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 60, mf, desc. (figs 172–177); Roewer 1955: 416; Trevino 2014: 12; Vogel 1970b: 9; Yantis 2005: 197, 200; Young and Edwards 1990: 17; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 81

Distribution. Eastern 2/3 Texas; Anderson, Archer, Bexar, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Cameron, Clay, Dallas, Denton, DeWitt, Erath, Galveston, Gonzales, Hardeman, Hays, Hidalgo, Houston, Kerr, Kimble, Llano, McCulloch, Montgomery, Robertson, San Patricio, Starr, Sutton, Tarrant, Taylor, Tom Green, Travis, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, Medicine Mounds Ranch

Time of activity. Male (February – May, July, September – December); female (January – June, August, October – December, December 16 – January 26)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (grass: grass); (landscape features: under rock); (littoral: near [pond, near water]); (objects: under board); (orchard: pecan); (plants: vegetation); (soil/woodland: *Juniperus* managed plot, pine woods [%: 69, 85], post oak savanna with pasture, woods); (structures: indoors)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; flight intercept trap on ground [f]; pitfall trap [mf] (near pond [f])

Type. Texas (female, Travis Co., Austin, no date, no collector, holotype, MCZ)

Etymology. Greek, irritable

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, WTAM

Drassyllus prosaphes Chamberlin, 1936

Drassyllus prosaphes Broussard and Horner 2006: 253; Chamberlin 1936b: 16, m, desc. (figs 29–30); Jackman 1997: 115, 163; Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 89, mf, desc. (figs 264–269); Richman et al. 2011a: 48; Roewer 1955: 416; Trevino 2014: 12; Vogel 1970b: 9

Distribution. Angelina, Aransas, Bee, Bexar, Brewster, Brooks, Hidalgo, Kleberg, Presidio, San Patricio, Taylor, Webb

Locality. Angelina National Forest, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Caves. Brewster (O.T.L. Cave)

Time of activity. Male (April – June); female (April – June)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (plants: *Opuntia* sp.); (soil/woodland: ground litter, hardwood bottomland, leaf litter, mesquite woods)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, May 2, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Greek, face

Collection. MSU, TAMU, TMM

Drassyllus rufulus (Banks, 1892)

Drassyllus rufulus Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 126, mf, desc. (figs 192–195); Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 44, mf, desc. (figs 122–127); Trevino 2014: 12; Yantis 2005: 197

Distribution. Anderson, Brazos, Colorado, Hardin, Webb

Locality. Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (July, November); female (October – November)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: forest, pine woods [%: 69], woods)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; pitfall trap [f]

Type. New York, Ithaca

Etymology. Latin, color reddish

Collection. TAMU

Drassyllus sinton Platnick & Shadab, 1982

Drassyllus sinton Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 34, mf, desc. (figs 84–89)

Distribution. Cameron, Hays, Hidalgo, San Patricio

Time of activity. Male (April – May, September – October, December); female (September, December)

Type. Texas (male, San Patricio Co., 8 miles NE Sinton, September 4, 1959, H. E. Laughlin, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality, Platnick and Shadab 1982a).

Drassyllus texamans Chamberlin, 1936

Drassyllus texamans Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Bowen et al. 2004: 189; Calixto et al. 2013: 182; Chamberlin 1936b: 17, f, desc. (fig. 25); Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 45; Jackman 1997: 115, 163; Platnick and Shadab 1982a: 26 [S], mf, desc. (figs 60–65); Reddell 1965: 171; Roewer 1955: 417; Vogel 1970b: 9; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 81

Drassyllus finium Chamberlin, 1936; Chamberlin 1936b: 15, m, desc. (figs 33–34); Roewer 1955: 415; Vogel 1970b: 9

Distribution. Widespread; Bandera, Bell, Brazos, Brewster, Brown, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Edwards, Erath, Hardeman, Harris, Hays, Hidalgo, Kerr, Kleberg, Pecos, Potter, Presidio, Randall, Robertson, San Patricio, Sutton, Terrell, Throckmorton, Tom Green, Travis, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Canoncita Ranch, Fort Hood, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lake Meredith, Lost Maples State Park, Palo Duro Canyon State Park, Perkins Scout Reservation, Raven Ranch, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Stiles Farm Foundation, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Caves. **Bell** (Newby Cave [Fort Hood]); **Brewster** (O.T.L. Cave); **Hardeman** (Campsey Cave)

Time of activity. Male (March – July); female (March 3–April 4, April – August, December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (grass: grass, grasses); (landscape features: cave); (littoral: near pond); (objects: under barrel); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: anacua groves, forest, ground, *Juniperus* unmanaged plot, leaf litter, live oak woodland, oak litter, open field, pine litter, post oak savanna with pasture, *Quercus* litter, sandy area, sandy terrace along river, under [juniper, oak], woods)

Method. Berlese funnel [mf]; carrion pitfall trap [m]; flight intercept trap [f]; flight intercept trap on ground [m]; pitfall trap [mf] (in sand [mf], in woods [m], near pond [m], under juniper [mf], under oak [mf]); ramp trap [f]; tile trap [f]

Type. Texas (female, Terrell Co., Sanderson, July 4, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, TMM, WTAM

Genus *Eilica* Keyserling, 1891

Eilica bicolor Banks, 1896

Eilica bicolor Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick 1975b: 10, mf, desc. (figs 1, 20–23); Roth 1982: 20–2; Roth 1985: B-16–2; Roth 1994: 97; Ubick 2005c: 109

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr

Locality. Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Resaca de la Palma State Park, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (March 3–April 4, April); female (January 28 – March 1, March 4–April 3, November)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: forest, riparian mesquite forest, thorn thicket)

Method. carrion flight intercept trap [f]; flight intercept trap [mf]

Type. Florida, Punta Gorda

Etymology. Latin, cephalothorax and abdomen two colors

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Gertschosa* Platnick & Shadab, 1981

Gertschosa ampliloga (Chamberlin, 1936)

Gertschosa ampliloga Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1981a: 180 [T], f, desc. (figs 11–12); Roth 1982: 20–3; Roth 1985: B-16–3; Roth 1994: 98; Ubick 2005c: 110

Sergiolus amplilogus Chamberlin, 1936; Chamberlin 1936b: 4, f, desc. (fig. 18); Roewer 1955: 438; Vogel 1970b: 10

Distribution. Cameron

Time of activity. Female (June)

Type. Texas (female, Cameron Co., Brownsville, June 1, 1934, J. N. Knull, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Greek, gather around

Genus *Gnaphosa* Latreille, 1804

Gnaphosa altudona Chamberlin, 1922

Gnaphosa altudona Bonnet 1957: 2003; Breene et al. 1993c: 16, 47, 88, mf (figs 108A–B); Chamberlin 1922: 157, f, desc.; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 8, 20; Irungu 2007: 30; Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1975a: 30, mf, desc. (figs 59–64); Roewer 1955: 369; Trevino 2014: 12; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 81

Gnaphosa altadora Chamberlin, 1922; Vogel 1970b: 9

Gnaphosa sp.; Milstead 1958: 446

Distribution. Brewster, Burleson, Carson, Coryell, Hidalgo, Presidio, San Patricio, Tom Green, Webb, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains, La Mota Mountains, Pantex Plant, Stiles Farm Foundation

Time of activity. Male (April – July); female (March, June – August)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton); (landscape features: under [rock, stone]); (littoral: near playa); (nest/prey: stomach of *Cnemidophorus tigris*); (soil/woodland – post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Wichita [27 first instar in sac] [Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 81]

Type. Texas (female, Brewster Co., Altudo, no date, no collector, holotype, MCZ)

Etymology. locality (town)

Collection. MSU, TAMU, WTAM

Gnaphosa clara (Keyserling, 1887)

Gnaphosa clara Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 168, mf, desc. (figs 252–255); Platnick and Shadab 1975a: 12 [S], mf, desc. (figs 11–16); Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 82

Gnaphosa mulaiki Chamberlin, 1936; Chamberlin 1936b: 6, f, desc. (fig. 24); Roewer 1955: 370

Distribution. Cameron, Lubbock, Lynn, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Green Island Bird Refuge, Stiles Farm Foundation

Time of activity. Male (June); female (May – June)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (objects: under wood)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Eggs/spiderlings. Wichita [59 eggs in sac] [Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 82]

Type. Utah, Bridger Basin

Etymology. Latin, clear

Collection. JCC, MSU, TAMU, WTAM

Gnaphosa fontinalis Keyserling, 1887

Gnaphosa fontinalis Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Bowen et al. 2004: 189; Bradley 2013: 127; Broussard and Horner 2006: 254; Chamberlin 1922: 157; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 45; Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 163, mf, desc. (figs 244–247); Platnick and Shadab 1975a: 54 [S], mf, desc. (figs 127–134, 150); Richman et al. 2011a: 48; Roberts 2001: 50; Vogel 1970b: 10; Yantis 2005: 66, 197; Young and Edwards 1990: 17; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 82

Gnaphosa texana Chamberlin, 1922; Bonnet 1957: 2022; Chamberlin 1922: 157, m, desc.; Roewer 1955: 371; Vogel 1970b: 10

Distribution. Anderson, Angelina, Bell, Brown, Coryell, Dallas, Erath, Hays, Houston, Kerr, Leon, Llano, Montague, Potter, Presidio, Sabine, Smith, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Angelina National Forest, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, Raven Ranch, Tyler State Park, White Rock Lake, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Caves. Bell (Cub Cave); Hays (Ezell's Cave)

Time of activity. Male (April – July, October); female (April – August)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (landscape features: cave, under rock); (littoral: near pond); (plants: herbs near water); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, *Juniperus* managed plot, *Juniperus* unmanaged plot, leaf litter, loblolly pine managed, loblolly pine unmanaged, pine woods [%: 79, 83, 99], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 44, 56, 82, 91], sandy area, under [juniper, oak], upland deciduous forest)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; flight intercept trap on ground [mf]; malaise trap [f]; pitfall trap [mf] (in leaves [mf], in sand [m], near pond [m], under juniper [mf], under oak [mf])

Type. Kentucky, Bee Spring

Etymology. Latin, of a spring

Collection. DMNS, MCZ, MSU, TAMU, TMM, WTAM

***Gnaphosa saxosa* Platnick & Shadab, 1975**

Gnaphosa saxosa [Platnick and Shadab 1975a: 17, mf, desc. (figs 29–34)]

Distribution. Hardeman, Knox, Presidio

Locality. Big Bend Ranch State Park, Medicine Mounds Ranch

Time of activity. Male (July – August); female (March, July)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (landscape features: under rock)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Colorado, Boone

Etymology. Latin, saxosus (rocky) and refers to one habitat of this species under rocks

Collection. NMSU, TAMU, WTAM

***Gnaphosa sericata* (L. Koch, 1866)**

Gnaphosa sericata Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Bowen et al. 2004: 189; Breene et al. 1993c: 16, 47, 88, mf (figs 109A-B); Brown 1974: 234; Calixto et al. 2013: 182; Chamberlin 1922: 157; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Henderson 2007: 63–64, 76, 79, 83; Irungu 2007: 30; Jackman 1997: 163; Kaston 1953: 75, desc. (fig. 182); Platnick and Shadab 1975a: 61, mf, desc. (figs 143–149); Ramirez 2014: 363; Roberts 2001: 50; Trevino 2014: 12; Vogel 1970b: 10; Yantis 2005: 197; Young and Edwards 1990: 17; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 82

Distribution. Widespread; Bastrop, Brazos, Brewster, Brown, Burleson, Coleman, Colorado, Comal, Comanche, Coryell, Cottle, Denton, Erath, Frio, Garza, Hidalgo, Houston, Jeff Davis, Kenedy, Kerr, La Salle, Nacogdoches, Nolan, Potter, San Patricio, Somervell, Tom Green, Travis, Walker, Webb, Wichita, Wilbarger, Zapata

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Chaparral Wildlife Management Area, Ellis Prison Unit, Falcon Reservoir, Horne Ranch, Kenedy Ranch, Lick Creek Park, Matador Wildlife Management Area, Raven Ranch, Somerville Lake, Welder Wildlife Refuge, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (March – October); female (March – October)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass); (landscape features: under rock); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: acacia area, disturbed habitat, pine woods [%: 79], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woodland, sandy brushland, sandy open prairie, sandy area, under [cow manure, oak], upland woods); (structures: in house, on ground near house)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [f]; pitfall trap [mf] (in sand [m], under oak [f]); swine feces pitfall trap [m]

Type. Maryland, Baltimore

Etymology. Greek, silk

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, WTAM

Genus *Haplodrassus* Chamberlin, 1922***Haplodrassus chamberlini* Platnick & Shadab, 1975**

Haplodrassus chamberlini Bowen et al. 2004: 189; Broussard and Horner 2006: 254; Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 213, mf, desc. (figs 317–321); Richman et al. 2011a: 48; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 82 [Platnick and Shadab 1975b: 27, mf, desc. (figs 63–70)]

Distribution. Brown, Culberson, Deaf Smith, Parker, Presidio, Reeves, Wichita

Locality. Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Time of activity. Male (March – May); female (March – May)

Habitat. (grass: grassy pasture); (landscape features: under [rock, stone])

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Oklahoma, Felt

Etymology. Person (The specific name is a patronym in honor of the late Dr. R. V. Chamberlin, in recognition of his pioneering work on *Haplodrassus* and *Orodrassus*, Platnick and Shadab 1975b).

Collection. MSU, WTAM

***Haplodrassus dixiensis* Chamberlin & Woodbury, 1929**

Haplodrassus dixiensis Jackman 1997: 163 [Platnick and Shadab 1975b: 23, mf, desc. (figs 39–46)]

Distribution. Brown, Presidio

Time of activity. Female (March)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: ground)

Type. Utah, St. George

Etymology. Latin, region

Collection. MSU

***Haplodrassus signifer* (C. L. Koch, 1839)**

Haplodrassus signifer Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Bowen et al. 2004: 189; Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1975b: 11, mf, desc. (figs 11–22); Roberts 2001: 50; Young and Edwards 1990: 17; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 82

Distribution. Baylor, Brown, Coryell, Erath, Hardeman, Hutchinson, Kerr, McLennan, Potter, Tom Green, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, Medicine Mounds Ranch, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (February – May, September); female (February – May)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (landscape features: under [rock, stone]); (littoral: near pond); (soil/woodland: edge of woods, post oak savanna with pasture, under juniper, upland deciduous forest)

Method. Flight intercept trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf] (border/edge of woods [mf], near pond [f], under juniper [m])

Eggs/spiderlings. Wichita [232 second instar, 50 first instar spiderlings; 94 first instar, 24 eggs; 60 second instar, 26 first instar] [Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 82]

Type. Czechoslovakia, Bohemia, near Karlsbad

Etymology. Latin, a sign

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, WTAM

Genus *Herpyllus* Hentz, 1832

Herpyllus bubulcus Chamberlin, 1922

Herpyllus bubulcus Bonnet 1957: 2171; Broussard and Horner 2006: 254; Chamberlin 1922: 150, f, desc.; Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1977: 29, mf, desc. (figs 85–90); Richman et al. 2011a: 48; Roewer 1955: 422; Trevino 2014: 12; Vogel 1970b: 10; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 82

Distribution. Armstrong, Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hardeman, Jeff Davis, Kendall, Llano, Parmer, Pecos, Potter, Presidio, Randall, Reeves, Sutton, Travis, Webb

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chihuahuan desert, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains, Dalquest Research Site, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, Lake Tanglewood, Medicine Mounds Ranch, Palo Duro Canyon

Time of activity. Male (February, November); female (March)

Habitat. (landscape features: rock pile, under rock)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Texas (female, Brewster Co., Altudo, no date, no collector, holotype, MCZ)

Etymology. Latin, herdsman

Collection. MSU, WTAM

Herpyllus cockerelli (Banks, 1901)

Herpyllus cockerelli Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1977: 15, mf, desc. (figs 31–36)

Distribution. Brewster, Brown, Coryell, Jeff Davis, Sutton

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chisos Mountains

Time of activity. Male (December); female (February, March)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: under bark)

Type. New Mexico, Mesilla Park

Etymology. Person (arachnologist/entomologist Theodore Dru Alison Cockerell, professor at New Mexico Agricultural College (now New Mexico State University, Las Cruces)

Collection. MSU

Herpyllus ecclesiasticus Hentz, 1832

Herpyllus ecclesiasticus Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 18; Calixto et al. 2013: 182, 189; Jackman 1997: 115, desc., 163 (photo 35c); Lombardini et al. 2005: 1378; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 273, mf, desc. (figs 2–3, 14, 433–436); Platnick and Shadab 1977: 7 [S], mf, desc. (figs 1–8); Roberts 2001: 50; Yantis 2005: 197; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 82

Herpyllus vasifer (Walckenaer, 1837); Brown 1974: 234

Herpyllus cratus Chamberlin, 1922; Chamberlin 1936b: 1; Roewer 1955: 422; Vogel 1970b: 10

Distribution. Widespread; Archer, Bailey, Bastrop, Bexar, Brazos, Brewster, Burleson, Carson, Clay, Comanche, Dallas, Denton, Eastland, Erath, Galveston, Gray, Grayson, Hardeman, Hardin, Hays, Hidalgo, Houston, Hutchinson, Kendall, Kerr, Llano, Lubbock, Lynn, Nacogdoches, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Robertson, Sutton, Swisher, Taylor, Travis, Uvalde, Wichita

Locality. Bastrop State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Medicine Mounds Ranch, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Somerville Lake, Storey Pecan Orchard, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (February – March, May – July, September – November); female (January – September, November)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (landscape features: under rock); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: *Juniperus* managed plot, on tree, pine woods [%: 88], under bark, woods); (structures: garage, house, indoors, on [floor in house, wall in house])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [f]; cardboard band [mf]; flight intercept trap elevated [f]; fogging [f]; malaise trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; ramp trap [m]; suction trap [m]

Type. United States

Etymology. Greek, assembly

Collection. MSU, TAMU, TTU, WTAM

***Herpyllus gertschi* Platnick & Shadab, 1977**

Herpyllus gertschi Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1977: 35, mf, desc. (figs 57–58, 103–106)

Distribution. Brewster

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains

Type. Arizona, Southwestern Research Station

Etymology. Person (The specific name is a patronym in honor of Dr. Willis J. Gertsch, who first recognized the species as new, Platnick and Shadab 1977).

***Herpyllus hesperolus* Chamberlin, 1928**

Herpyllus hesperolus Bradley 2013: 128; Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 271, mf, desc. (figs 429–432); Platnick and Shadab 1977: 23, mf, desc. (figs 63–68); Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 82

Distribution. Brewster, Hudspeth, Pecos, Sutton, Wichita

Time of activity. Male (May); female (February – March)

Habitat. (landscape features: rocky hillside, rock pile, under rock)

Type. California, Los Angeles

Etymology. Greek, western

Collection. MSU

***Herpyllus propinquus* (Keyserling, 1887)**

Herpyllus propinquus Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1977: 9, mf, desc. (figs 9–14)

Distribution. El Paso, Hudspeth, Presidio

Locality. Big Bend Ranch State Park

Time of activity. Male (March)

Type. California, Santa Barbara

Etymology. Latin, near

Collection. MSU, NMSU, WTAM

***Herpyllus regnans* Chamberlin, 1936**

Herpyllus regnans Chamberlin 1936b: 2, f, desc. (fig. 14); Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1977: 31, mf, desc. (figs 91–94); Roewer 1955: 423; Vogel 1970b: 10

Distribution. Brown, Crockett, Grayson, Kendall, Kerr, Llano, Sutton, Zapata

Locality. Lake Texoma, Raven Ranch

Time of activity. Male (December); female (February, May, December)

Habitat. (landscape features: under rock); (soil/woodland: under bark)

Type. Texas (female, Zapata Co., Arroyo Solado, no date, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, reign

Collection. MSU

Genus *Litopyllus* Chamberlin, 1922

Litopyllus temporarius Chamberlin, 1922

Litopyllus temporarius Henderson 2007: 60, 62, 76, 79, 83; Yantis 2005: 66, 197 [Platnick and Shadab 1980a: 17, mf, desc. (figs 27–30)]

Distribution. Anderson, Angelina, Brazos, Burleson, Houston, Leon, Sabine, Tyler

Locality. Angelina National Forest, Kirby State Forest, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (March 30–April 27, April – June)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, disturbed habitat, loblolly pine unmanaged, pine woods [%: 80, 84, 100], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 56, 71], upland woods)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; flight intercept trap [m]; malaise trap [m]; pitfall trap [m]

Type. Kentucky, near Mammoth Cave

Etymology. Latin, time

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Micaria* Westring, 1851

Micaria deserticola Gertsch, 1933

Micaria deserticola Breene et al. 1993c: 16, 47, 86, mf (figs 103A–B); Calixto et al. 2013: 182; Irungu 2007: 30; Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1988: 59, mf, desc. (figs 150–153)

Micaria sp.; Agnew et al. 1985: 4 [part]; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6 [part]; Young and Edwards 1990: 17 [part]

Distribution. Brewster, Burleson, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Hidalgo, Howard, Kenedy

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Big Bend National Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Kenedy Ranch

Time of activity. Male (March – August, October); female (March – August, October 26 – November 2, November – December)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton, peanuts); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: forest litter, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]; yellow pan trap [m]

Type. Arizona, Scottsdale

Etymology. Latin, place, deserts (habitat); -cola Latin suffix meaning inhabitant of

Collection. TAMU

Micaria emertoni Gertsch, 1935

Micaria emertoni Broussard and Horner 2006: 254; Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1988: 56, mf, desc. (figs 142–145); Richman et al. 2011a: 48

Distribution. Brewster, Presidio

Locality. Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Method. pitfall trap [f]

Type. Massachusetts

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Collection. MSU

Micaria gertschi Barrows & Ivie, 1942

Micaria gertschi Irungu 2007: 30; Jackman 1997: 163; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 52, mf, desc. (figs 64–67); Platnick and Shadab 1988: 12, mf, desc. (figs 14–17)

Distribution. Colorado, Erath, Hidalgo, Howard, Rusk, Scurry

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Lake Thomas

Time of activity. Male (May, October); female (June, September)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, peanuts); (soil/woodland: saltcedar, sandy area)

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (in sand [f])

Type. Ohio, Columbus

Etymology. Person (honor arachnologist)

Collection. NMSU, TAMU

Micaria imperiosa Gertsch, 1935

Micaria imperiosa Bonnet 1957: 2841; Broussard and Horner 2006: 254; Gertsch 1935b: 16, m, desc. (fig. 37); Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1988: 43, mf, desc. (figs 106–109); Richman et al. 2011a: 48; Roewer 1955: 630; Vogel 1970b: 6

Distribution. Borden, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Terrell

Locality. Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Time of activity. Male (September); female (September – October)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Terrell Co., 5 miles E Dryden, summer 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, authority

Collection. MSU

Micaria langtry Platnick & Shadab, 1988

Micaria langtry Broussard and Horner 2006: 254; Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1988: 45, m, desc. (figs 46–47); Richman et al. 2011a: 48

Distribution. Brewster, Presidio, Val Verde

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Time of activity. Male (March, June)

Method. pitfall trap [m]; yellow pan trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Val Verde Co., Langtry, June 3, 1941, S. and D. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

[female known but not described, deposited at TAMU]

Etymology. locality (The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality, Platnick and Shadab 1988).

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Micaria longipes Emerton, 1890

Micaria longipes Breene et al. 1993c: 16, 47, 86, mf (figs 101A-C); Broussard and Horner 2006: 254; Jackman 1997: 116, 163; Platnick and Shadab 1988: 49, mf, desc. (figs 122–125); Richman et al. 2011a: 48; Trevino 2014: 12

Micaria sp.; Agnew et al. 1985: 4 [part]; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6 [part]; Young and Edwards 1990: 17 [part]

Distribution. Widespread; Borden, Brewster, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Culbertson, Denton, Erath, Frio, Hidalgo, Jeff Davis, Lynn, Presidio, Reeves, San Patricio, Taylor, Tom Green, Travis, Webb

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Time of activity. Male (July – September); female (April, June – July, October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (soil/woodland: on ground, post oak savanna with pasture, woods)

Method. D-Vac suction [f]; pitfall trap [mf] (in sand in woods [m])

Type. Massachusetts, Medford

Etymology. Latin, cephalothorax twice as long as wide

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Micaria mormon* Gertsch, 1935**

Micaria mormon Jackman 1997: 163; Platnick and Shadab 1988: 17, mf, desc. (figs 26–29)

Distribution. Winkler

Time of activity. Male (June)

Habitat. (grass: perennial broomweed)

Type. Utah, Salt Lake City, City Creek Canyon

Etymology. Latin, religion

***Micaria nanella* Gertsch, 1935**

Micaria nanella Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Bonnet 1957: 2843; Calixto et al. 2013: 182; Gertsch 1935b: 19, m, desc. (figs 47–48); Jackman 1997: 116, 163, desc.; Platnick and Shadab 1988: 47, mf, desc. (figs 118–121) [see note below]; Roewer 1955: 631; Trevino 2014: 12; Vogel 1970b: 6

Distribution. Bandera, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, DeWitt, Erath, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kerr, Llano, Nueces, San Patricio, Terrell, Webb

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Green Island Bird Refuge, Kenedy Ranch, Raven Ranch, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (February – September, November – December); female (March – October)

Habitat. (grass: pasture); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: juniper, post oak savanna with pasture, sandy area, savanna, tree bark)

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (in sand [f], under oak); yellow pan trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Terrell Co., Sanderson, July 4, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Greek, dwarfish

Collection. TAMU

Note. Webb Co.: 54 miles S Laredo is in Nuevo Leon, Mexico based on the map in Platnick and Shadab (1988).

***Micaria nye* Platnick & Shadab, 1988**

Micaria nye Broussard and Horner 2006: 254; Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Shadab 1988: 42, mf, desc. (figs 102–105); Richman et al. 2011a: 48; Trevino 2014: 12

Distribution. Brewster, Burleson, Coryell, Culberson, Erath, Presidio, San Patricio, Starr, Webb

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site, Guadalupe Mountains

Time of activity. Male (March 29 – April 5, April – July, September); female (April – June, September – October)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Nevada, Nye Co., Mercury

Etymology. locality (The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality, Platnick and Shadab 1988).

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Micaria palliditarsa* Banks, 1896**

Micaria palliditarsa Platnick 2000 [spelling]; Trevino 2014: 12

Micaria palliditarsus Banks, 1896; Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Shadab 1988: 38, mf, desc. (figs 90–93)

Distribution. Crockett, Edwards, Webb

Time of activity. Female (May – July)

Habitat. (landscape features: under rock)

Type. California, Los Angeles

Etymology. Latin, pale tarsi

***Micaria pasadena* Platnick & Shadab, 1988**

Micaria pasadena Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Shadab 1988: 39, mf, desc. (figs 94–97)

Distribution. Hudspeth

Type. California, Pasadena

Etymology. locality (The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality, Platnick and Shadab 1988).

***Micaria pulicaria* (Sundevall, 1831)**

Micaria pulicaria Bradley 2013: 129; Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 32, mf, desc. (figs 24–27); Platnick and Shadab 1988: 7, mf, desc. (figs 2–5)

Distribution. Howard, Lubbock

Type. Sweden

Etymology. Latin, a flea

Collection. NMSU

***Micaria punctata* Banks, 1896**

Micaria punctata Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Shadab 1988: 21 [S], mf, desc. (figs 38–41)

Micaria swansoni Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1957: 2850; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 21, m, desc. (fig. 29); Roewer 1955: 632; Vogel 1970b: 6

Distribution. Harris, Kerr

Time of activity. Male (August, November); female (August)

Habitat. (grass: pasture); (soil/woodland: juniper, oak)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Florida, Punta Gorda

Etymology. Latin, white spots on abdomen

***Micaria seminola* Gertsch, 1942**

Micaria seminola Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Shadab 1988: 53, mf, desc. (figs 134–137); Trevino 2014: 12

Distribution. San Patricio, Travis, Webb

Time of activity. Male (March – April, July)

Type. Florida, Saint Augustine

Etymology. Indian tribe in Florida

***Micaria triangulosa* Gertsch, 1935**

Micaria triangulosa Agnew et al. 1985: 4, 10; Bonnet 1957: 2850; Gertsch 1935b: 20, mf, desc. (figs 44–46); Jackman 1997: 116, 164; Platnick and Shadab 1988: 61, mf, desc. (figs 158–161); Roewer 1955: 632; Trevino 2014: 12; Vogel 1970b: 6; Young and Edwards 1990: 17

Distribution. Western 2/3 Texas; Cameron, Clay, Eastland, Ector, Erath, Hays, Hidalgo, Kleberg, San Patricio, Terrell, Tom Green, Webb

Locality. Green Island Bird Refuge, Laguna Madre

Time of activity. Male (March – May, July, September – October); female (February, July, September – November)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., 10 miles SE Edinburg, October 20, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, triangle

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Micaria vinnula Gertsch & Davis, 1936

Micaria vinnula Bonnet 1957: 2850; Breene et al. 1993c: 16, 47, 86, mf (figs 102A–B); Gertsch and Davis 1936: 18, mf, desc. (figs 22–24); Jackman 1997: 116, 164; Platnick and Shadab 1988: 23, mf, desc. (figs 42–45); Roewer 1955: 632; Trevino 2014: 12; Vogel 1970b: 6

Distribution. Central and southeast Texas; Bandera, Bexar, Brazos, Burleson, Coleman, Colorado, Coryell, Harris, Houston, Kerr, Victoria, Webb, Williamson

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Horne Ranch, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (February, May – July, December); female (January, March, May – July, October – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (grass: dead grass, pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Bexar Co., San Antonio, December 28, 1935, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, delightful

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Nodocion* Chamberlin, 1922

Nodocion eclecticus Chamberlin, 1924

Nodocion eclecticus Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 256, mf, desc. (figs 399–403); Platnick and Shadab 1980a: 10, mf, desc. (figs 13–16, 31)

Distribution. Knox, Medina, Sutton, Taylor, Wichita, Zavala

Time of activity. Male (January); female (January – February, April, August)

Habitat. (landscape features: under [rock, rock pile]); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: under bark)

Method. irrigation tubing [mf]

Type. Mexico, Sonora, Guaymus

Etymology. Greek, choosing

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Nodocion floridanus (Banks, 1896)

Nodocion floridanus Bowen et al. 2004: 189; Breene et al. 1993c: 16, 47, 89, mf (figs 112A-B); Calixto et al. 2013: 182; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Jackman 1997: 164; Li 1990: 137, 142, 144; Lombardini et al. 2005: 1378; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 259, mf, desc. (figs 22–23, 405–409); Platnick and Shadab 1980a: 14 [S], mf, desc. (figs 21–26, 33); Trevino 2014: 12; Tugmon et al. 1990: 44; Young and Edwards 1990: 17; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 82

Liodrassus deceptus Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1957: 2545; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 12, mf, desc. (figs 22–24); Roewer 1955: 424; Vogel 1970b: 10

Distribution. Eastern 2/3 Texas; Baylor, Burleson, Cameron, Comanche, Grayson, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kerr, Robertson, San Patricio, San Saba, Travis, Walker, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Buddy Adams Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lake Corpus Christi State Park, Lake Wichita, Storey Pecan Orchard

Time of activity. Male (April – August, October – December); female (January, April – October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [m]); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture, tamarisk bower, under bark)

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap [f]; cardboard band [mf]; pitfall trap [f]

Type. Florida, Punta Gorda

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Nodocion rufithoracicus Worley, 1928

Nodocion rufithoracicus Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Jackman 1997: 164; Trevino 2014: 12; Young and Edwards 1990: 17; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 83 [Platnick and Shadab 1980a: 6, mf, desc. (figs 5–8)]

Distribution. Brown, Erath, Jeff Davis, Webb, Wichita

Time of activity. Male (March, May, August – September); female (April, June)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (landscape features: under rock); (soil/woodland: leaf litter, mixed hardwood leaf litter, on ground)

Method. Berlese funnel [m]

Type. Nebraska, Mitchell

Etymology. Latin, red on thorax

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Nodocion utus* (Chamberlin, 1936)**

Nodocion utus Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 9, 67 [Platnick and Shadab 1980a: 9, mf, desc. (figs 9–12)]

Distribution. Brewster, Carson

Locality. Pantex Plant

Habitat. (grass: grassland)

Method. pitfall trap

Type. Utah, Richfield

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. MSU, WTAM

Genus *Scopoides* Platnick, 1989

***Scopoides cambridgei* (Gertsch & Davis, 1940)**

Scopoides cambridgei Broussard and Horner 2006: 254; Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick 1989: 482 [new generic name]; Richman et al. 2011a: 48

Scopodes cambridgei (Gertsch and Davis, 1940); Platnick and Shadab 1976b: 23, mf, desc. (figs 58–63)

Distribution. Brewster, Hudspeth, Presidio, Terrell, Val Verde

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Big Bend Ranch State Park, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Time of activity. Male (March, May, August, October); female (March, May, August)

Habitat. (landscape features: under [rock, rock near parking lot]); (soil/woodland: forest litter)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]; yellow pan trap [m]

Type. Mexico, Durango, 1 mile W Lerdo

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Genus *Scotophaeus* Simon, 1893***Scotophaeus blackwalli* (Thorell, 1871)**

Scotophaeus blackwalli Jackman 1997: 164; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 85 [Platnick and Shadab 1977: 41 [T], mf, desc. (figs 123–129)]

Herpyllus blackwalli (Thorell, 1871); Eads et al. 1957: 238; Reddell 1964: 11; Reddell 1961: 13; Reddell 1965: 171; Reddell and Russell 1961: 13; Vogel 1970b: 10

Distribution. Comal, Uvalde

Caves. **Comal** (Bracken Bat Cave); **Uvalde** (Frio Bat Cave)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. England

Etymology. Person (arachnologist in England)

Collection. TMM

Note. a record from Frio Bat Cave in Uvalde Co. is unconfirmed [Reddell 1965: 171].

Genus *Sergiolus* Simon, 1891***Sergiolus angustus* (Banks, 1904)**

Sergiolus angustus Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Shadab 1981b: 37, mf, desc. (figs 99–103); Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 83

Distribution. North-central Texas; Kleberg, Wichita

Time of activity. Female (March)

Habitat. (landscape features: rocky hillside, under rock); (plants: *Opuntia* sp.)

Type. California, San Pedro

Etymology. Latin, narrow

Collection. MSU

***Sergiolus bicolor* Banks, 1900**

Sergiolus bicolor Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 251, mf, desc. (figs 393–398); Platnick and Shadab 1981b: 26 [S], mf, desc. (figs 3–4, 66–71); Trevino 2014: 12; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 83

Sergiolus bellior Chamberlin, 1936; Chamberlin 1936b: 4, f, desc. (fig. 17); Roewer 1955: 438

Sergiolus bellion Chamberlin, 1936; Vogel 1970b: 10

Distribution. Goliad, Hidalgo, Kaufman, Kenedy, Tyler, Walker, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Kirby State Forest

Time of activity. Male (April – June, August); female (August – September)

Habitat. (landscape features: under [rock, stone]); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: woods); (structures: house, indoors)

Method. pitfall trap [f]; sweeping [m]

Type. Louisiana, Covington

Etymology. Latin, cephalothorax and abdomen two colors

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Sergiolus capulatus (Walckenaer, 1837)

Sergiolus capulatus Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 243, mf, desc. (figs 369–374); Platnick and Shadab 1981b: 10 [S], mf, desc. (figs 1, 2, 12–17); Yantis 2005: 202

Sergiolus variegatus (Hentz, 1847); Bonnet 1958: 4033; Jones 1936: 69; Vogel 1970b: 10

Distribution. Archer, Brazos, Colorado, Dallas, Denton, Fort Bend, Madison, Sabine, Tyler, Wichita

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Brazos Bend State Park, Kirby State Forest, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (April – May, May 19–June 7); female (April 27–May 18)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, buckeye-sycamore forest, old field, post oak woods [%: 96])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; flight intercept trap [f]; flight intercept trap on ground [m]; malaise trap [m]; pitfall trap [m]; sweeping [m]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, handle

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Sergiolus cyaneiventris Simon, 1893

Sergiolus cyaneiventris Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Shadab 1981b: 24, mf, desc. (figs 60–65)

Distribution. Galveston, Hays, San Patricio, Tyler, Walker, Waller

Locality. Kirby State Forest

Time of activity. Male (April 27–May 18, May 19–June 7, June)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: *Juniperus* unmanaged plot)

Method. Flight intercept trap on ground [m]

Type. Florida

Etymology. Latin, color on venter

***Sergiolus lowelli* Chamberlin & Woodbury, 1929**

Sergiolus lowelli Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Shadab 1981b: 15 [S], mf, desc. (figs 30–35); Young and Edwards 1990: 17; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 83

Sergiolus segregatus Chamberlin, 1936; Chamberlin 1936b: 5, mf, desc. (figs 11–12); Roewer 1955: 439; Vogel 1970b: 10

Distribution. Archer, Baylor, Caldwell, Cameron, Erath, Gonzales, Hidalgo, Kenedy, Presidio, San Patricio, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Lake Wichita, Padre Island National Seashore, Shipp Farm

Time of activity. Male (January, March – September); female (April, June – October, December)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (grass: under board in damp pasture, grass); (nest/prey: bird nest); (objects: on tarpaulin, under tarpaulin); (orchard: citrus); (soil/woodland: ground, in hackberry, leaf litter, tamarisk bower); (structures: in house, in building, indoors)

Method. pitfall trap [m]; sweeping [m]

Type. Utah, St. George

Etymology. Person (collector, Lowell A. Woodbury)

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Sergiolus minutus* (Banks, 1898)**

Sergiolus minutus Chamberlin 1922: 153; Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Shadab 1981b: 20 [T], mf, desc. (figs 48–53); Vogel 1970b: 10

Poecilochroa minuta Banks, 1898; Banks 1898a: 185, m, desc.; Banks 1910: 8; Comstock 1912: 316, desc.; Petrunkevitch 1911: 146; Roewer 1955: 432

Distribution. Brazos, Shelby

Type. Texas (male, Brazos Co., no date, no collector, holotype, MCZ)

Etymology. Latin, size

***Sergiolus montanus* (Emerton, 1890)**

Sergiolus montanus Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Shadab 1981b: 28, mf, desc. (figs 72–76)

Distribution. Grayson, Lubbock

Type. New Hampshire, Mt. Washington

Etymology. Latin, mountain

Collection. JCC

***Sergiolus ocellatus* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

Sergiolus ocellatus Breene et al. 1993c: 16, 47, 89, mf (figs 111A-C); Dean et al. 1982: 255; Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 245, mf, desc. (figs 375–380); Platnick and Shadab 1981b: 11 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 18–23); Trevino 2014: 12; Young and Edwards 1990: 17
Poecilochroa ocellata (Walckenaer, 1837); Kaston 1978: 208; Rapp 1984: 6
Sergiolus decipiens Chamberlin, 1922; Chamberlin 1922: 151, m, desc.; Chamberlin 1936a: 10 [Texas records]; Roewer 1955: 438

Distribution. Anderson, Angelina, Burleson, Galveston, Harrison, Travis, Walker, Webb

Locality. Angelina National Forest, Ellis Prison Unit, Galveston Island State Park, Somerville Lake

Time of activity. Male (May, July – September); female (August)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (littoral: salt marsh); (soil/woodland: loblolly pine unmanaged)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, little eyes, marked with spots

Collection. DMNS, TAMU

***Sergiolus stella* Chamberlin, 1922**

Sergiolus stella Bowen et al. 2004: 189; Broussard and Horner 2006: 254; Chamberlin 1922: 152, f, desc.; Chamberlin 1936a: 8; Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Shadab 1981b: 32, mf, desc. (figs 83–87); Richman et al. 2011a: 48; Roewer 1955: 439; Vogel 1970b: 10; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 83

Distribution. Brewster, Cameron, Denton, Presidio, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Time of activity. Female (March, May, July, September)

Habitat. (landscape features: stony hillside, under rock); (structures: house)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Texas (female, Travis Co., Austin, no date, no collector, holotype)

Etymology. Latin, column

Collection. MSU

***Sergiolus tennesseensis* Chamberlin, 1922**

Sergiolus tennesseensis Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Jackman 1997: 164 [Platnick and Shadab 1981b: 34, mf, desc. (figs 88–93)]

Distribution. Erath

Time of activity. Female (August)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: woods)

Method. pitfall trap [f] (in sand in woods [f])

Type. Tennessee, Glenraven

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Sosticus* Chamberlin, 1922

Sosticus insularis (Banks, 1895)

Sosticus insularis Bradley 2013: 131; Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 199, mf, desc. (figs 297–300); Platnick and Shadab 1976b: 11, mf, desc. (figs 19–26); Yantis 2005: 66, 198, 202

Distribution. Brown, Dallas, Houston, Leon, Trinity

Time of activity. Male (April – May); female (April – May)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: pine woods [%: 66, 69, 82, 84, 88], post oak woods [%: 56, 92], under bark)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]

Type. New York, Long Island, Sea Cliff

Etymology. Latin, from island

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Synaphosus* Platnick & Shadab, 1980

Synaphosus paludis (Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940)

Synaphosus paludis Bowen et al. 2004: 189; Breene et al. 1993c: 16, 47, 89, mf (figs 113A–B); Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 9, 22; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Shadab 1980a: 24, mf, desc. (figs 44–48); Yantis 2005: 198; Young and Edwards 1990: 17

Distribution. Angelina, Brazos, Burleson, Carson, Gonzales, Hidalgo, Houston, Kerr, San Patricio, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Angelina National Forest, Ellis Prison Unit, Lick Creek Park, Palmetto State Park, Pantex Lake, Pantex Plant

Time of activity. Male (March, May – August, August 28 – September 4); female (May 30 – June 8, June – July, July 27 – August 3, August 31 – September 7, September – October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, sorghum); (grass: grass); (soil/woodland: carrion in palm thicket, loblolly pine unmanaged, pine woods [%: 95], post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Georgia, Okefenokee Swamp

Etymology. Latin, a marsh

Collection. MSU, TAMU, WTAM

Synaphosus syntheticus (Chamberlin, 1924)

Synaphosus syntheticus Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Shadab 1980a: 23, mf, desc. (figs 40–43)

Distribution. Brewster, Dallas

Locality. Big Bend National Park

Time of activity. Male (May); female (May, August)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: cottonwood, mesquite litter, saltcedar); (structures: mule barn, rock and adobe houses)

Type. Mexico, Baja California, Isla Raza

Etymology. Latin, synthetic

Genus *Talanites* Simon, 1893

Talanites captiosus (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)

Talanites captiosus Breene et al. 1993c: 16, 47, 88, mf (figs 110A-B); Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Ovtsharenko 1991: 116 [T]

Drassyllochemmis captiosus Gertsch and Davis, 1936; Bonnet 1956: 1601; Comstock 1940: 591; Gertsch and Davis 1936: 17, m, desc. (fig. 34); Roewer 1955: 620; Vogel 1970b: 6

Rachodrassus captiosus (Gertsch and Davis, 1936); Platnick and Shadab 1976b: 8 [T], mf, desc. (figs 15–18); Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 83

Distribution. Angelina, Burleson, Cameron, Coleman, Coryell, Houston, San Patricio, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Horne Ranch, La Gringa Resaca, Stiles Farm Foundation

Time of activity. Male (May – September); female (July – September)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (objects: under [railroad tie, wood]); (soil/woodland: loblolly pine unmanaged, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Cameron Co., May 1–2, 1936, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, deception

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Talanites exlineae* (Platnick & Shadab, 1976)**

Talanites exlineae Bradley, 2013: 132; Henderson 2007: 34, 54–59, 62, 76, 79, 83; Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Ovtsharenko 1991: 116 [T]; Yantis 2005: 66, 198, 202

Rachodreassus exlineae Platnick & Shadab, 1976; Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Platnick and Shadab 1976b: 7, mf, desc. (figs 9–14)

Distribution. Angelina, Brazos, Burleson, Caldwell, Coryell, Erath, Gonzalez, Grayson, Grimes, Houston, Kerr, Leon, Madison, Sabine, Smith, Trinity, Tyler, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Angelina National Forest, Big Slough Wild Area, Big Thicket National Preserve, Kirby State Forest, Lick Creek Park, Raven Ranch, Stiles Farm Foundation, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Tyler State Park

Time of activity. Male (April – August); female (March – August, September 27–October 6)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (littoral: near pond); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia litter, disturbed habitat, hardwood bottomland, leaf litter, loblolly pine managed, loblolly pine unmanaged, longleaf pine managed, longleaf pine unmanaged, magnolia litter, pine woods [%: 66, 67, 69, 80, 82, 83, 84, 88, 92, 95], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 41, 44, 56, 71, 91, 93, 96], post oak woodland, sandy area, under [juniper, oak], upland woods)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; berlese funnel [f]; carrion trap [m]; flight intercept trap [m]; flight intercept trap on ground [m]; pitfall trap [mf] (near pond [m], under juniper [m], under oak [m])

Type. Arkansas, 1.7 mile S Lapile

Etymology. Person (The specific name is a patronym in honor of the late Harriet Exline, who first recognized the species as new, Platnick and Shadab 1976b).

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Genus *Trachyzelotes* Lohmander, 1944***Trachyzelotes lyonneti* (Audouin, 1826)**

Trachyzelotes lyonneti Bowen et al. 2004: 189; Irungu 2007: 30; Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Murphy 1984: 6 [S], mf, desc. (figs 7–10); Trevino 2014: 12; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 83

Nodocion agilis Bryant, 1936; Bonnet 1958: 3105; Bryant 1936: 93, m, desc. (fig. 3); Jones 1936: 69; Roewer 1955: 427; Vogel 1970b: 10

Drassyllus agilis (Bryant, 1936); Kaston 1978: 206

Nodocion zelotoides Chamberlin, 1936; Chamberlin 1936b: 6, f, desc. (fig. 20); Vogel 1970b: 10

Nodocion chamberlini Roewer 1951; Roewer 1955: 427

Distribution. Baylor, Cameron, Dallas, Hidalgo, Kleberg, Potter, San Patricio, Travis, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Big Bend National Park, Green Island Bird Refuge, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (March – May, July – September); female (March 30–April 5, April – May, September, December)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage); (grass: grass); (soil/woodland: ground, live oak forest, woods); (structures: house, mule barn)

Method. carrion trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf] (in woods [m]); snake carrion pit [m]

Type. Egypt or Syria

Etymology. Person (honor arachnologist)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Urozelotes* Mello-Leitão, 1938

Urozelotes rusticus (L. Koch, 1872)

Urozelotes rusticus Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Murphy 1984: 24 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 55–58); Trevino 2014: 12; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 83

Zelotes rusticus (L. Koch, 1872); Brown 1974: 234

Drassyllus liopus Chamberlin, 1922; Chamberlin 1922: 170, m, desc.; Vogel 1970b: 9

Distribution. Blanco, Dallas, Erath, Garza, Hidalgo, Kleberg, Lubbock, Martin, Medina, Nacogdoches, Parker, Travis, Webb, Wichita

Caves. **Blanco** (Davis Blowout Cave); **Medina** (Ney Cave)

Time of activity. Male (May – September); female (May, August)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (soil/woodland: debris under banana trees); (structures: house, indoors, on ground near house, on floor in house)

Method. pitfall trap [f]

Type. Italy

Etymology. Latin, rural

Collection. JCC, MSU, TAMU, TMM

Genus *Zelotes* Gistel, 1848

Note. Trevino (2014: 13) recorded *Zelotes pallidus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1874) and *Zelotes sula* Lowrie and Gertsch, 1955 from Webb Co. Because of the distance between collecting sites for *Z. pallidus* (California) and *Z. sula* (Colorado), they are not included in this list. See Platnick and Shadab (1983: 109, 185).

***Zelotes aiken* Platnick & Shadab, 1983**

Zelotes aiken Bowen et al. 2004: 190; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 9, 67; Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Shadab 1983: 128, mf, desc. (figs 64–69); Trevino 2014: 12; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 83

Distribution. Brazos, Burleson, Carson, Clay, Coryell, Hardeman, Hays, Montague, Walker, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Lick Creek Park, Medicine Mounds Ranch, Pantex Plant

Time of activity. Male (March – May, May 30–June 6, July, September); female (April – June, September)

Habitat. (grass: Bermuda grass, grass, grassland, sandy grassland); (landscape features: under rock); (littoral: lake shore); (soil/woodland: *Juniperus* unmanaged plot, next to cotton field, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. Flight intercept trap on ground [m]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. South Carolina, Aiken Co., Savannah River Plant

Etymology. locality (The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality, Platnick and Shadab 1983).

Collection. MSU, TAMU, WTAM

***Zelotes anglo* Gertsch & Riechert, 1976**

Zelotes anglo Bowen et al. 2004: 190; Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Shadab 1983: 126, mf, desc. (figs 58–63); Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 83

Distribution. Archer, Burleson, Coryell, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Terrell, Travis, Wichita, Wilbarger

Locality. Big Bend Ranch State Park

Time of activity. Male (April, June 28–July 2, September – October); female (June, September – October)

Habitat. (grass: pasture); (landscape features: under rock); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]; swine feces pitfall trap [m]

Type. New Mexico, Carizozo

Etymology. Latin, people of European descent in American southwest

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Zelotes duplex* Chamberlin, 1922**

Zelotes duplex Henderson 2007: 34, 55–61, 66, 76, 79, 83; Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 91, mf, desc. (figs 136–139); Platnick and Shadab 1983: 168, mf, desc. (figs 203–208, 269); Trevino 2014: 12; Yantis 2005: 66, 199, 202

Distribution. Angelina, Brazos, Harris, Hidalgo, Houston, Leon, Madison, Sabine, Trinity, Tyler, Webb

Locality. Angelina National Forest, Kirby State Forest, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (April – July); female (April 27–May 18, May – July, August 15–September 17, September)

Habitat. (littoral: sedge meadow); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, disturbed habitat, loblolly pine managed, loblolly pine unmanaged, longleaf pine unmanaged, pine woods [%: 79, 83, 84, 88, 92], post oak woodland, post oak woods [%: 56, 77], sandy area, upland woods)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; blue pan trap [m]; flight intercept trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Virginia, Fairfax Co.

Etymology. Latin, double

Collection. TAMU

***Zelotes gertschi* Platnick & Shadab, 1983**

Zelotes gertschi Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Bowen et al. 2004: 190; Calixto et al. 2013: 182; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 9, 22 (photo 17); Irungu 2007: 30; Jackman 1997: 116, 164; Platnick and Shadab 1983: 131, mf, desc. (figs 76–81); Roberts 2001: 50; Trevino 2014: 12; Young and Edwards 1990: 17; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 83

Distribution. Western 2/3 Texas; Archer, Bandera, Brown, Carson, Clay, Comanche, Coryell, Cottle, Erath, Hardeman, Hays, Hidalgo, Kerr, Kimble, Kleberg, Knox, Lubbock, Pecos, Potter, Randall, San Patricio, Travis, Val Verde, Webb, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Buffalo Lake, Canoncita Ranch, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, Matador Wildlife Management Area, Medicine Mounds Ranch, Palo Duro Canyon State Park, Pantex Lake (edge), Pantex Plant, Raven Ranch, Stiles Farm Foundation, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (March – August, October – December); female (February – December)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton, peanuts); (grass: grassland); (landscape features: on rocky ground, under [rock, stone]); (littoral: playa, edge of pond); (objects: under [board, cardboard, railroad tie]); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (edge of pond [mf])

Type. Texas (male, San Patricio Co., 8 miles NE Sinton, August 4, 1960, H. E. Laughlin, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (The specific name is a patronym in honor of Dr. Willis J. Gertsch, who first recognized the species as new, Platnick and Shadab 1983).

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, WTAM

Zelotes hentzi Barrows, 1945

Zelotes hentzi Brown 1974: 234; Jackman 1997: 116, 164; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 84, mf, desc. (figs 120–123); Platnick and Shadab 1983: 112, mf, desc. (figs 19–24); Trevino 2014: 12; Yantis 2005: 66, 199, 202

Distribution. Anderson, Angelina, Brazos, Burleson, Collin, Colorado, Coryell, Grimes, Hardin, Harris, Houston, Hunt, Knox, Leon, Madison, Milam, Nacogdoches, San Jacinto, Trinity, Tyler, Walker, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Angelina National Forest, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Kirby State Forest, Lick Creek Park, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (March – June, August 24–September 28, September – November); female (March – September)

Habitat. (grass: short grass); (landscape features: under rock); (soil/woodland: bottomland hardwood, pine woods [%: 69, 79, 80, 82, 84, 86, 97, 100], post oak woods [%: 41, 56, 74, 77, 80, 84, 85, 92, 94, 96], sandy area, post oak savanna with pasture, longleaf pine unmanaged); (structures: on patio)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Ohio, Rockbridge

Etymology. Person (honor arachnologist)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Zelotes laccus (Barrows, 1919)

Zelotes laccus [Platnick and Shadab 1983: 173, mf, desc. figs (219–224)]

Distribution. Colorado

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (May – June); female (May – June)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Ohio, Columbus

Etymology. Latin, milk

Collection. TAMU

***Zelotes laetus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)**

Zelotes laetus FitzPatrick 2007: 108 [S]

Zelotes reformans Chamberlin, 1924; Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Shadab 1983: 182, mf, desc. (figs 253–258); Trevino 2014: 13

Distribution. El Paso, Webb

Time of activity. Male (April); female (March-April, July-September)

Type. Jordan

Etymology. Latin, pleasant

***Zelotes lasalanus* Chamberlin, 1928**

Zelotes lasalanus Bowen et al. 2004: 190; Broussard and Horner 2006: 254; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 9, 67; Jackman 1997: 116, 164; Platnick and Dondale 1992: 86, mf, desc. (figs 124–127); Platnick and Shadab 1983: 114, mf, desc. (figs 25–30); Richman et al. 2011a: 48; Trevino 2014: 12

Distribution. Western 2/3 Texas; Bailey, Brewster, Brown, Cameron, Carson, Clay, Colorado, Coryell, Culberson, Dimmit, Ector, Hays, Jeff Davis, Kenedy, Kerr, Kleberg, Presidio, Reeves, Tarrant, Terrell, Travis, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Chaparral Wildlife Management Area, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site, Pantex Plant

Time of activity. Male (March – April, September – October); female (May – June, September, September 11–October 10)

Habitat. (grass: grassland); (soil/woodland: ground, *Juniperus* managed plot, pal-overde upland area, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Utah, La Sal Mountains

Etymology. locality (mountains)

Collection. MSU, TAMU, WTAM

***Zelotes lymnophilus* Chamberlin, 1936**

Zelotes lymnophilus Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Shadab 1983: 172, mf, desc. (figs 210, 215–218); Yantis 2005: 199

Distribution. Anderson, Angelina, Coryell, Kerr

Locality. Angelina National Forest, Raven Ranch

Time of activity. Male (April – June); female (May – June)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: longleaf pine managed, pine woods [%: 83, 100], post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Georgia, Okefenokee Swamp

Etymology. Latin, water or lake-loving

Collection. TAMU

Zelotes monachus Chamberlin, 1924

Zelotes monachus Trevino 2014: 13 [Platnick and Shadab 1983: 129, mf, desc. (figs 70–75)]

Distribution. Webb

Type. Mexico, Baja California Norte

Etymology. Greek, solitary

Zelotes monodens Chamberlin, 1936

Zelotes monodens Chamberlin 1936b: 9, f, desc. (fig. 36); Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Shadab 1983: 179, mf, desc. (figs 243–246); Roewer 1955: 471; Vogel 1970b: 10

Distribution. Hidalgo

Time of activity. Male (April); female (May)

Type. Texas (female, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, May 2, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Greek, one, L, tooth

Zelotes pseustes Chamberlin, 1922

Zelotes pseustes Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Bonnet 1959: 4944; Bowen et al. 2004: 190; Calixto et al. 2013: 182; Chamberlin 1922: 164, m, desc.; Henderson 2007: 53, 76, 79, 83; Jackman 1997: 116, 164; Platnick and Shadab 1983: 119, mf, desc. (figs 37–42); Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 85; Roewer 1955: 471; Trevino 2014: 13; Vogel 1970b: 10; Yantis 2005: 199; Young and Edwards 1990: 17; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 83

Zelotes subterraneus (C. Koch, 1833); Chamberlin 1936a: 18; Vogel 1970b: 10 [Texas records]

Distribution. North-central, central, and south Texas; Archer, Baylor, Bexar, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Gonzales, Haskell, Hidalgo, Jeff Davis,

Kenedy, Kerr, Kleberg, La Salle, Leon, Nueces, Palo Pinto, Parker, San Patricio, San Saba, Sutton, Travis, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Chaparral Wildlife Management Area, Kenedy Ranch, Lick Creek Park, Raven Ranch, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Caves. Bexar (Vera Cruz Shaft)

Time of activity. Male (January – December); female (January, March – June, June 28–July 2, August, October, October 30–November 6, December)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (grass: grass, short grass); (landscape features: cave, under rock); (littoral: edge of pond, sand dune area); (objects: under board); (orchard: pecan); (plants: under dead yucca, *Opuntia* sp.); (soil/woodland: acacia area, anacua groves, dead leaves, forest, hackberry matte, hackberry woodland, leaf litter, litter, live oak forest, live oak woodland, mesquite woods, post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 44, 71], sandy area, sandy brushland, upland woods, woods); (structures: garage)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; carrion trap [m]; flight intercept trap [f]; pitfall trap [mf] (edge of pond [m], in dead leaves [m], in leaves [mf], in sand [m], in woods [m]); swine feces pitfall trap [f]

Type. Texas (male, Travis Co., Austin, no date, no collector, holotype, MCZ)

Etymology. Greek, false

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, TMM

***Zelotes tuobus* Chamberlin, 1919**

Zelotes tuobus Bowen et al. 2004: 190; Calixto et al. 2013: 182; Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick and Shadab 1983: 124, mf, desc. (figs 52–57); Trevino 2014: 13; Zolnerowich and Horner 1985: 83

Distribution. Coryell, Robertson, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Holmes Pecan Orchard

Time of activity. Male (April, September – October, October 27 – November 2); female (August – September, October 27 – November 2, December)

Habitat. (landscape features: under rock); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Utah, Fillmore

Etymology. Latin, a tube

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Family Hahniidae Bertkau, 1878**Genus *Hahnia* C. L. Koch, 1841*****Hahnia arizonica* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942**

Hahnia arizonica Jackman 1997: 164; Opell and Beatty 1976: 424, mf, desc. (figs 84–88)

Hahnia sanjuanensis Exline, 1938; Opell 1974: 57 [Texas record]

Distribution. Brewster

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chisos Basin

Time of activity. Female (May)

Type. Arizona, Oak Creek Canyon, 20 miles S Flagstaff

Etymology. locality (state)

***Hahnia cinerea* Emerton, 1890**

Hahnia cinerea Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Bradley 2013: 134; Calixto et al. 2013: 182; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 9, 68; Jackman 1997: 164; Opell and Beatty 1976: 423, mf, desc. (figs 11–12, 78–83)

Distribution. East Texas; Archer, Brazos, Burleson, Carson, Colorado, Coryell, Erath, Robertson, Travis, Wichita

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Holmes Pecan Orchard, NK Ranch, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (January – April, November); female (January – August, October – November)

Habitat. (grass: grass, grassland); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: dead leaves, forest litter, leaf litter, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. Berlese funnel [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Massachusetts, Swampscott

Etymology. Latin, gray

Collection. MSU, TAMU, TTU

***Hahnia flaviceps* Emerton, 1913**

Hahnia flaviceps Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 46; Henderson 2007: 70, 76, 79, 83; Jackman 1997: 164; Opell 1974: 40; Opell and Beatty 1976: 430, mf, desc. (figs 110–113); Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 85

Distribution. Archer, Bell, Bexar, Brazos, Burleson, Caldwell, Colorado, Coryell, Dallas, Erath, Gonzales, Hays, Houston, Matagorda, Travis, Tyler, Wichita

Locality. Big Slough Wild Area, Big Thicket National Preserve, Caine's Ranch, Fort Hood, Lick Creek Park, Palmetto State Park, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, White Rock Lake

Caves. **Bell** ([all Fort Hood] Big Crevice, Jagged Walls Cave, Price Pit Cave); **Bexar** (Stone Oak Parkway Pit); **Coryell** (Porter Cave [Fort Hood])

Time of activity. Male (January – April, November – December); female (January – July, October – December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (soil/woodland: bottomland forest litter, forest litter, hardwood litter, *Juniperus* managed plot, leaf litter, old field, post oak savanna with pasture, under oak, upland woods)

Method. Berlese funnel [mf]; pitfall trap [mf] (under oak [f])

Type. New Jersey, Farmingdale

Etymology. Latin, yellow head

Collection. MSU, TAMU, TMM

Genus *Neoantistea* Gertsch, 1934

Neoantistea agilis (Keyserling, 1887)

Neoantistea agilis Gertsch 1934c: 19, mf, desc. (figs 29, 41); Henderson 2007: 32, 62, 67–72, 74, 76, 79, 83; Jackman 1997: 95, 164; Opell 1974: 74; Opell and Beatty 1976: 404, mf, desc. (figs 1–3, 14–21); Rapp 1984: 6; Vogel 1970b: 10

Distribution. Southeast Texas; Brazos, Burleson, Coryell, Galveston, Walker, Waller, Wichita

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (February 15–March 15, March – April, June, August, August 15–September 17, September 17–October 20, October, October 20–November 15, November, 21, December 21–January 15); female (March, March 30–April 6, October)

Habitat. (littoral: near water); (soil/woodland: disturbed habitat, post oak savanna, post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woodland, sandy area, upland woods)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. South Dakota, Fort Stevenson

Etymology. Latin, agile

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Neoantistea alachua Gertsch, 1946

Neoantistea alachua [Opell and Beatty 1976: 413, mf, desc. (figs 58–61)]

Distribution. Nacogdoches

Time of activity. Female (October)

Habitat. (web: in web on ground)

Type. Florida, Alachua Co., 5 miles W Gainesville

Etymology. locality (county)

Collection. TAMU

***Neoantistea mulaiki* Gertsch, 1946**

Neoantistea mulaiki Agnew et al. 1985: 4, 9; Breene et al. 1993c: 16, 47, 89, mf (figs 115A-B); Calixto et al. 2013: 182; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 9, 22; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Gertsch 1946b: 34, mf, desc. (pl. 1, figs 5–6); Irungu 2007: 30; Jackman 1997: 164; Opell 1974: 112 [see note below]; Opell and Beatty 1976: 409, mf, desc. (figs 38–41); Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 85; Vogel 1967: 86; Vogel 1970b: 10; Young and Edwards 1990: 17

Neoantistea sp. nr *riparia* (Keyserling, 1887); Irungu 2007: 30 [misidentified]

Distribution. Central, east, and south Texas; Archer, Bexar, Blanco, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Carson, Colorado, Comanche, Erath, Galveston, Hidalgo, Kendall, Kerr, La Salle, Llano, Montgomery, Victoria, Walker, Williamson, Zapata

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Browning Ranch, Ellis Prison Unit, Green Island Bird Refuge, Pantex Lake, Stiles Farm Foundation

Caves. Bexar (Droll Cave, Obvious Little Cave)

Time of activity. Male (March – October, December); female (January, April – November)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton, peanuts); (grass: grassland); (landscape features: cave); (littoral: near playa); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Mexico, Monterrey

Etymology. Person (collector of paratypes in Texas, Stanley Mulaik)

Collection. MSU, TAMU, TMM

Note. 32 miles SE Laredo is in Zapata Co., not Webb Co.

***Neoantistea oklahomensis* Opell & Beatty, 1976**

Neoantistea oklahomensis Henderson 2007: 32, 52, 61, 67–73, 76, 79, 83; Jackman 1997: 164; Yantis 2005: 66, 201 [Opell and Beatty 1976: 409, mf, desc. (figs 42–45)]

Distribution. Angelina, Brazos, Burleson, Colorado, Coryell, Grimes, Madison, Trinity, Tyler, Walker

Locality. Angelina National Forest, Kirby State Forest, Lick Creek Park, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (January – February, July, August 15–September 17, September – December); female (January – May, May 27–June 15, September 23–October 2, October – December)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: bottomland forest litter, disturbed habitat, forest litter, leaf litter, loblolly pine unmanaged, longleaf pine unmanaged, pine woods [%: 66, 77, 97], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 60, 84, 94, 100], post oak woodland, upland woods)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; berlese funnel [mf]; flight intercept trap [f]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Oklahoma, near Ripley

Etymology. locality (The name of this species is derived from the state where the type specimens were collected, Opell and Beatty 1976).

Collection. TAMU

Family Hersiliidae Thorell, 1870

Genus *Neotama* Baehr & Baehr, 1993

Neotama mexicana (O. P.-Cambridge, 1893)

Neotama mexicana Bradley 2013: 135; Cutler 2005b: 116, 117; Rheims and Brescovit 2004: 211 [T], mf, desc. (figs 55–61)

Tama mexicana O. P.-Cambridge, 1893; Comstock 1940: 634, desc. (figs 709–710); Gertsch 1935a: 20; Jackman 1997: 46, 164 (photo 15); Roth 1982: 22–1; Roth 1985: B-18–1; Roth 1994: 103; Vogel 1970b: 10

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (March, September – November); female (March, July, September – October)

Habitat. (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [m]); (soil/woodland: palm forest, tree trunk at night [mf])

Method. Beating [mf]

Type. Mexico

Etymology. locality (country)

Collection. NMSU, TAMU

Family Leptonetidae Simon, 1890

Note. *Tayshaneta microps* (Gertsch, 1974) and *Tayshaneta myopica* (Gertsch, 1974), are federally endangered species (listed as *Neoleptoneta* by US Fish and Wildlife Service 2010).

Note. species incorrectly reported from Texas

Leptoneta californica Banks, 1904; Gertsch 1935a: 21; Roewer 1942: 313; Vogel 1970b: 11 [Texas records]

Genus *Chisoneta* Ledford & Griswold, 2011

***Chisoneta chisea* (Gertsch, 1974)**

Chisoneta chisea Ledford et al. 2011: 339, 371 [T]

Leptoneta chisea Gertsch, 1974; Gertsch 1974: 175, f, desc. (figs 59, 121)

Neoleptoneta chisea (Gertsch, 1974); Brignoli 1977: 216 [T]; Jackman 1997: 164

Distribution. Brewster

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains

Time of activity. Female (September, November)

Habitat. (landscape features: ground detritus in ravine)

Type. Texas (female, Brewster Co., Big Bend National Park, Chisos Mountains, September 28, 1950, W. J. Gertsch, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (Named for Chisos Mountains of Texas, Gertsch 1974).

Genus *Darkoneta* Ledford & Griswold, 2010

***Darkoneta garza* (Gertsch, 1974)**

Darkoneta garza Ledford and Griswold, 2010: 16 [T]

Archoleptoneta garza Gertsch, 1974; Gertsch 1974: 201, f, desc.; Jackman 1997: 164; Ledford et al. 2005: 123

Distribution. Garza

Time of activity. Female (October)

Type. Texas (female, Garza Co., 7 miles E Justiceburg, October 12, 1972, V. Roth, B. Firstman, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (Named for Garza County, Texas, Gertsch 1974).

Genus *Tayshaneta* Ledford & Griswold, 2011**nomen dubium**

Leptoneta furtiva Gertsch, 1974; Gertsch 1974: 176; Jackman 1997: 164; Ledford et al. 2012: 26

Leptoneta uvaldea Gertsch, 1974; Gertsch 1974: 172; Ledford et al. 2012: 26

***Tayshaneta anopica* (Gertsch, 1974)**

Tayshaneta anopica Ledford et al. 2011: 340–341, 375–376, 386 [T]; Ledford et al. 2012: 28, m, desc. (figs 2D, 12A–F, 33A–F, 52A–B)

Leptoneta spp.; Reddell 1965: 172 [part]

Leptoneta anopica Gertsch, 1974; Gertsch 1974: 172, f, desc. (figs 51, 78); Gertsch 1979: 151

Neoleptoneta anopica (Gertsch, 1974); Brignoli 1977: 216 [T]; Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 78; Jackman 1997: 164; Ledford et al. 2005: 123; SWCA Environmental Consultants 2007: 1–2, 3–32

Distribution. Williamson

Caves. **Williamson** (Cobb Cavern [=Cobb's Caverns], Corn Cobb's Cave)

Time of activity. Male (March, September); female (March, July, October – November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Williamson Co., Cobb Cave (= Cobb's Cavern), March 31, 1963, J. Reddell, D. Mc Kenzie, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Greek, without eyes

Collection. TMM, TTU

Note. Cobb Cave is also known as Cobb's Caverns and located on Cobb Ranch in northern Williamson County.

***Tayshaneta archambaulti* Ledford et al., 2012**

Tayshaneta archambaulti Ledford et al. 2012: 30, mf, desc. (figs 13A–F, 34A–F, 52C)

Distribution. Hays

Caves. **Hays** (Burnett Ranch Cave, Grapevine Cave)

Time of activity. Male (April – May, November); female (April, November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (male, Hays Co., Grapevine Cave, Nov. 18, 2009, J. Ledford, K. O'Connor, holotype, CASC)

Etymology. Person (This species is named in honor of Martin Archambault, fellow caver and friend who helped collect many leptonetids in Texas and Mexico, Ledford et al. 2012).

Collection. TMM

***Tayshaneta bullis* (Cokendolpher, 2004)**

Tayshaneta bullis Ledford et al. 2011: 340–341, 376–377, 386 [T]; Ledford et al. 2012: 32 (figs 14A.F, 35A.F, 52D)

Neoleptoneta bullis Cokendolpher, 2004; Cokendolpher 2004c: 65, mf, desc. (figs 1–9); Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 85

Distribution. Bexar, Hays, Kerr

Locality. Camp Bullis

Caves. **Bexar** (Hill's and Dale's Pit, Up the Creek Cave [Camp Bullis]); **Hays** (Pulpit Cave)

Time of activity. Male (January, September – November); female (January, March, August – November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (male, Bexar Co., Up the Creek Cave, Camp Bullis, September 10, 1998, J. Cokendolpher, J. Reddell, J. Krejca, M. Reyes, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality, Camp Bullis, Cokendolpher 2004c).

Collection. TMM, TTU

***Tayshaneta coeca* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942)**

Tayshaneta coeca Ledford et al. 2011: 337, 340–341, 377–380, 386 [T] (figs 13A–F 17A–F, 31); Ledford et al. 2012: 34 (figs 10C, 15A–F, 36A–F, 52E)

Leptoneta spp.; Reddell 1965: 172 [part]

Leptoneta coeca Chamberlin and Ivie, 1942; Chamberlin and Ivie 1942: 10, m, desc. (fig. 9); Gertsch 1974: 170, mf, desc. (figs 50, 67–68, 80); Nicholas 1960: 156; Reddell 1965: 172; Vogel 1967: 87; Vogel 1970b: 11

Neoleptoneta coeca (Chamberlin and Ivie, 1942); Brignoli 1977: 216 [T]; Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 78; Jackman 1997: 164; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 85

Tayshaneta undet.; Ledford et al. 2011: 342 [part]

Distribution. Comal, Hays, Travis, Williamson

Caves. **Comal** (Brehmmer Cave [=Heidrich's Cave], Coreth Bat Cave, Natural Bridge Caverns); **Hays** (Freeman Crawl, Hackberry Cave, McCarty Cave, McGlothlin Sink, Root Beard Cave, Wiseman's Sink, Wiseman's Sink No. 2); **Williamson** (Flat Rock Cave, Prairie's Flats Cave)

Time of activity. Male (January, March – June, October); female (January – May, July, September – November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (male, Comal Co., Brehmmer Cave, June 20, 1938, no collector, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, blind, hidden

Collection. TMM, TTU

***Tayshaneta concinna* (Gertsch, 1974)**

Tayshaneta concinna Ledford et al. 2011: 340–341, 380–381, 386 [T]; Ledford et al. 2012: 36 (figs 16A–C, 37A–F, 52F)

Leptoneta sp.; Reddell 1965: 171

Leptoneta concinna Gertsch, 1974; Gertsch 1974: 169, mf, desc. (figs 52, 71–72, 76)

Neoleptoneta concinna (Gertsch, 1974); Brignoli 1977: 216 [T]; Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 78; Jackman 1997: 164

Distribution. Travis

Caves. Travis (County Line Bat Cave, Lost Gold Cave, Seibert Sink [Stinkin Sink], Stark's North Mine)

Time of activity. Male (May, November); female (January, March, May, August – September, November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Travis Co., Lost Gold Cave, May 27, 1963, J. Reddell, B. Frank, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, pleasing

Collection. TMM, TTU

***Tayshaneta devia* (Gertsch, 1974)**

Tayshaneta devia Ledford et al. 2011: 340–341, 381, 385, 386 [T]; Ledford et al. 2012: 38, m, desc. (figs 11B, C, 17A–E, 31B, 32B, 38A–F, 53A)

Leptoneta spp.; Reddell 1965: 172 [part]

Leptoneta devia Gertsch, 1974; Gertsch 1974: 171, f, desc. (figs 54, 81)

Neoleptoneta devia (Gertsch, 1974); Brignoli 1977: 216 [T]; Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 78; Jackman 1997: 164

Distribution. Travis, Williamson

Caves. Travis (9K-2 Cave [=Moonmilk Cave], Brewpot Sink, Hammett's Crossing, MacDonald Cave [=Schultz Cave], Stovepipe Cave, Tooth Cave surface); **Williamson** (Village Idiot Cave)

Time of activity. Male (February, September – November); female (January – February, April, August – November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (soil/woodland: leaf litter)

Method. sifting [mf]

Type. Texas (female, Travis Co., Schulze Cave, August 21, 1963, W. Russell, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, devius, out of the way

Collection. TMM

***Tayshaneta emeraldae* Ledford et al., 2012**

Tayshaneta emeraldae Ledford et al. 2012: 40, mf, desc. (figs 18A–F, 39A–F, 53B)

Distribution. Val Verde

Caves. Val Verde (Emerald Sink)

Time of activity. Male (November); female (November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (male, Val Verde Co., Emerald Sink, November 3, 1984, J. Reddell, M. Reyes, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (The species name is taken in apposition to the type locality, Ledford et al. 2012).

***Tayshaneta fawcetti* Ledford et al., 2012**

Tayshaneta fawcetti Ledford et al. 2012: 42 [S], mf, desc. (figs 2B, 19A–F, 31D, 32D, 40A–F, 53C)

Leptoneta spp.; Reddell 1965: 172 [part]

Leptoneta valverdae Gertsch 1974; Gertsch 1974: 174, mf, desc.

Tayshaneta valverdae (Gertsch, 1974); Ledford et al. 2011: 337

Distribution. Val Verde

Caves. Val Verde (Fawcett's Cave [Devil's River State Natural Area])

Time of activity. Male (November); female (April, November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (male, Val Verde Co., Fawcett's Cave, Devil's River State Natural Area, November 10, 2009, J. Ledford, J. Kennedy, M. Sanders, T. Garot, K. Wardlaw, holotype, CASC)

Etymology. locality (The species name is taken in apposition to the type locality and honors the Fawcett family, who owned Fawcett's Cave and the surrounding Fawcett Ranch prior to its transition as a State Natural Area in 1988, Ledford et al. 2012).

Collection. TMM

***Tayshaneta grubbsi* Ledford et al., 2012**

Tayshaneta grubbsi Ledford et al. 2012: 45, m, desc. (figs 20A–C, 32E, 41A–F)

Distribution. Val Verde

Caves. Val Verde (Litterbarrel Cave)

Time of activity. Male (September)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (male, Val Verde Co., Litterbarrel Cave, September 1, 1974, S. Sweet, M. Reaka, holotype, AMNH)
[female unknown]

Etymology. Person (This species is named in honor of Andy Grubbs, a remarkable collector of several new *Tayshaneta* species throughout Texas, Ledford et al. 2012).

Tayshaneta madla Ledford et al., 2012

Tayshaneta madla Ledford et al. 2012: 45, mf, desc. (figs 21A–C, 31F, 32F, 42A–F, 53D)

Distribution. Bexar

Caves. Bexar (Cave No. 18, Cave No. 189, Madla's Cave, Madla's Drop, Scorpion Cave, Young Cave No. 1)

Time of activity. Male (January, March, June, September, December); female (January, March, June, December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (male, Bexar Co., Madla's Cave, December 18, 2003, K. White, holotype, CASC)

Etymology. locality (This species name is taken in apposition to the type locality and honors the Madla family, owners of Madla's Cave and the surrounding property, Ledford et al. 2012).

Collection. TMM, TTU

Tayshaneta microps (Gertsch, 1974)

Tayshaneta microps Ledford et al. 2011: 340, 385, 386 [T]; Ledford et al. 2012: 48, m, desc. (figs 10A–B, 22A–F, 31C, 32C, 43A–F, 53E)

Leptoneta sp.; Reddell 1970: 405

Leptoneta microps Gertsch, 1974; Gertsch 1974: 172, f, desc. (figs 53, 77)

Neoleptoneta microps (Gertsch, 1974); Brignoli 1977: 216 [T]; Culver et al. 2003: 464; Federal Register 1998: 71855–71856, 71858, 71860, 71866; Federal Register 2000: 81419–81421, 81425, 81428, 81433; Federal Register 2002: 55064, 55067, 55073–55074, 55086–55087, 55089; Federal Register 2003: 17156–17158, 17176, 17191; Gertsch 1992: 78; Jackman 1997: 164, 171; NABN 2001: 8; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 86; SWCA Environmental Consultants 2007: 3

Distribution. Bexar

Caves. Bexar (Government Canyon Bat Cave)

Time of activity. Male (March, November); female (March – May, August)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Bexar Co., Government Canyon Bat Cave, August 11, 1965, J. Reddell, J. Fish, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Greek, small and small eyed

Collection. TMM, TTU

***Tayshaneta myopica* (Gertsch, 1974)**

Tayshaneta myopica Ledford et al. 2011: 337, 340–341, 374, 385–386 [T] (figs 30A–D); Ledford et al. 2012: 50 (figs 2A, 2C, 10D, 10E, 11A, 23A–F, 44A–F, 53F)

Leptoneta spp.; Reddell 1965: 172 [part]

Leptoneta myopica Gertsch, 1974; Gertsch 1974: 168, mf, desc. (figs 48–49, 56, 61–62, 65–66, 73); SWCA Environmental Consultants 2007: 3

Neoleptoneta myopica (Gertsch, 1974); Bradley 2013: 137; Brignoli 1977: 216 [T]; Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 78; Jackman 1997: 164, 171

Distribution. Travis, Williamson

Caves. **Travis** (Cortaña Cave, Gallifer Cave, Geode Cave, Jester Estate's Cave, McNeil Bat Cave, New Comanche Trail Cave, Root Cave, Steiner Telephone Pole Cave, Tight Pit, Tooth Cave); **Williamson** (Goat Cave, McNeil Bat Cave, Steiner Telephone Pole Cave)

Time of activity. Male (January – April, June – October); female (January – March, May – October)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (male, Travis Co., Tooth Cave, March 30, 1965, J. Reddell, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Greek, nearsighted

Collection. TMM, TTU

***Tayshaneta oconnorae* Ledford et al., 2012**

Tayshaneta oconnorae Ledford et al. 2012: 53, m, desc. (figs 24A–C, 45A–F)

Distribution. Hays

Caves. **Hays** (Cathy's Cave, Fern Cave)

Time of activity. Male (March, May)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (male, Hays Co., Fern Cave, May 26, 1989, A. Grubbs, J. Reddell, M. Reyes, holotype, AMNH)
[female unknown]

Etymology. Person (This species is named in honor of Kathleen O’ Connor, fellow caver and biologist who helped collect many exciting *Tayshaneta* specimens, Ledford et al. 2012).

***Tayshaneta paraconcinna* (Cokendolpher & Reddell, 2001)**

Tayshaneta paraconcinna Ledford et al. 2011: 337, 340–341, 385–386 [T]; Ledford et al. 2012: 55 (figs 25A–F, 31A, 32A, 46A–F, 54A)

Neoleptoneta paraconcinna Cokendolpher and Reddell, 2001; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 46, mf, desc. (figs 12–22)

Distribution. Bell, Blanco, Burnet, Travis, Williamson

Locality. Flat Creek Ranch, Fort Hood, Moon Rocks Ranch, Pedernales State Park

Caves. Bell ([all in Fort Hood] Camp 6 Cave No. 1, Figure 8 Cave, Hidden Pit Cave, Peep in the Deep Cave, Talking Crows Cave); **Williamson** (Fissure F-8 [The Sanctuary], Lizard’s Lounge Cave [F-11], On Campus Cave, Salt Lick Cave [The Sanctuary], Scoot Over Cave, Serta Cave, Short Stack Cave, Three Miles Cave [= Three Mile Bat Cave], Twin Springs Cave [= Whitney West Cave])

Time of activity. Male (January, April – May, August, October – December); female (January, March – June, August – December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (male, Bell Co., Peep in the Deep Cave, May 8, 1998, J. Reddell, M. Reyes, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Greek, near concinna (similar species, *Neoleptoneta concinna* (Gertsch, 1974))

Collection. TMM, TTU

***Tayshaneta sandersi* Ledford et al., 2012**

Tayshaneta sandersi Ledford et al. 2012: 57, mf, desc. (figs 26A–C, 47A–F, 54B)

Distribution. Travis

Caves. Travis (District Park Cave, Slaughter Creek Cave, Whirlpool Cave)

Time of activity. Male (March); female (November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Travis Co., District Park Cave, November 19, 2009, J. Ledford, M. Sanders, holotype, CASC)

Etymology. Person (This species is named in honor of Mark Sanders, fellow caver, biologist, and collector of several *Tayshaneta* species in Texas, Ledford et al. 2012).

Collection. TMM

***Tayshaneta sprousei* Ledford et al., 2012**

Tayshaneta sprousei Ledford et al. 2012: 59, m, desc. (figs 27A–C, 48A–F)

Distribution. Bexar

Locality. Camp Bullis

Caves. Bexar (Breached Dam Cave, Constant Sorrow Cave)

Time of activity. Male (March, November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (male, Bexar Co., Constant Sorrow Cave, Camp Bullis, March 6, 2001, G. Veni, holotype, AMNH)
[female unknown]

Etymology. Person (This species is named in honor of Peter Sprouse, fellow caver, biologist and collector of several *Tayshaneta* species in Texas caves, Ledford et al. 2012).

Collection. TMM

***Tayshaneta valverdae* (Gertsch, 1974)**

Tayshaneta valverdae Ledford et al. 2011: 337, 341, 385–386 [T] (fig. 1D); Ledford et al. 2012: 60 (figs 28A–F, 49A–F, 54C)

Leptoneta spp.; Reddell 1965: 172 [part]

Leptoneta valverdae Gertsch, 1974; Gertsch 1974: 173, mf, desc. (figs 57–58, 69–70, 75)

Neoleptoneta valverdae (Gertsch, 1974); Brignoli 1977: 216 [T]; Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1992: 78; Jackman 1997: 164

Distribution. Bandera, Uvalde, Val Verde

Locality. Love Creek Ranch, Marneldo Ranch

Caves. Bandera (Harvestman Cave [Hill Country State Natural Area], Melanie's Cave [Hill Country State Natural Area]); **Uvalde** (Big Fucking Snake Cave); **Val Verde** (Oriente Milestone Molasses Bat Cave)

Time of activity. Male (January, April, June – July, October); female (June – July, October)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (male, Val Verde Co., Oriente Milestone Molasses Bat Cave, January 25, 1964, J. Reddell, D. McKenzie, J. Porter, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (Named for Val Verde County, Texas, Gertsch 1974).

Collection. TMM

***Tayshaneta vidrio* Ledford et al., 2012**

Tayshaneta vidrio Ledford et al. 2012: 62, mf, desc. (figs 29A–C, 31E, 50A–F, 54D)

Distribution. Brewster

Caves. **Brewster** (400 Foot Cave)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (male, Brewster Co., 400 Foot Cave, Glass Mountains, no date, no collector, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (This species name is derived from the Spanish name for the Glass Mountains “Sierra del Vidrio” in West Texas. The name is to be treated as a noun in apposition, Ledford et al. 2012).

***Tayshaneta whitei* Ledford et al., 2012**

Tayshaneta whitei Ledford et al. 2012: 63, mf, desc. (figs 30A–F, 51A–F, 54E)

Distribution. Bexar, Medina

Caves. **Bexar** (Caracol Creek Coon Cave, Cave site #801, Lithic Ridge Cave [Government Canyon State Natural Area]); **Medina** (Medina Dam Cave, Nisbet Cave)

Time of activity. Male (March, November); female (March, June, November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (male, Bexar Co., Lithic Ridge Cave, Government Canyon State Natural Area, November 6, 2002, Engelhard, J. Krejca, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (This species is named in honor of Kemble White, fellow caver, geologist and collector of many *Tayshaneta* species in Texas, Ledford et al. 2012).

Collection. TMM

Family Linyphiidae Blackwall, 1859

Note. species incorrectly reported from Texas

Agyneta fabra (Keyserling, 1886); Buckle et al. 2001: 100; Dupérré 2013: 120 [not in Texas]

Meioneta fabra (Keyserling, 1886); Jackman 1997: 165; Kaston 1953: 206; Kaston 1972: 124; Kaston 1978: 120; Roth 1988: 42

Erigone fabra Keyserling, 1886; Marx 1890: 533; Petrunkevitch 1911: 234

Ceraticelus minutus Emerton, 1882; Glick 1957: 5 [not in Texas]

Ceratinopsis interpres (O. P.-Cambridge, 1874) [not in Texas]

Erigone interpres (O. P.-Cambridge, 1874); Marx 1890: 534 [not in Texas]

Lepthyphantes minutus (Blackwall, 1833); Jones 1936: 69; Vogel 1970b: 12 [not in Texas]

Scylaceus pallidus (Emerton, 1882) [not in Texas]

Erigone minutissima Keyserling, 1886; Banks 1910: 31; Petrunkevitch 1911: 236 [not in Texas]

Genus *Agyneta* Hull, 1911

Agyneta chiricahua Dupérré, 2013

Agyneta chiricahua Dupérré 2013: 107, mf, desc. (figs 336–345)

Meioneta sp. nr *llanoensis* (Gertsch and Davis, 1936); Calixto et al. 2013: 182, 186–187 [part]; Henderson 2007: 29, 77, 80, 83 [part]

Meioneta sp. nr *unimaculata* (Banks, 1892); Calixto et al. 2013: 182 [part]; Henderson 2007: 55 [part]; Irungu 2007: 31

Meioneta sp.; Agnew et al. 1985: 3 [part]

Distribution. Bandera, Bexar, Brazos, Brooks, Burleson, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Fayette, Hidalgo, Houston, Robertson, San Patricio, Starr, Titus, Walker, Williamson

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, NK Ranch, Stiles Farm Foundation

Time of activity. Male (January, April – December); female (April – December)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton, peanuts); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woodland, rotten logs, upland woods)

Method. D-Vac suction [m]; malaise trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [m]

Type. Arizona, Cochise Co., Chiricahua Mountains

Etymology. locality (The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona, USA, Dupérré 2013).

Collection. TAMU, TMM

Agyneta crista Dupérré, 2013

Agyneta crista Dupérré 2013: 113, mf, desc. (figs 361–367)

Meioneta sp. nr *llanoensis* (Gertsch and Davis, 1936); Calixto et al. 2013: 182, 186–187 [part]

Meioneta sp.; Agnew et al. 1985: 3 [part]; Calixto et al. 2013: 182 [part]

Distribution. Brazos, Burleson, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Kendall, Robertson

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Holmes Pecan Orchard, NK Ranch

Time of activity. Male (March – December); female (May – June, August, December)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Utah, 6 miles N Greenriver

Etymology. Latin, rooster-comb, in reference to the shape of the embolus prong

Collection. TAMU

Agyneta flax Dupérré, 2013

Agyneta flax Dupérré 2013: 89, mf, desc. (figs 265–273)

Meioneta sp. nr *llanoensis* (Gertsch and Davis, 1936); Calixto et al. 2013: 182, 186–187 [part]

Distribution. Bastrop, Cameron, Comanche, Coryell, Fayette, Hidalgo, Montague, San Patricio, Starr, Travis

Locality. Bastrop State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Caves. Travis (Three-Holer Cave)

Time of activity. Male (March – November); female (February – May, July – September, November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (soil/woodland: oak-pine litter, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. Berlese funnel [f]; pitfall trap [m]

Type. Arizona, Cochise Co., Chiricahua Mountains

Etymology. noun in apposition, sickle-shaped lamella characteristic

Collection. TAMU, TMM

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)

Agyneta llanoensis Buckle et al. 2001: 100; Calixto et al. 2013: 182; Dupérré 2013: 17, 130, mf, desc. (figs 425–431); Paquin et al. 2009: 39 [T], mf, desc. (figs 1–11, 25–26); Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 87

Meioneta llanoensis (Gertsch and Davis, 1936); Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 51; Jackman 1997: 165; Roth 1988: 42

Microneta llanoensis Gertsch and Davis, 1936; Bonnet 1957: 2900; Gertsch and Davis 1936: 11, m, desc. (figs 14–16); Roewer 1942: 522; Vogel 1970b: 12

Meioneta sp. nr *llanoensis* (Gertsch and Davis, 1936); Calixto et al. 2013: 186–187 [part]; Henderson 2005: 29, 77, 80, 83 [part]

Meioneta sp. nr *unimaculata* (Banks, 1892); Calixto et al. 2013: 182 [part]

Meioneta sp.; Agnew et al. 1985: 3 [part]

Distribution. Angelina, Bandera, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Brazos, Burleson, Burnet, Childress, Comal, Comanche, Coryell, Edwards, Erath, Gillespie, Hays, Irion, Kendall, Kerr, Kinney, Lampasas, Llano, Mason, Medina, Real, Robertson, San Saba, Schleicher, Sutton, Terrell, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde, Williamson

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Camp Bullis, Fort Hood, Lick Creek Park, Sattler and Hoffman Ranch

Caves. Bandera (Bob Clark Cave); **Bell** ([all Fort Hood] Afternoon Cave, Awesome Entrance Cave, Big Crevice, Blue Bottle Sink, Blue Green Hole Cave, Boca Verde Cave, Born Again Cave, Buchanan Cave, Bumelia Well Cave, C. B. Cave, Camp 6 Cave No. 1, Cellular Cave, Chupacabra Pit Cave, Cicurina Cave, Copperdead Cave, Corkscrew Cave, Craggy Rock Cave, Deceiving Sink, Deep in Dis Bear Cave, Dual Sinks Cave, Dying Oak Cave, Endless Pit Cave, Estes Cave, Falling Hat Cave, Falling Turtle Cave, Fellers Cave, Figure 8 Cave, Fire Break Cave, Fools Cave, Forbidden Chasm Cave, Forgotten Cave, Forgotten Sink, Geocache Cave, Gnarla Cave, Green Carpet Cave, Hammer Crack Cave, Hidey Ho Cave, Hope Well Sink, Humpty Cave, Jagged Walls Cave, L. Z. Sid Cave, Legless Visitor Cave, Leopard Frog Cave, Long Joint Sink, Lost Chasm Cave, Lucky Rock Cave, Marcelino's Cave, Molly Hatchet Cave, Nolan Creek Cave, Owl Mountain Cave, Peep in the Deep Cave, Plethodon Cave, Plethodon Pit Cave, Raining Rattler Cave, Road Side Sink, Rugger's Rift Cave, Rusty Cans Cave, Sanford Pit Cave, Seven Mile Mountain Cave, Skeeter Cave, Sledgehammer Cave, Sleepy Hollow Cave, Sleepy Hollow Pit, Slotsky Pit Cave, Soldiers Cave, Southern Cross Cave, Stand-Off Sink, Stone Eyes Sink, Streak Cave, Talking Crows Cave, Thumbs Up Cave, Tinaja Cave, Tony's Can Cave, Treasure Cave, Triple J Cave, Tweedledum Cave, Valentine Cave, Vine Cave, Violet Cave, Viper Den Cave, Weep Hole Cave, West Corral Cave No. 1, West Corral Cave No. 2, West Corral Cave No. 4, West Corral Sink); **Bexar** (B-52 Cave [Camp Bullis], Bexar (=Bear) Cave, Black Cat Cave, Bunny Hole [Camp Bullis], Cannonball Cave [Camp Bullis], Cave site #602, Cave site #603, Christmas Cave, Dangerfield Cave [Camp Bullis], Dogleg Cave [Camp Bullis], Droll Cave, Eagles Nest Cave [Camp Bullis], Elm Springs Cave, Elm Water Hole Cave, Flying Buzzworm Cave [Camp Bullis], Forked Pit, Game Pasture Cave No. 1, Government Canyon Bat Cave, Hairy Tooth Cave, King Toad Cave, La Cantera Cave No. 3, Linda's First Cave Find, Lone Gunman Pit [Camp Bullis], Low Priority Cave [Camp Bullis], Max and Roberts Cave [=SWCA cave site No. 3007], Meusebach Flats Cave, Obvious Little Cave, Peace Pipe Cave [Camp Bullis], Plethodon Pit (Stone Oak Karst Region), Porcupine Parlor Cave [Camp Bullis], Raging Cajun Cave, Rattlesnake Cave, Root Canal Cave [Camp Bullis], Root Toupee Cave [Camp Bullis], Stevens Ranch Trash Hole Cave, Strange Little Cave [Camp Bullis], SWCA Cave 3, Tin Pot Cave [Camp Bullis], Wurzbach Bat Cave, Yellow Ball Cave [Camp Bullis]); **Blanco** (Wells Sink); **Burnet** (Cricket City Sink, Eckhardt Root Cave, Fenceline Sink, Longhorn Caverns, Pie Cave, Railroad Cave, Resurrection Well, Simons Pretty Pit, Simons Water Cave, Taylor Water Cave, Washout Cave); **Childress** (Windmill Crack Cave); **Comal** (Bad Weather Pit, Camp Bullis Cave No. 1 [Camp Bullis], Ebert Cave, Fisher's Pit, Kappel-

man Salamander Cave, Klar's Cave, Snake Skin Pit [Camp Bullis]); **Coryell** ([all Fort Hood] Big Red Cave, Chigioux's Cave, Copperhead Cave, Cornelius Cave, Diamond Cave, Dionne Cave, Egypt Cave, Formation Cave, Ingram Cave, Keyhole Cave, Lucky Day Cave, New Cave, Plateau Cave No. 2, Porter Cave, Sperry Cave, Tippit Cave, Wagontop Spring Cave); **Edwards** (Jenkins Skylight Stream Cave, Killer Frog Cave, Wyatt Cave); **Gillespie** (Cave Creek Mosquito Cave); **Hays** (Boyett's Cave, McCarty Cave, Taylor Bat Cave, Wimberly Bat Cave); **Irion** (Arden Cave, Murphy Wells Cave); **Kendall** (474 Cave, Behr's Cave, Charley's Downclimb Cave, Covered Hole, Pfeiffer's Water Cave, Sattler's Deep Pit, Schroeder Bat Cave); **Kerr** (Seiker's Cave, Wilson Ranch Cave); **Kinney** (Kelley Cave, Webb Cave); **Lampasas** (Battery Cave); **Mason** (Kothmann Cave, Mill Creek Cavern, Zesch Ranch Cave); **Medina** (Haby Bat Cave, Koch Cave); **Real** (Red Arrow Cave); **San Saba** (Gorman Cave, Harrell's Cave, Lemon's Cave, Whiteface Cave); **Schleicher** (Cave Y); **Sutton** (Felton Cave Root, Harrison Cave); **Terrell** (Goode Cave, Pasotex Pit, The Crack); **Travis** (Amber Cave, Armadillo Ranch Sink, Broken Arrow Cave, Cave site #401, Ceiling Slot Cave, Chuck's Joint, Coon Slide Cave, Cotterell Cave, Driskill Cave, GCWA Cave, Jack's Joint Cave, Jest John Cave, Jollyville Plateau Cave, Kretschmarr Double Pit, Lunsford's Cave, Midden Sink, No Rent Cave, Rolling Rock Cave, Two Trunks Cave, Weldon Cave, Windmill Cave); **Uvalde** (Barn-sized Fissure Cave, Tampke Ranch Cave, Whitecotton Bat Cave); **Val Verde** (H.T. Miers Cave, Powers Ranch Bat Cave, Wren Cave); **Williamson** (A. J. and B. L. Wilcox Cave, Avant Ranch Cave, Avery Ranch Cave, Avery Stairstep Cave, Ballroom #2 Cave, Bat Well Cave, Beck Bat Cave, Beck Creek Cave, Beck Crevice Cave, Beck Horse Cave, Beck Pride Cave, Beck Ranch Cave, Beck Rattlesnake Cave, Beck Sewer Cave, Behren's Ranch Cave, Blowhole Cave, Boyd's Void Cave, Broken Plate Cave, Brown's Cave, Buttercup Blow Hole Cave, Cat Cave, Cat Hollow Bat Cave, Cat Hollow Cave No. 3, Cave Coral Cave, Chagas Cave, Clan Cave, Cobb Cavern, Cricket Cave, Dion Cave, Double Nickel Cave, Duckworth Bat Cave, Feature No. 1, Fern Cave, Fortune 500 Cave, Godwin's Goat Grave Cave (=Lift Station Cave), Grimace Cave, Hatchet Cave, Holler Hole Cave, Hook Cave, Ilex Cave, Joker Cave, Jug Cave, Killian Caver, LakeLine Cave, LakeLine Mall Well Trap No. 3, Leaning Tree Cave, Man-With-A-Spear Cave, Maverick Cave, Mayfield Cave, Medicine Man Cave, Millennium Cave, Mongo Cave, Mustard Cave, Near Miss Cave, O'Connor Cave, Off Campus Cave, Paleospring Cave, Pemmican Cave, Prairie Flats Cave, Price Is Right Cave, Prospectors Cave, Raccoon Cave, Rattlesnake Filled Cave, Rock Ridge Cave, Rockfall Cave, Rootin Tootin Cave, Salamander Squeeze Cave, Snowmelt Cave, Squeeze-Down Cave, Stepstone Cave, Testudo Tube, Texella Cave, The Abyss, The Chimney, Thin Roof Cave, Two Hole Cave, Underline Cave, Vault Cave, Velcro Cave, Venom Cave, Village Idiot Cave, Water Tank Cave, Water Tower Cave, Waterfall Canyon Cave, White Wall Cave, Wild Card Cave, Zapata Cave)

Time of activity. Male (January – December); female (January -December)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (landscape features: cave wall and guano); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: leaf litter, longleaf pine managed, upland woods)

Method. Berlese funnel [f]; pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Llano Co., Llano, December 1934, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (city)

Collection. JCC, TAMU, TMM

***Agyneta micaria* (Emerton, 1882)**

Agyneta micaria Dupérré 2013: 118 [T], mf, desc. (figs 28, 380–389)

Microneta micaria (Emerton, 1882); Vogel 1970b: 12

Meioneta sp. nr *llanoensis* (Gertsch and Davis, 1936); Calixto et al. 2013: 186–187 [part]; Henderson 2007: 54, 77, 80, 83 [part]

Meioneta sp. nr *unimaculata* (Banks, 1892); Calixto et al. 2013: 182 [part]; Henderson 2007: 54–57, 65–66, 69, 75 [part]

Meioneta sp.; Agnew et al. 1985: 3 [part]; Calixto et al. 2013: 182 [part]; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean et al. 1982: 254

Distribution. Bexar, Brazos, Burleson, Caldwell, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Harris, Houston, Red River, Robertson, San Patricio, Travis, Walker

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, Lockhart State Park

Caves. Travis (Backhole)

Time of activity. Male (March – July, September – December); female (March – June, August)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: disturbed habitat, leaf litter, post oak savanna with pasture, riverine forest floor, woods)

Method. Fogging [m]; pitfall trap [f]; ramp trap [m]; suction trap [mf]; tile trap [m]

Type. Connecticut, New Haven

Etymology. Latin, crumb

Collection. TAMU, TMM

***Agyneta parva* (Banks, 1896)**

Agyneta parva Dupérré 2013: 96, mf, desc. (figs 23, 290–299)

Meioneta sp. nr *llanoensis* (Gertsch and Davis, 1936); Calixto et al. 2013: 186–187 [part]

Meioneta sp. nr *meridionalis* (Crosby and Bishop 1936); Henderson 2007: 54, 77, 80, 83 [part]

Meioneta sp. nr *unimaculata* (Banks, 1892); Calixto et al. 2013: 182 [part]; Henderson 2007: 54, 65, 77, 80, 83 [part]

Meioneta sp.; Calixto et al. 2013: 182 [part]; Henderson 2007: 54, 77, 80, 83 [part] nr *Meioneta* sp.; Henderson 2007: 73, 77 [part]

Distribution. Angelina, Brazos, Burleson, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Robertson, Walker

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (March – June); female (January 15–February 15, April – July)

Habitat. (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: bottomland hardwood, disturbed habitat, post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woodland, sandy area, sedge meadow, woods)

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (near pond [f]); suction trap [mf]

Type. Washington D. C.

Etymology. Latin, little

Collection. TAMU

Agyneta regina (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944)

Agyneta regina Dupérré 2013: 109, mf, desc. (figs 346–353)

Meioneta sp. nr *llanoensis* (Gertsch and Davis, 1936); Calixto et al. 2013: 182, 186–187 [part]

Meioneta sp. nr *unimaculata* (Banks, 1892); Calixto et al. 2013: 182 [part]; Henderson 2007: 69, 77, 80, 83 [part]

Meioneta sp.; Agnew et al. 1985: 3 [part]; Calixto et al. 2013: 182 [part]

Distribution. Brazos, Burleson, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Robertson, Wharton

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (March, May – October); female (March – September)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture, upland woods)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]

Type. Georgia, 3 miles SE Savannah

Etymology. Latin, queen

Collection. TAMU

Agyneta sandia Dupérré, 2013

Agyneta sandia Dupérré 2013: 92, mf, desc. (figs 283–290)

Meioneta sp. nr *llanoensis* (Gertsch and Davis, 1936); Calixto et al. 2013: 186–187 [part]

Meioneta sp.; Calixto et al. 2013: 182 [part]

Distribution. Bastrop, Bexar, Burleson, Caldwell, Comanche, Erath, Travis, Walker

Locality. Bastrop State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Camp Bullis, Ellis Prison Unit

Caves. Bexar (Constant Sorrow Cave [Camp Bullis], Get A Rope Cave [Camp Bullis], Mastodon Pit)

Time of activity. Male (April – May); female (April – August, October)

Habitat. (orchard: pecan orchard); (soil/woodland: oak woods, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]

Type. New Mexico, Bernalillo Co., Sandia Mountains

Etymology. locality (The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality Sandia Mountains, New Mexico, USA, Dupérré 2013).

Collection. JCC, TAMU, TMM

Agyneta serrata (Emerton, 1909)

Agyneta serrata Dupérré 2013: 136, mf, desc. (figs 443–449)

Meioneta sp. nr *unimaculata* (Banks, 1892); Henderson 2007: 54, 57, 66, 75, 77, 80, 83 [part]

Meioneta sp.; Agnew et al. 1985: 3 [part]

Distribution. Angelina, Bexar, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Comal, Coryell, Erath, Fayette, Harris, Hidalgo, San Patricio, Starr, Travis, Walker, Williamson

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Camp Bullis, Ellis Prison Unit, Fresno Resaca, Lick Creek Park, NK Ranch, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Somerville Lake

Caves. Bexar (Backhole [Camp Bullis], Wurzbach Bat Cave); **Comal** (Ebert Cave); **Williamson** (Valley Cave)

Time of activity. Male (March – September, November – December); female (March – July, September, December)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (soil/woodland: loblolly pine unmanaged, post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woodland, upland woods)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]

Type. Massachusetts, Boston

Etymology. Latin, ridge on tarsus of palp

Collection. JCC, TAMU, TMM

Agyneta spicula Dupérré, 2013

Agyneta spicula Dupérré 2013: 102, mf, desc. (figs 316–325)

Distribution. Erath, Hardeman, Hidalgo, Kendall, Travis

Caves. Hardeman (Walkup Cave)

Time of activity. Male (July); female (January, May, July – August)

Type. Texas (male, Kendall Co., Comfort, July 8, 1936, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. noun in apposition, spine-like retrolateral tibial apophysis

Collection. TAMU

***Agyneta tuberculata* Dupérré, 2013**

Agyneta tuberculata Dupérré 2013: 115, mf, desc. (figs 368–375)

Meioneta sp. nr *llanoensis* (Gertsch and Davis, 1936); Calixto et al. 2013: 182, 186–187 [part]

Distribution. Brazos, Hidalgo, Kerr, Lubbock, Robertson, Starr, Travis

Locality. Holmes Pecan Orchard, Raven Ranch

Time of activity. Male (January, April – May, July, December); female (June)

Habitat. (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: *Juniperus ashei*)

Method. suction trap [m]

Type. Arizona, Cochise Co., Portal

Etymology. Latin, tuberculate cymbium

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Centromerus* Dahl, 1886

***Centromerus latidens* (Emerton, 1882)**

Centromerus latidens Buckle et al. 2001: 105; Helsdingen 1973: 21 mf, desc. (figs 14–17); Jackman 1997: 164; Roth 1988: 38

Distribution. Brazos

Locality. Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Female (April, December)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: on ground)

Method. pitfall trap [f]

Type. Connecticut, New Haven

Etymology. Latin, tarsus of male palpus wide

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Ceraticelus* Simon, 1884

***Ceraticelus creolus* Chamberlin, 1925**

Ceraticelus creolus [Crosby and Bishop 1925: 19, mf, desc. (figs 27–31)]

Ceraticelus spp.; Dean and Eger 1986: 141 [part]

Distribution. Brazos, Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit

Time of activity. Male (May); female (April – May)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush)

Method. sweeping [mf]

Type. Louisiana, Benton

Etymology. type of people in Louisiana

Collection. TAMU

***Ceraticelus emertoni* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1874)**

Ceraticelus emertoni Jackman 1997: 164; Jones 1936: 69; Vogel 1970b: 11 [Crosby and Bishop 1925: 20, mf, desc. (figs 32–36, 112)]

Distribution. Dallas, Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit

Time of activity. Female (May)

Habitat. (crops: cotton)

Type. Massachusetts

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Collection. TAMU

***Ceraticelus laetus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1874)**

Ceraticelus laetus [Crosby and Bishop 1925: 29, mf, desc. (pl. 6, figs 52–55)]

Distribution. Coryell

Time of activity. Male (May)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Massachusetts, Cambridge

Etymology. Latin, pleasant

Collection. TAMU

***Ceraticelus paludigenus* Crosby & Bishop, 1925**

Ceraticelus paludigenus Buckle et al. 2001: 107 [spelling]; Dean and Sterling 1990: 401; Jackman 1997: 164

Ceraticelus paludigena Crosby and Bishop, 1925; Dean and Eger 1986: 141 [Crosby and Bishop 1925: 39, mf, desc. (figs 86–91)]

Distribution. Brazos, Victoria

Time of activity. Male (April); female (August)

Habitat. (plants: Indian paintbrush)

Method. suction trap [f]; sweeping [m]

Type. Georgia, Okefenokee Swamp, Billy's Island

Etymology. Latin, birth in stream

Collection. TAMU

Ceraticelus paschalis Crosby & Bishop, 1925

Ceraticelus paschalis Buckle et al. 2001: 107; Dean and Sterling 1990: 401, 404; Jackman 1997: 164 [Crosby and Bishop 1925: 40, mf, desc. (figs 92–94)]

Distribution. Brazos, Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit

Time of activity. Female (April, August, November)

Method. suction trap [f]

Type. United States

Etymology. Latin, of Easter

Collection. TAMU

Ceraticelus phylax Ivie & Barrows, 1935

Ceraticelus phylax Prentice and Redak 2009: 42, mf, desc. (figs 1–13)

Distribution. Hidalgo, Kerr, Wichita

Time of activity. Female (December)

Type. Oklahoma

Etymology. Greek, preserve

Collection. MSU

Ceraticelus similis (Banks, 1892)

Ceraticelus similis Calixto et al. 2013: 182; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Young and Edwards 1990: 18 [Crosby and Bishop 1925: 42, mf, desc. (figs 98–102)]

Ceraticelus spp.; Dean and Eger 1986: 141 [part]

Ceraticelus sp. B; Agnew et al. 1985: 3 [part]; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6 [part]; Nyfeler et al. 1992c: 2; Young and Edwards 1990: 18 [sp. not sp. B]

Distribution. North-central and south Texas; Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Collin, Colorado, Delta, Erath, Fort Bend, Hidalgo, Kaufman, Nueces, Robertson, Walker, Wharton, Williamson

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, NK Ranch, Stiles Farm Foundation

Time of activity. Male (February – September, November – December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, guar, peanuts); (grass: grass); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, *Monarda citriodora*)

Method. D-Vac suction [mf]; fogging [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. New York, Ithaca, South Hill, Six Mile Creek

Etymology. Latin, similar to another species

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Ceratinella* Emerton, 1882

Ceratinella brunnea Emerton, 1882

Ceratinella brunnea Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 9, 68 (fig. 7) [Kaston 1948: 158, mf, desc. (figs 405–407)]

Distribution. Burleson, Carson, Coryell

Time of activity. Male (March – October); female (March – July, July 27–August 3, September – October)

Habitat. (grass: grassland); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. New Hampshire, Mt. Washington; Massachusetts, Salem and Sangus; Connecticut, New Haven

Etymology. Latin, color dark brown

Collection. TAMU

Ceratinella playa Cokendolpher, Torrence, Smith & Dupérré, 2007

Ceratinella playa Cokendolpher et al. 2007: 52, mf, desc. (figs 4–6, 8, 10–16); Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 23 (fig. 7)

Distribution. Briscoe

Time of activity. Male (June), female (June)

Habitat. (littoral: playa); (plants: emergent plants)

Type. Texas (male, Briscoe Co., Playa BR13, June 15, 2005, S. M. Torrence, L. M. Smith, holotype, TTU)

Etymology. noun in apposition, depressional wetlands, shallow

Collection. TTU

Genus *Ceratinops* Banks, 1905

Ceratinops crenatus (Emerton, 1882)

Ceratinops crenatus Buckle et al. 2001: 108 [spelling]; Calixto et al. 2013: 182, 186–187 [see note below], Dean and Sterling 1990: 402, 404; Henderson 2007: 68, 77, 79, 83; Jackman 1997: 164

Ceratinops crenata (Emerton, 1882); Agnew et al. 1985: 3, 9; Young and Edwards 1990: 18 [Crosby and Bishop 1933: 111, mf, desc. (figs 10–16)]

Distribution. Brazos, Caldwell, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (March – October); female (April – October)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (orchard: pecan); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woodland, sandy area, under juniper)

Method. Fogging [mf]; pitfall trap [mf] (in sand [mf], under juniper [m]); suction trap [mf]; sweeping [f]

Type. Massachusetts, Beverly; Connecticut, New Haven

Etymology. Latin, rounded projection

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Note. *Ceraticelus* erroneously used in Calixto et al. 2013 (p. 182).

Ceratinops latus (Emerton, 1882)

Ceratinops latus Platnick 1998: 336 [spelling]

Ceratinops lata (Emerton, 1882) [Crosby and Bishop 1933: 114, mf, desc. (figs 22–28)]

Ceratinops sp.; Agnew et al. 1985: 6

Distribution. Colorado, Erath

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (April – July); female (July)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [m]

Type. Massachusetts, Watertown

Etymology. Latin, wide

Collection. TAMU

***Ceratinops rugosus* (Emerton, 1909)**

Ceratinops rugosus Jackman 1997: 164; Platnick 1998: 336 [spelling]

Ceratinops rugosa (Emerton, 1909); Dean and Eger 1986: 141 [Crosby and Bishop 1933: 116, mf, desc. (figs 35–39)]

Distribution. Brazos

Time of activity. Female (April)

Habitat. (plants: bluebonnets)

Method. sweeping [f]

Type. Massachusetts, Grafton; New Hampshire, Lake Winnepesaukee, Three-mile Island

Etymology. Latin, cephalothorax and sternum rough

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Ceratinopsis* Emerton, 1882

***Ceratinopsis laticeps* Emerton, 1882**

Ceratinopsis laticeps Buckle et al. 2001: 109; Dean and Sterling 1990: 402; Jackman 1997: 164 [Bishop and Crosby 1930: 21, mf, desc. (figs 18–21)]

Distribution. Brazos, Colorado

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (April – May)

Method. pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [m]

Type. Massachusetts, Danvers; Connecticut, New Haven

Etymology. Latin, side of head

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Erigone* Audouin, 1826

***Erigone autumnalis* Emerton, 1882**

Erigone autumnalis Agnew et al. 1985: 3, 9; Breene et al. 1993c: 17, 47, 108, mf (figs 170A–C); Brown 1974: 234; Bryant 1940: 326; Buckle et al. 2001: 115; Calixto et al. 2013: 182, 182, 185, 187, 190; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 50; Crosby and Bishop 1928: 19, mf, desc. (figs 18–20); Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 402, 404; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dean et al. 1988: 286; Henderson 2007: 29, 52–54, 56, 59, 66, 77, 79, 83; Jackman 1997: 164; Jones 1936: 70; Liao et al. 1984: 410; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 2; Pamanes-Guerrero 1975: 41, 59, 78, 81; Roth 1988: 8; Vogel 1970b: 11; Young and Edwards 1990: 18

Distribution. Angelina, Atascosa, Bastrop, Bee, Bell, Brazos, Burleson, Collin, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Erath, Fayette, Hidalgo, Houston, Kerr, Nacogdoches, Robertson, Travis, Walker, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bastrop State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Fort Hood, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, NK Ranch, Sam Houston National Forest, Somerville Lake, Stiles Farm Foundation, Stubblefield Lake, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Caves. **Bell** (Fellers Cave [Fort Hood]); **Coryell** (Fossil Spring Cave [Fort Hood])

Time of activity. Male (January – December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (crops: alfalfa, cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass, grassland); (landscape features: cave); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, *Monarda citriodora*, *Solanum elaeagnifolium*); (soil/woodland: leaf litter, longleaf pine managed, rotting pine log, post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woodland, sandy area, upland woods, woods, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [mf]; cardboard band [m]; D-Vac suction [m]; fogging [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]; ramp trap [m]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]; tile trap [mf]

Type. Massachusetts, Boston; Connecticut, New Haven

Etymology. Latin, season collected

Collection. MSU, TAMU, TMM

Note. Males were collected in a suction trap from 10:00 to 12:00 hours and 14:00 to 16:00 hours.

Erigone barrowsi Crosby & Bishop, 1928

Erigone barrowsi Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Dean and Sterling 1990: 404; Jackman 1997: 164; Jones 1936: 70; Vogel 1970b: 11; Young and Edwards 1990: 18 [Crosby and Bishop 1928: 21, mf, desc. (figs 21–25)]

Distribution. Coleman, Dallas, Erath, Walker

Locality. Horne Ranch, Ellis Prison Unit

Time of activity. Male (July, September); female (August)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts)

Method. pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [f]

Type. Florida, Apalachicola

Etymology. Person (collector, W. M. Barrows)

Collection. TAMU

Erigone canthognatha Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935

Erigone canthognatha [Chamberlin and Ivie 1935b: 13, m, desc. (pl. 7, figs 54–56)]

Distribution. Wichita

Type. Utah, Moab
[female unknown]

Etymology. Greek, jaw edge

Collection. MSU

***Erigone denticulata* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1939**

Erigone denticulata Cokendolpher et al. 2007: 56, mf, desc. (figs 7, 9, 17–23); Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 23 (photo 18–9, fig. 8)

Distribution. Briscoe, Lubbock, Swisher

Time of activity. Male (June); female (June, September)

Habitat. (littoral: playa); (structures: greenhouse next to pond)

Type. Utah, Mirror Lake

Etymology. Latin, teeth

Collection. TTU

***Erigone dentigera* O. P.-Cambridge, 1874**

Erigone dentigera Breene et al. 1993c: 17, 47, 108, m (figs 169A-C); Dean and Sterling 1990: 404; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Jackman 1997: 164; Young and Edwards 1990: 18 [Crosby and Bishop 1928: 25, mf, desc. (figs 38–41)]

Distribution. Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit

Time of activity. Male (May – June, August)

Habitat. (crops: cotton)

Method. D-Vac suction [m]; pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [m]

Type. Massachusetts, Beverly

Etymology. Latin, tooth-like spine on palp

Collection. TAMU

***Erigone dentosa* O. P.-Cambridge, 1894**

Erigone dentosa [Crosby and Bishop 1928: 27, mf, desc. (figs 42–45)]

Distribution. Lubbock

Type. Guatemala, Antigua

Etymology. Latin, teeth on face of chelicerae

Collection. MSU

***Erigone personata* Gertsch & Davis, 1936**

Erigone personata Bonnet 1956: 1771; Buckle et al. 2001: 117; Gertsch and Davis 1936: 1, m, desc. (figs 1–2); Jackman 1997: 164; Roewer 1942: 727; Roth 1988: 8; Vogel 1970b: 11

Distribution. Llano

Time of activity. Male (December)

Type. Texas (male, Llano Co., Llano, December 24, 1935, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH)

[female unknown]

Etymology. Latin, of a person

Genus *Eulaira* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1933***Eulaira suspecta* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936**

Eulaira suspecta Bonnet 1956: 1812; Buckle et al. 2001: 118; Chamberlin and Ivie 1945b: 10; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 1, mf, desc. (figs 1–3); Jackman 1997: 164; Reddell 1970: 406; Roewer 1942: 728; Roth 1988: 39; Vogel 1970b: 11

Distribution. Hidalgo, Val Verde

Caves. Val Verde (Four-Mile Cave)

Time of activity. Male (February); female (February)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., 7 miles E Edinburg, February 17, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, female paratype eyes abnormal

Collection. TMM

Genus *Floricomus* Crosby & Bishop, 1925***Floricomus mulaiki* Gertsch & Davis, 1936**

Floricomus mulaiki Bonnet 1957: 1912; Buckle et al. 2001: 119; Gertsch and Davis 1936: 4, mf, desc. (figs 28–31); Jackman 1997: 164; Roewer 1942: 610; Roth 1988: 9; Vogel 1970b: 11

Distribution. Cameron

Time of activity. Male (May); female (May)

Type. Texas (male, Cameron Co., May 1–2, 1936, [L. I.] Davis, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (collector of many species of Texas spiders, Stanley Mulaik)

***Floricomus ornatulus* Gertsch & Ivie, 1936**

Floricomus ornatulus Bonnet 1957: 1912; Buckle et al. 2001: 119; Gertsch and Ivie 1936: 13, mf, desc. (figs 16–18); Jackman 1997: 164; Roewer 1942: 610; Roth 1988: 9; Vogel 1970b: 11

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo

Time of activity. Male (January – February); female (January – February, November)

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, January 10–20, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, ornate

***Floricomus rostratus* (Emerton, 1882)**

Floricomus rostratus Dean and Sterling 1990: 404; Jackman 1997: 164 [Bishop and Crosby 1935: 40, mf, desc. (figs 29–34)]

Distribution. Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit

Time of activity. Male (May – June); female (May – June)

Method. suction trap [mf]

Type. Massachusetts, Waltham and Watertown

Etymology. Latin, horn on male extends forward

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Florinda* O. P.-Cambridge, 1896***Florinda coccinea* (Hentz, 1850)**

Florinda coccinea Brown 1974: 234; Buckle et al. 2001: 119; Gertsch and Davis 1946: 5 [T]; Jackman 1997: 164; Kaston 1953: 209, desc. (fig. 517); Kaston 1972: 129, desc. (fig. 290); Kaston 1978: 124, desc. (fig. 310); Roth 1988: 39; Roth 1994: 111
Frontinella coccinea Hentz, 1850; Blauvelt 1936: 149, mf (figs 96–100)

Distribution. Fannin, Harris, Nacogdoches, Nueces, San Patricio (imm.), Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (May – June); female (May)

Habitat. (plants: in bush); (soil/woodland: hackberry matte)

Method. suction trap [imm.]

Type. North Carolina

Etymology. Latin, scarlet

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Frontinella* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1902***Frontinella communis* (Hentz, 1850)**

Frontinella communis Blauvelt 1936: 145, mf, desc. (figs 90–95); Brown 1974: 234; Platnick 1998: 355 [S] [Kaston 1948: 120, mf, desc. (figs 254–260)]
Frontinella pyramitela (Walckenaer, 1841); Agnew et al. 1985: 6, 11; Breene et al. 1993c: 17, 47, 111, mf (figs 178A–C); Dean and Sterling 1990: 404; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Jackman 1997: 63, desc., 164 (photo 19a); Nyffeler and Sterling 1994: 1295, 1298; Nyffeler et al. 1988b: 215; Taber and Fleenor 2003: 230; Young and Edwards 1990: 18

Distribution. Archer, Bastrop, Bexar, Brazos, Brown, Erath, Galveston, Harris, Jack, Medina, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Presidio, Travis, Walker, Wichita, Young

Locality. Big Bend Ranch State Park, Buescher State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Jones State Forest, Lick Creek Park, Sam Houston National Forest, Stubblefield Lake, Zilker Park

Caves. Medina (Ney Cave)

Time of activity. Male (March – May, July – October); female (March – May, July – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (landscape features: cave); (littoral: sedge meadow); (plants: cactus, vegetation); (soil/woodland: palm grove, juniper, woods, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*); (web: in web)

Method. Beating [m]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. United States

Etymology. Latin, common

Collection. DMNS, MSU, NMSU, TAMU, TMM

Genus *Grammonota* Emerton, 1882***Grammonota inornata* Emerton, 1882**

Grammonota inornata Buckle et al. 2001: 121; Dean and Sterling 1990: 402; Jackman 1997: 164 [Bishop and Crosby 1932: 397, mf, desc. (figs 9–13)]

Distribution. Brazos

Time of activity. Male (June)

Method. suction trap [m]

Type. Massachusetts, Saugus and Woods Hole; Connecticut, New Haven

Etymology. Latin, unadorned

Collection. TAMU

***Grammonota maculata* Banks, 1896**

Grammonota maculata Banks 1896: 68, mf, desc.; Bishop and Crosby 1932: 401, mf, desc. (figs 24–26); Buckle et al. 2001: 121; Jackman 1997: 164; Petrunkevitch 1911: 241; Roth 1988: 10

Distribution. Brazos, Harris

Time of activity. Male (December); female (December)

Type. Florida, Runneymeade; Texas, Brazos Co.

Etymology. Latin, spots around spinnerets

***Grammonota nigrifrons* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936**

Grammonota nigrifrons Bonnet 1957: 2055; Buckle et al. 2001: 121; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 2, m, desc. (figs 8–9); Jackman 1997: 164; Roewer 1942: 731; Roth 1988: 10; Vogel 1970b: 11

Distribution. Bexar, Cameron

Time of activity. Male (December)

Type. Texas (male, Cameron Co., December 1934, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH)
[female unknown]

Etymology. Latin, black hairs

***Grammonota suspiciosa* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936**

Grammonota suspiciosa Bonnet 1957: 2056; Buckle et al. 2001: 122; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 2, m, desc. (figs 6–7); Jackman 1997: 164; Roewer 1942: 731; Roth 1988: 10; Vogel 1970b: 11

Distribution. Terrell

Time of activity. Male (July)

Type. Texas (male, Terrell Co., Sanderson, July 4, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

[female unknown]

Etymology. Latin, mistrustful

***Grammonota texana* (Banks, 1899)**

Grammonota texana Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Bishop and Crosby 1932: 409 [T], mf, desc. (figs 43–47); Breene 1988: 15, 17, 23–26, 35; Breene et al. 1988: 180–181;

Breene et al. 1989: 162; Breene et al. 1993c: 17, 47, 108, mf (figs 171A–D); Buckle et al. 2001: 122; Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 18; Calixto et al. 2013: 182, 189; Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 402; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dean et al. 1987: 268; Dean et al. 1988: 286; Dondale 1959: 235; Jackman 1997: 164; Kagan 1942: 20; Kagan 1943: 258; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 2; Pamanes-Guerrero 1975: 16, 34, 37, 41, 59, 63, 78, 81; Pfannenstiel 2008a: 204; Rapp 1984: 4; Roewer 1942: 731; Roth 1988: 10; Vogel 1970b: 11; Young and Edwards 1990: 18

Acartauchenius texana Banks, 1899; Banks 1899: 192, mf, desc.

Acartauchenius texanus Banks, 1899; Petrunkevitch 1911: 215

Distribution. Atascosa, Bee, Bexar, Bowie, Brazos, Brooks, Burleson, Cameron, Camp, Collin, Colorado, Comanche, Delta, Erath, Fayette, Freestone, Galveston, Gillespie, Goliad, Harris, Hays, Hidalgo, Houston, Jim Wells, Kaufman, Kerr, Llano, Marion, McLennan, Nueces, Polk, Refugio, Robertson, San Patricio, Shelby, Stephens, Walker, Webb, Willacy, Williamson, Wood, Zapata

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Proctor Lake, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Stiles Farm Foundation, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (February – October); female (February – October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass, grassland, pasture); (orchard: pecan, pecan tree); (plants: bluebonnets, clover, croton, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, roadside vegetation, *Cassia* sp., *Monarda citriodora*); (structures: around house); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture, trees)

Method. Beating [mf]; cardboard band [mf]; D-Vac suction [mf]; fogging [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]; ramp trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Louisiana, Shreveport; Mississippi, Holly Springs; Texas, Brazos Co.

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Grammonota vittata* Barrows, 1919**

Grammonota vittata Dean and Sterling 1990: 404; Jackman 1997: 164 [Bishop and Crosby 1932: 412, mf, desc. (figs 50–52)]

Distribution. Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit

Time of activity. Male (June)

Method. suction trap [m]

Type. Ohio, Hebron

Etymology. Latin, striped

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Idionella* Banks, 1893***Idionella anomala* (Gertsch & Ivie, 1936)**

Idionella anomala Ivie 1967: 128 [T]; Jackman 1997: 165; Roth 1988: 12

Ceraticelus anomalus Gertsch and Ivie, 1936; Bonnet 1956: 1003; Buckle et al. 2001: 106; Gertsch and Ivie 1936: 14, m, desc. (figs 14–15); Roewer 1942: 604 [Barnes 1953: 7, f, desc. (fig. 9)]

Ceraticelus anomalas Gertsch and Ivie, 1936; Vogel 1970b: 11

Distribution. Hidalgo, Wichita

Time of activity. Male (February)

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., 7 miles E Edinburg, February 17, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Greek, abnormal example

Collection. MSU

***Idionella deserta* (Gertsch & Ivie, 1936)**

Idionella deserta Ivie 1967: 128 [T]; Jackman 1997: 165; Roth 1988: 12

Ceraticelus desertus Gertsch and Ivie, 1936; Bonnet 1956: 1004; Buckle et al. 2001: 106; Gertsch and Ivie 1936: 15, m, desc. (fig. 21); Roewer 1942: 605; Vogel 1970b: 11

Distribution. Hidalgo

Time of activity. Male (November)

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, November 27, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

[female unknown]

Etymology. Latin, solitary

***Idionella formosa* (Banks, 1892)**

Idionella formosa Ivie 1967: 128 [T]; Jackman 1997: 165

Ceraticelus formosus (Banks, 1892); Jones 1936: 69; Vogel 1970b: 11 [Crosby and Bishop 1925: 25, mf (figs 44–47)]

Distribution. Dallas

Type. New York

Etymology. Latin, beautiful

***Idionella sclerata* (Ivie & Barrows, 1935)**

Idionella sclerata Calixto et al. 2013: 182, 186–187; Ivie 1967: 128 [T]; Jackman 1997: 165

Grammonota sclerata Ivie and Barrows, 1935; Buckle et al. 2001: 121; Dondale 1959: 236 [S], mf, desc. (fig. 17) [Ivie and Barrows 1935: 14, mf, desc. (figs 48–51)]

Grammonota confusa Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1957: 2054; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 3, m, desc. (figs 4–5); Roewer 1942: 730; Vogel 1970b: 11

Ceratinopsis spp.; Dean and Eger 1986: 141 [part]

Distribution. Brazos, Comanche, San Jacinto, San Patricio, Starr, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard

Time of activity. Male (April – August, October); female (April – August)

Habitat. (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Florida, Fort Meyers

Etymology. Greek, tough

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Islandiana* Braendegaard, 1932***Islandiana flaveola* (Banks, 1892)**

Islandiana flaveola Buckle et al. 2001: 126; Ivie 1965: 13, mf, desc. (figs 22–25); Jackman 1997: 165; Roth 1988: 12; Vogel 1970b: 11

Distribution. Hartley

Time of activity. Male (July); female (July)

Type. New York, Ithaca, South Hill

Etymology. Latin, yellow

***Islandiana unicornis* Ivie, 1965**

Islandiana unicornis Buckle et al. 2001: 126; Culver et al. 2003: 464; Draney and Buckle 2005: 142; Gertsch 1992: 78; Ivie 1965: 20, mf, desc. (figs 40–45); Jackman 1997: 165; Reddell 1994: 6; Roth 1988: 12; Vogel 1967: 74; Vogel 1970b: 11

Islandiana sp.; Reddell 1965: 172 [part]

Centromerus sp. nr *latidens* Emerton, 1882; Reddell 1965: 172 [part]

Distribution. Childress, Wheeler

Caves. **Childress** (Black Hand Cave); **Wheeler** (Big Mouth Cave)

Time of activity. Male (May); female (May)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (male, Childress Co., Black Hand Cave, May 1963, J. Reddell, B. Russell, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, hornlike, projection

Collection. TMM

Genus *Jalapyphantes* Gertsch & Davis, 1946

Jalapyphantes puebla Gertsch & Davis, 1946

Jalapyphantes puebla [Gertsch and Davis 1946: 8, f, desc. (fig. 16)]

Distribution. Jeff Davis

Caves. **Jeff Davis** (Bloys Camp Cave)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Mexico, Pueblo, Riofrio

[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. TMM

Genus *Masoncus* Chamberlin, 1949

Masoncus conspectus (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)

Masoncus conspectus Buckle et al. 2001: 131; Calixto et al. 2013: 182; Ivie 1967: 129 [S, T]; Jackman 1997: 165; Roth 1988: 13

Tapinocyba conspecta Gertsch and Davis, 1936; Bonnet 1959: 4242; Gertsch and Davis 1936: 4, m, desc. (figs 5–7); Roewer 1942: 702; Vogel 1970b: 12

Masoncus conspecta (Gertsch and Davis, 1936); Reddell 1965: 173; Vogel 1970b: 12

Masoncus nogales Chamberlin, 1948; Chamberlin 1948: 537, mf, desc. (figs 93–98); Vogel 1967: 75; Vogel 1970b: 12

Distribution. Comanche, Culberson, Hidalgo, Llano, Tom Green, Val Verde

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard

Caves. **Culberson** (Plateau Cave); **Val Verde** (Popcorn Ball Cave)

Time of activity. Male (May 25–June 1, June – July, December); female (June, December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (orchard: pecan)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Llano Co., Llano, December 24, 1935, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, survey

Collection. TAMU, TMM

Genus *Mermessus* O. P-Cambridge, 1899

***Mermessus albulus* (Zorsch & Crosby, 1934)**

Mermessus albulus Miller 2007: 255 [T]

Eperigone albula Zorsch and Crosby, 1934; Cokendolpher and Buckle 2004: 71 f, desc. (fig. 1); Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 87; Zorsch and Crosby, 1934: 245, mf, desc. (figs 1A–D)

Eperigone n. sp.; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 50

Distribution. Bell, Bexar, Comal, Coryell, Hays, Travis, Williamson

Locality. Camp Bullis, Fort Hood

Caves. **Bell** ([all Fort Hood] Big Crevice, Figure 8 Cave, Fools Cave, Hidden Pit Cave, Keilman Cave, Peep in the Deep Cave, Poison Ivy Pit, Price Pit, Soldiers Cave, Viper Den Cave); **Bexar** (Bob Wire Cave, Cave No. 194, Eagles Nest Cave [Camp Bullis], Elm Water Hole Cave, Leon Hill Cave [Camp Bullis], Record Fire 1 Pit [Camp Bullis], Toad Cave, Up the Creek Cave [Camp Bullis]); **Comal** (Washington Cave); **Coryell** ([all Fort Hood] Copperhead Sink No. 2, Porter Cave, Rocket River C System [B. R.'s Secret Cave]); **Hays** (Wimberly Bat Cave); **Travis** (3-Holer Cave, District Park Cave, Moss Pit, No Rent Cave, Wade Sink); **Williamson** (Avery Ranch Cave, Beck Crevice Cave, Beck Horse Cave, Core Barrel Cave, Lobo's Lair, Susana Cave, Testudo Cave, Texella Cave Karst Park, Venturi Cave)

Time of activity. Male (January, March – June, August – October, December); female (January – June, August – September, November – December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (soil/woodland: leaf litter)

Method. Berlese funnel [mf]

Type. Louisiana, Tallulah

Etymology. Latin, white

Collection. TMM

***Mermessus antraeus* (Crosby, 1926)**

Mermessus antraeus Miller 2007: 255 [T]

Eperigone antrea (Crosby, 1926); Buckle et al. 2001: 113; Cokendolpher and Polyak 2004: 189; Jackman 1997: 164; Millidge 1987: 26, mf, desc. (figs 73–79); Reddell 1965: 172; Reddell 1970: 405; Smith and Reddell 1971: 21; Vogel 1970b: 11

Distribution. Brewster, Culberson, Kimble

Caves. **Brewster** (400-Foot Cave); **Culberson** (Border Cave, Cutoff Cave, Gyp Joint, New Cave, Olive's Cave); **Kimble** (Fleming Bat Cave)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. New Mexico, Carlsbad Cave

Etymology. Greek, cavity

Collection. TMM

Mermessus bryantae (Ivie & Barrows, 1935)

Mermessus bryantae Miller 2007: 255 [T]

Eperigone bryantae Ivie and Barrows, 1935; Buckle et al. 2001: 113; Dean and Sterling 1990: 402, 404; Jackman 1997: 164; Millidge 1987: 17 [S], mf, desc. (figs 29–35)

Eperigone credula Gertsch and Davis, 1936; Bonnet 1956: 1707; Gertsch and Davis 1936: 2, m, desc. (figs 3–4); Roewer 1942: 717; Roth 1988: 7; Vogel 1970b: 11

Distribution. Brazos, Burleson, Colorado, Dallas, Duval, Harris, Houston, Llano, Panola, Walker, Webb, Wichita

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Ellis Prison Unit, NK Ranch, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (February, April – June, September – December); female (March – July, November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (plants: Indian paintbrush)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [f]

Type. Florida, Marco Island

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Mermessus denticulatus (Banks, 1898)

Mermessus denticulatus Calixto et al. 2013: 180, 182, 185, 187, 189–190; Cokendolpher et al. 2007: 56; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 26; Miller 2007: 258 [S]

Eperigone eschatologica (Crosby, 1924); Breene et al. 1993c: 17, 47, 109, mf (figs 175A–D); Buckle et al. 2001: 114; Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1990: 402, 404; Dean et al. 1988: 286; Irungu 2007: 31; Jackman 1997: 164; Millidge 1987: 37, mf, desc. (figs 132–136); Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 2

Eperigone sp.; Agnew et al. 1985: 3, 9; Young and Edwards 1990: 18

Distribution. Widespread; Bee, Brazos, Brewster, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Erath, Floyd, Frio, Gonzales, Hidalgo, Houston, Kimble, Kleberg, Knox, Leon, Lipscomb, Llano, Nueces, Potter, Robertson, San Patricio, San Saba, Victoria, Walker, Webb, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, NK Ranch, Palmetto State Park, Stiles Farm Foundation

Time of activity. Male (January – December); female (January, March – October, November 30 – December 7)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass, grassland, pasture); (landscape features: under rock); (littoral: near pond, playa); (orchard: pecan); (plants: blue-bonnets, emergent plants, emergent vegetation, *Monarda citriodora*); (soil/woodland: brushy area, juniper, post oak savanna with pasture, under litter, woods); (structures: indoors)

Method. D-Vac suction [mf]; fogging [mf]; pitfall trap [mf] (near pond [mf]); suction trap [mf]; sweeping [m]; tile trap [mf]

Type. Mexico, Tepic

Etymology. Latin, prominent tooth on mandibles

Collection. MSU, TAMU, TTU

Note. A male and female were collected in a suction trap 10:00 to 12:00 hours.

Mermessus fradeorum (Berland, 1932)

Mermessus fradeorum Miller 2007: 255 [T]

Eperigone fradeorum Millidge, 1987 [Millidge 1987: 35 [S], mf, desc. (figs 124–131)]

Eperigone banksi (Ivie and Barrows, 1935); Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Young and Edwards 1990: 18

Distribution. Knox

Type. Azores, Furnas, San Miguel

Etymology. undetermined

Collection. MSU

Mermessus maculatus (Banks, 1892)

Mermessus maculatus Calixto et al. 2013: 182; Henderson 2007: 52, 54, 56, 60, 74, 77, 79, 83; Miller 2007: 256 [T]

Eperigone maculata (Banks, 1892); Buckle et al. 2001: 114; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 50; Dean and Sterling 1990: 402; Jackman 1997: 164; Millidge 1987: 30, mf, desc. (figs 106–111); Reddell 1965: 172; Reddell 1970: 405; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 87; Reddell and Smith 1965: 20; Vogel 1970b: 11

Distribution. Bell, Bexar, Brazoria, Brazos, Comal, Coryell, Edwards, Erath, Harris, Hays, Jasper, Kerr, Lampasas, Leon, Newton, Panola, Robertson, Val Verde

Locality. Camp Bullis, Fort Hood, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Caves. **Bell** (Keilman Cave [Fort Hood], Plasma Cave); **Bexar** (Backhole, Haz Mat Pit, Kamikazi Cricket Cave, Madla's Cave, Madla's Drop Cave, Persimmon Pit, Stevens Ranch Cave No. 1, Stone Oak Parkway Pit); **Comal** (Camp Bullis Bad Air Cave, Washington Cave); **Coryell** ([all Fort Hood] Chigioux's Cave, Copperhead Sink No. 2, Plateau Cave No. 2, Porter Cave, Runoff Cave); **Edwards** (Devil's Sinkhole); **Hays** (Ezell's Cave); **Lampasas** (Enough Cave); **Val Verde** (H. T. Miers Cave)

Time of activity. Male (February 15 – March 15, March – July, September, September 28–October 4, November); female (January – February, April – June, September – November)

Habitat. (grass: short grass); (landscape features: cave); (littoral: sedge meadow); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: leaf litter, post oak woodland, upland woods)

Method. Berlese funnel [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]

Type. New York, Ithaca, Coy Glen

Etymology. Latin, several pairs of transverse indistinct white spots on abdomen

Collection. TAMU, TMM, TTU

Mermessus paulus (Millidge, 1987)

Mermessus paulus Miller 2007: 256 [T]

Eperigone paula Millidge, 1987; Buckle et al. 2001: 114; Jackman 1997: 164; Millidge 1987: 38, f, desc. (figs 137–138)

Distribution. Hidalgo

Time of activity. Female (October)

Type. Texas (female, Hidalgo Co., 5 miles E Rio Grande City, October 31, 1936, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. adjective meaning small

Mermessus tibialis (Millidge, 1987)

Mermessus tibialis Miller 2007: 256 [T]

Eperigone tibialis Millidge, 1987 [Millidge 1987: 21, mf, desc. (figs 49–52)]

Distribution. Clay, Wichita

Type. New Mexico, Sierra Co., San Fidel

Etymology. Latin, prominent palpal tibia

Collection. MSU

***Mermessus tridentatus* (Emerton, 1882)**

Mermessus tridentatus Miller 2007: 256 [T]

Eperigone tridentata (Emerton, 1882); Brown 1974: 234; Buckle et al. 2001: 114; Dean and Sterling 1990: 402, 404; Irungu 2007: 31; Jackman 1997: 164; Jones 1936: 69; Millidge 1987: 21, mf, desc. (figs 53–58); Vogel 1970b: 11

Distribution. Brazos, Cherokee, Dallas, Harris, Hidalgo, Jefferson, Nacogdoches, Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Lake Striker

Time of activity. Male (June, November); female (April – July, October)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage); (structures: on wall in kitchen)

Method. pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [mf]

Type. Rhode Island, Providence; Connecticut, New Haven

Etymology. Latin, palpal organ has three teeth

Collection. TAMU

***Mermessus trilobatus* (Emerton, 1882)**

Mermessus trilobatus Miller 2007: 256 [T]

Eperigone trilobata (Emerton, 1882) [Millidge 1987: 8, mf, desc. (figs 1–8, 165, 167–168)]

Distribution. Colorado

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Female (May)

Method. pitfall trap [f]

Type. Massachusetts, Cambridge; Connecticut, New Haven

Etymology. Latin, palpal organ has three teeth

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Nerienne* Blackwall, 1833***Nerienne radiata* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

Nerienne radiata Buckle et al. 2001: 133 [S, T]; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 52; Jackman 1997: 63, desc., 165; Roth 1988: 44; Young and Edwards 1990: 19 [Helsdingen 1969: 223, mf, desc. (figs 315–324)]

Linyphia marginata C. L. Koch, 1834; Blauvelt 1936: 110, mf, desc. (figs 26–31)

Prolinyphia marginata (C. L. Koch, 1834); Agnew et al. 1985: 3

Distribution. Archer, Bastrop, Bell, Brazos, Clay, Comanche, Erath, Harrison, Hidalgo, Montague, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Red River, Shelby, Travis, Tyler, Walker

Locality. Bastrop State Park, Fort Hood, Jones State Forest, Lick Creek Park, Nabor's Lake, Sam Houston National Forest, Stubblefield Lake

Caves. Bell (Long Joint Sink [Fort Hood])

Time of activity. Male (April – October); female (March – October)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (landscape features: cave); (littoral: near water, sedge meadow); (plants: vegetation); (soil/woodland: bottomland forest, trees/shrubs, woods); (web: in web)

Method. Beating [mf]; flight intercept trap [m]; pitfall trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, radius of web

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, TMM

Genus *Oaphantes* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1943

Oaphantes pallidulus (Banks, 1904)

Oaphantes pallidulus [Chamberlin and Ivie 1943: 8, mf, desc. (figs 10–11)]

Distribution. Wichita

Type. California, Claremont

Etymology. Latin, color

Collection. MSU

Genus *Scylaceus* Bishop & Crosby, 1938

Scylaceus sp.

Scylaceus Reddell 1965: 173

Distribution. King

Caves. King (River Styx Cave)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Collection. TMM

Genus *Soulgas* Crosby & Bishop, 1936

Soulgas corticarius (Emerton, 1909)

Soulgas corticarius Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Jackman 1997: 165; Roth 1985: B-22–5; Roth 1994: 115 [Paquin and Dupérré 2003: 121, mf (figs 1262–1264)]

Distribution. Erath**Time of activity.** Male (December)**Method.** suction trap [m]**Type.** Massachusetts, Cambridge and Boston; Connecticut, New Haven; Rhode Island, Providence**Etymology.** Latin, covered with bark**Collection.** TAMU**Genus *Styloctetor* Simon, 1884*****Styloctetor purpurescens* (Keyserling, 1886)***Styloctetor purpurescens* Marusik and Tanasevitch 1998: 154 [T]*Ceratinopsis purpurescens* Keyserling, 1886; Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Jackman 1997: 164 [Bishop and Crosby 1930: 25, mf, desc. (figs 31–35)]*Ceratinopsis* sp. C; Agnew et al. 1985: 3 [misidentified]**Distribution.** Brazos, Erath, Kerr, Travis, Walker**Locality.** Ellis Prison Unit, Lick Creek Park**Time of activity.** Male (February – June); female (March – August)**Habitat.** (crops: cotton, peanuts); (objects: croton cage); (soil/woodland: bottom-land forest, edge of woods, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)**Method.** Beating [mf]; D-Vac suction [m]; flight intercept trap [m]; pitfall trap [m] (edge of woods [m]); suction trap [f]; sweeping [mf]**Type.** Washington D. C.**Etymology.** Latin, purple**Collection.** MSU, TAMU**Genus *Tapinocyba* Simon, 1884*****Tapinocyba hortensis* (Emerton, 1924)***Tapinocyba hortensis* Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Jackman 1997: 165 [Crosby and Bishop 1933: 119, m, desc. (figs 45–48)]**Distribution.** Erath**Time of activity.** Male (May)**Method.** pitfall trap [m]**Type.** Massachusetts, Holliston**Etymology.** Latin, garden**Collection.** TAMU

Genus *Tennesseellum* Petrunkevitch, 1925***Tennesseellum formicum* (Emerton, 1882)**

Tennesseellum formicum Agnew et al. 1985: 3, 9; Breene et al. 1993c: 17, 47, 110, mf (figs 177A-C); Buckle et al. 2001: 147 [spelling]; Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 17; Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 402, 404; Dupérré 2013: 174, mf, desc. (figs 15–20, 33, 42, 43, 570–579); Hormiga 1994: 69; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Young and Edwards 1990: 19

Tennesseellum formica (Emerton, 1882); Calixto et al. 2013: 180, 183, 186–187, 189; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 9, 26 (photo 20); Irungu 2007: 31; Ivie 1969: 6 [T]; Jackman 1997: 64, desc., 165

Bathypantes formica Emerton, 1882; Jones 1936: 69; Vogel 1970b: 12

Distribution. Baylor, Blanco, Brazos, Burleson, Carson, Collin, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Dallam, Dallas, Erath, Hidalgo, Houston, Lubbock, Nueces, Robertson, San Patricio, Travis, Uvalde, Walker, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Browning Ranch, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, NK Ranch, Pantex Lake (edge), Stiles Farm Foundation

Time of activity. Male (January, March – December); female (March – December)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton, guar, peanuts); (grass: grass); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. cardboard band [mf]; D-Vac suction [m]; fogging [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]; tile trap [m]

Type. Connecticut, New Haven

Etymology. Latin, referring to ants

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Tenuiphantes* Saaristo & Tanasevitch, 1996***Tenuiphantes sabulosus* (Keyserling, 1886)**

Tenuiphantes sabulosus Saaristo and Tanasevitch 2000: 264 [T]

Lepthyphantes sabulosa (Keyserling, 1886); Vogel 1970b: 12; Zorsch 1937: 890, mf desc. (figs 73–78)

Lepthyphantes sabulosus (Keyserling, 1886); Buckle et al. 2001: 128; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 50; Jackman 1997: 165; Roth 1988: 41

Distribution. Bell, Brazos, Dallas

Locality. Fort Hood, Lick Creek Park

Caves. Bell (Treasure Cave [Fort Hood])

Time of activity. Male (November); female (November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave, under rock); (soil/woodland: bottomland forest litter)

Method. Berlese funnel [m]

Type. Utah, Salt Lake

Etymology. Latin, sandy

Collection. TAMU

Tenuiphantes zebra (Emerton, 1882)

Tenuiphantes zebra Saaristo and Tanasevitch 1996: 182 [T]

Lepthyphantes zebra (Emerton, 1882); Dean and Sterling 1990: 404; Jackman 1997: 165 [Zorsch 1937: 887, mf, desc. (figs 67–72)]

Distribution. Walker, Williamson

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Stiles Farm Foundation

Time of activity. Female (May – June)

Habitat. (crops: cotton)

Method. pitfall trap [f]; suction trap [f]

Type. Massachusetts, eastern; Connecticut, New Haven

Etymology. Latin, gray stripes on side

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Tutaibo* Chamberlin, 1916

Tutaibo anglicanus (Hentz, 1850)

Tutaibo anglicanus Buckle et al. 2001: 148; Jackman 1997: 165; Millidge 1991: 165 [T, spelling], mf (figs 693–694); Roth 1994: 115

Ceratinopsis anglicana (Hentz, 1850); Bishop and Crosby 1930: 15, mf, desc. (figs 1–4); Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 17; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 402; Li 1990: 137, 142, 144; Liao et al. 1984: 410; Roth 1988: 4

Distribution. Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Harris, Matagorda, Polk, Robertson, San Patricio, Travis, Victoria, Walker

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Brison Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, South Padre Island

Time of activity. Male (May – August, October – December); female (March – August, October – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (grass: grassland); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: trees, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [f]; fogging [mf]; pitfall trap [f]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [f]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, anglican

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Walckenaeria* Blackwall, 1833

Walckenaeria puella Millidge, 1983

Walckenaeria puella Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Buckle et al. 2001: 151; Calixto et al. 2013: 183; Irungu 2007: 31; Jackman 1997: 165; Millidge 1983: 142, f, desc. (figs 108, 132); Roth 1988: 21; Young and Edwards 1990: 19

Distribution. Coryell, Erath, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Robertson, Williamson

Locality. Holmes Pecan Orchard, Stiles Farm Foundation

Time of activity. Female (March – August)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton, peanuts); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: on ground, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [f]

Type. Texas (female, Jim Wells Co., Alice, May 15–30, 1961, R. O. Albert, holotype, MCZ)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, girl

Collection. MCZ, TAMU

Walckenaeria spiralis (Emerton, 1882)

Walckenaeria spiralis Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Breene et al. 1993c: 18, 47, 110, mf (figs 176A-B); Buckle et al. 2001: 151; Calixto et al. 2013: 183; Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 402, 404; Henderson 2007: 61, 77, 80, 83; Jackman 1997: 165; Young and Edwards 1990: 19 [Millidge 1983: 113, mf, desc. (figs 2, 4, 8–9, 14–16, 22–23, 28, 67, 109, 112)]

Distribution. Brazos, Burleson, Colorado, Delta, Erath, Robertson, Tyler, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Big Thicket National Preserve, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (January, March – November); female (April – September, November – December)

Habitat. (crops: alfalfa, cotton, peanuts); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush); (soil/woodland: hardwood litter, post oak woodland)

Method. D-Vac suction [f]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Connecticut, New Haven

Etymology. Latin, palpal organ very large, tube stiff, coiled in two large spirals

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Family Liocranidae Simon, 1897

Genus *Neoanagraphis* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936

***Neoanagraphis chamberlini* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936**

Neoanagraphis chamberlini Bradley 2013: 147; Broussard and Horner 2006: 254; Ramirez 2014: 367; Richman et al. 2011a: 47; Trevino 2014: 13; Ubick and Richman 2005b: 163; Vetter 2001: 4, mf, desc. (figs 2–5)

Distribution. Brewster, Culberson, Hudspeth, Presidio, Webb

Locality. Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Caves. Culberson (Granado Cave)

Time of activity. Male (September, “November/December”); female (August, “November/December”)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (nest/prey: nest of *Cratageomys castanops*)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. New Mexico, White Sands

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Collection. MSU, TMM

Family Lycosidae Sundevall, 1833

Note. Species incorrectly reported from Texas

Pardosa montgomeryi Gertsch, 1934; Bonnet 1958: 3389; Gertsch 1934a: 24 [Edinburg, misidentified]; Gertsch and Wallace 1935: 3; Roewer 1955: 193; Vogel 1964: 15; Vogel 1970b: 13; Vogel 2004: 64 [type locality incorrect, should be New Mexico]

Pardosa mulaiki Gertsch, 1934; Bonnet 1958: 3394; Dondale and Redner 1986: 828 [type locality of Texas incorrect, actually Colorado]; Gertsch 1934a: 22 [type from Edinburg]; Roewer 1955: 193; Vogel 1970b: 13

Pardosa prolifica F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1902; Jones 1936: 69 [not in United States]

Pirata piraticus (Clerck, 1757); Jackman 1997: 165; Vogel 1970b: 14 [not in Texas]

Pirata febriculosa (Becker, 1881); Chamberlin 1908: 311; Petrunkevitch 1911: 576 [not in Texas]

Sosippus mimus Chamberlin, 1924; Comstock 1940: 639 [not in Texas]

Genus *Allocosa* Banks, 1900***Allocosa absoluta* (Gertsch, 1934)**

Allocosa absoluta Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Breene et al. 1993c: 18, 47, 94, mf (figs 129A-C); Calixto et al. 2013: 183; Dondale and Redner 1983b: 943 [T], mf, desc. (figs 5–6, 38–41); Jackman 1997: 165; Young and Edwards 1990: 19

Arctosa absoluta Gertsch, 1934; Gertsch 1934d: 9, m, desc. (fig. 1); Vogel 1970b: 12

Arctosa floridiana (Banks, 1896); Gertsch and Wallace 1937: 3 [Texas records]

Arctosa floridana (Banks, 1896); Vogel 1970b: 12 [Texas records]

Distribution. Eastern ½ Texas; Brazos, Burleson, Comanche, Erath, Hidalgo, Kennedy, Walker

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Kenedy Ranch, NK Ranch

Time of activity. Male (April – June, August); female (March – July, October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (littoral: under rock by creek, edge of pond, near pond, sand dune area); (orchard: pecan); (structures: indoors)

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (edge of pond [m], near pond [mf])

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, no date, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, differs from several other species [*chamberlini*, *funerea*, *furtiva*]

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Allocosa apora* (Gertsch, 1934)**

Allocosa apora Dondale and Redner 1983b: 945, mf, desc. (figs 21, 67–71); Jackman 1997: 165

Distribution. Hidalgo

Type. Costa Rica, San Jose

Etymology. Latin, hard to get

***Allocosa floridiana* (Chamberlin, 1908)**

Allocosa floridiana [Dondale and Redner 1983b: 944, mf, desc. (figs 7, 42–44)]

Distribution. Burleson, Cameron

Locality. Russell Farm

Time of activity. Male (March, September); female (September)

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Florida, Punta Gorda

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. NMSU, TAMU

***Allocosa funerea* (Hentz, 1844)**

Allocosa funerea Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Dondale and Redner 1983b: 938, mf, desc. (figs 1–4, 35–37); Dondale and Redner 1990: 233, mf, desc. (figs 343–349); Jackman 1997: 165

Distribution. East, central and north-central Texas; Coryell, Erath, Wichita

Time of activity. Male (May); female (May – June)

Habitat. (littoral: near pond); (soil/woodland: sandy area); (structures: indoors); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (in sand [m], near pond [f])

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, funereal

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Allocosa furtiva* (Gertsch, 1934)**

Allocosa furtiva Dondale and Redner 1983b: 943, mf, desc. (figs 12–13, 56–59); Jackman 1997: 165

Distribution. Hidalgo

Type. Florida, Lake Co.

Etymology. Latin, stealthy

***Allocosa mulaiki* (Gertsch, 1934)**

Allocosa mulaiki Dondale and Redner 1983b: 938 [T], mf desc. (figs 8–9, 45–50); Jackman 1997: 165

Arctosa mulaiki Gertsch, 1934; Bonnet 1955: 655; Gertsch 1934a: 10, mf, desc.; Roewer 1955: 231; Vogel 1970b: 12

Distribution. Central, southeast, and south Texas; Hidalgo

Type. Texas (female, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, no date, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (Female holotype, and male allotype from Edinburg, Texas, collected by Mr. Stanley Mulaik for whom the species is named, Gertsch 1934a).

***Allocosa noctuabunda* (Montgomery, 1904)**

Allocosa noctuabunda Dondale and Redner 1983b: 947 [T], mf, desc. (figs 14–15, 60–61); Henderson 2007: 58–59, 77, 80, 83; Jackman 1997: 165

Trochosa noctuabunda Montgomery, 1904; Montgomery 1904: 301, mf, desc. (pl. 18, figs 9–10)

Arctosa noctuabunda (Montgomery, 1904); Gertsch 1934a: 7; Vogel 1970b: 12

Allocosa noctuabunda (Montgomery, 1904); Roewer 1955: 211 [S]

Allocosa degesta Chamberlin, 1904; Petrunkevitch 1911: 550

Distribution. Brazos, Caldwell, Jeff Davis, Kerr, Llano, Travis

Locality. Davis Mountains, Lick Creek Park, Raven Ranch

Time of activity. Male (April – May); female (May)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: disturbed habitat)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Texas (male, female, Travis Co., Austin, no date, no collector, syntypes, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, traveling by night

Collection. DMNS, TAMU

***Allocosa pylora* Chamberlin, 1925**

Allocosa pylora Chamberlin 1925: 226, m, desc.; Dondale and Redner 1983b: 942, mf desc. (figs 16–17, 62–63); Jackman 1997: 165

Distribution. El Paso, Travis

Type. Texas (male, El Paso Co., El Paso, no date, no collector, holotype, MCZ)

Etymology. Greek, a gate or entrance keeper

***Allocosa retenta* (Gertsch & Wallace, 1935)**

Allocosa retenta Roewer 1955: 211 [T]; Yantis 2005: 196, 199

Lycosa retenta Gertsch and Wallace, 1935; Bonnet 1957: 2661; Gertsch 1939b: 26; Gertsch and Wallace 1935: 17, m, desc. (fig. 30); Milstead 1958: 445; Vogel 1970b: 13; Wallace 1942b: 8, m (figs 3–4)

Hogna retenta (Gertsch and Wallace, 1935); Jackman 1997: 165

Distribution. Anderson, Brewster, Crosby, Culberson, Leon, Presidio, Terrell, Travis, Val Verde

Locality. Black Gap Wildlife Management Area, Blackstone Ranch, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains, La Mota Mountains

Time of activity. Male (June, September 27–October 6, November)

Habitat. (nest/prey: stomach of *Cnemidophorus sacki*, stomach of *Cnemidophorus tessellatus*, stomach of *Cnemidophorus tigris*); (soil/woodland: pine woods [%: 69], post oak woods [%: 93])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Travis Co., Austin, no date, J. H. Montgomery, holotype, AMNH)

[female unknown]

Etymology. Latin, hold back

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Alopecosa* Simon, 1885

Alopecosa aculeata (Clerck, 1757)

Alopecosa aculeata Richman et al. 2011a: 47 [Dondale and Redner 1979: 1038, mf, desc. (figs 1, 4–5, 17, 22–24, 26)]

Alopecosa aculeate (Clerck, 1757); Broussard and Horner 2006: 254

Distribution. Brewster, Presidio, Sutton

Locality. Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Sweden

Etymology. Latin, aculeate (pointed)

Collection. MSU

Alopecosa kochi (Keyserling, 1877)

Alopecosa kochi Bradley 2013: 149; Dondale and Redner 1979: 1039, mf, desc. (figs 2–3, 7–8, 25, 27–32); Jackman 1997: 165; Platnick 1989: 362 [spelling]; Roberts 2001: 49

Alopecosa kochii (Keyserling, 1877); Dondale and Redner 1990: 307, mf, desc. (figs 500–510)

Distribution. Cameron, Potter

Locality. Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Type. North America

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Genus *Arctosa* C. L. Koch, 1847***Arctosa littoralis* (Hentz, 1844)**

Arctosa littoralis Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Barron et al. 1999: 550; Dondale and Redner 1983a: 24 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 65–74); Gertsch 1934a: 7; Henderson 2007: 55, 77, 80, 83; Jackman 1997: 86, desc., 165; Jones 1936: 69; Rapp 1984: 6; Vogel 1970b: 12; Young and Edwards 1990: 19

Trochosa cinerea (Fabricius, 1793); Montgomery 1904: 305, mf, desc. (pl. 20, figs 43)

Lycosa cinerea (Fabricius, 1793); Chamberlin 1908: 281, mf (pl. 20, figs 5–6)

Arctosa cinerea (Fabricius, 1793); Vogel 1970b: 12

Arctosa trifida F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1902; Gertsch and Wallace 1935: 5; Roewer 1955: 231; Vogel 1970b: 12

Distribution. Widespread; Archer, Brazos, Brewster, Cameron, Coke, Comanche, Dallas, Erath, Galveston, Hidalgo, Hunt, Kerr, Randall, Travis, Uvalde, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Chisos Pass, Lick Creek Park, Palo Duro Canyon State Park

Time of activity. Male (March – May, July, October); female (April – August)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (littoral: beach dune at night, creek bank, edge of pond, near [pond, water]); (nest/prey: feeding on *Cophosaurus texana*); (soil/woodland: post oak woodland, sandy area)

Method. at night; pitfall trap [mf] (edge of pond [mf], near pond [m])

Type. North Carolina

Etymology. Latin, place, edge of river

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Arctosa minuta* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1902**

Arctosa minuta Dondale and Redner 1983a: 21, mf, desc. (figs 50–56); Jackman 1997: 165

Distribution. South Texas

Type. Guatemala

Etymology. Latin, size

Genus *Camptocosa* Dondale, Jiménez & Nieto, 2005***Camptocosa parallela* (Banks, 1898)**

Camptocosa parallela Dondale et al. 2005: 43 [T], mf, desc. (figs 1–3)

Schizocosa parallela (Banks, 1898); Milstead 1958: 445

Distribution. Bexar, Brewster, Culberson, Presidio, Terrell, Travis, Val Verde

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Blackstone Ranch, Chisos Basin, La Mota Mountains

Caves. **Bexar** (Cave of the Bearded Tree, Cave of the Half-Snake); **Culberson** (Hully Gully Cave); **Travis** (Lunsford Cave); **Val Verde** (Wren Cave)

Time of activity. Male (May); female (May, July – August)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (nest/prey: stomach of *Cnemidophorus tessellatus*)

Type. Mexico, Baja California Sur

Etymology. Latin, stripe on each side of cephalothorax

Collection. TMM

Camptocosa texana Dondale, Jiménez & Nieto, 2005

Camptocosa texana Dondale et al. 2005: 44, m, desc. (fig. 4) [Slowik and Cushing 2008: 543, f, desc. (figs 1–3, 5)]

Distribution. Culberson, Hidalgo, Kleberg

Caves. **Culberson** (Hully Gully Cave)

Time of activity. Male (April, April 30–May 7, July, August, September)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (landscape features: cave)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Kleberg Co., 2 miles S Riviera, 14 April 1963, W. J. Gertsch and W. Ivie, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (The specific epithet is derived from the name of the State of Texas, Dondale et al. 2005).

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Geolycosa* Montgomery, 1904

Geolycosa fatifera (Hentz, 1842)

Geolycosa fatifera Bonnet 1957: 1988; Jackman 1997: 165; Petrunkevitch 1911: 554; Vogel 1970b: 12 [Wallace 1942a: 9 [T], mf, desc. (figs 3–4, 33, 46–49, 75, 85, 96, 106)]

Lycosa fatifera (Hentz, 1842); Chamberlin 1908: 241, f, desc. (pl. 20, fig. 8)

Distribution. Texas

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, fatal

***Geolycosa latifrons* Montgomery, 1904**

Geolycosa latifrons Jackman 1997: 165; Montgomery 1904: 295, mf (pl. 19, figs 15–18); Vogel 1970b: 12; Wallace 1942a: 45, mf, desc. (figs 5–6, 36, 74)

Distribution. Travis

Type. Texas (male, female, Travis Co., no date, J. H. Montgomery, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, cephalothorax high at posterior eyes

Collection. MCZ

***Geolycosa missouriensis* (Banks, 1895)**

Geolycosa missouriensis Dondale and Redner 1990: 30, mf, desc. (figs 12–14, 16); Jackman 1997: 165; Kaston 1972: 197, desc.; Kaston 1978: 187, desc.; Vogel 1970b: 13; Wallace 1942a: 13, mf, desc. (figs 1–2, 34, 50–51, 76, 86, 97, 107)

Distribution. Brazos

Time of activity. Female (May)

Type. Missouri, Springfield

Etymology. locality (state)

***Geolycosa riograndae* Wallace, 1942**

Geolycosa riograndae Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Jackman 1997: 165; Wallace 1942a: 49, mf, desc. (figs 15–16, 35, 52, 82, 92, 100, 110); Young and Edwards 1990: 19

Geolycosa riogrande Wallace, 1942; Vogel 1967: 101; Vogel 1970b: 13

Scaptocosa riograndae (Wallace, 1942); Roewer 1955: 293

Distribution. Erath, Hidalgo, Zapata

Time of activity. Male (September – October); female (November)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts)

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, October 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (river in Texas)

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Gladicosa* Brady, 1987***Gladicosa euepigynata* (Montgomery, 1904)**

Gladicosa euepigynata Brady 1987: 312 [T], mf, desc. (figs 5, 15–17, 43–46); Jackman 1997: 165

Lycosa euepigynata Montgomery, 1904; Banks 1910: 55; Gertsch 1934d: 8; Gertsch and Wallace 1935: 22 (figs 44–45); Montgomery 1904: 279, mf, desc. (figs 1–2); Vogel 1970b: 13

Hogna euepigynata (Montgomery, 1904); Roewer 1955: 258

Distribution. Bandera, Hays, Kendall, Kerr, Tom Green, Travis

Locality. Raven Ranch

Time of activity. Male (January, December); female (April, December)

Habitat. (littoral: under stone near water)

Type. Texas (female, Travis Co., Austin, no date, T. H. Montgomery, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Greek, copulatory

***Gladicosa gulosa* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

Gladicosa gulosa Brady 1987: 290 [T], mf, desc. (figs 4, 6–9, 35–36); Dondale and Redner 1990: 88, mf, desc. (figs 105–107); Jackman 1997: 165

Lycosa gulosa Walckenaer, 1837; Chamberlin 1908: 265, m, desc. (pl. 21, figs 6–7); Petrunkevitch 1911: 560; Vogel 1970b: 13

Alopecosa gulosa (Walckenaer, 1837); Vogel 1970b: 12

Distribution. Dallas, Grayson, Jasper, Wichita

Time of activity. Male (January, October); female (October, December)

Type. North America

Etymology. Latin, gluttonous

***Gladicosa huberti* (Chamberlin, 1924)**

Gladicosa huberti Yantis 2005: 200 [Brady 1987: 305, mf, desc. (figs 1, 18–20, 27–28)]

Distribution. Walker

Time of activity. Female (April)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: pine woods [%: 86])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [f]

Type. Louisiana, Talisheek

Etymology. Person (collector, H. E. Hubert)

Collection. TAMU

***Gladicosa pulchra* (Keyserling, 1877)**

Gladicosa pulchra Bradley 2013: 152; Brady 1987: 299 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 3, 10–14, 37–42); Jackman 1997: 165; Yantis 2005: 66, 197, 200

Lycosa pulchra (Keyserling, 1877); Gertsch 1934d: 8; Gertsch and Wallace 1935: 21 (figs 38, 41); Jones 1936: 69; Roble 1986: 135; Vogel 1970b: 13

Scaptocosa pulchra (Keyserling, 1877); Roewer 1955: 293

Lycosa insopita Montgomery, 1904; Montgomery 1904: 280, mf, desc. (figs 3–4)

Distribution. Anderson, Bandera, Brazos, Comal, Dallas, DeWitt, Grimes, Harris, Hays (not Hale), Houston, Kerr, Leon, Madison, Smith, Travis, Walker

Locality. Raven Ranch, Tyler State Park

Time of activity. Male (April, October – December); female (March – May, September – December)

Habitat. (landscape features: under stone); (soil/woodland: pine woods [%: 60, 66, 69, 77, 83, 84], post oak woods [%: 44, 49, 56, 84, 91, 94])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]

Type. North America

Etymology. Latin, beautiful

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Hesperocosa* Gertsch & Wallace, 1937

***Hesperocosa unica* (Gertsch & Wallace, 1935)**

Hesperocosa unica Bradley 2013: 153; Comstock 1940: 653, desc.; Dondale 2005: 167, 169; Gertsch and Wallace 1937: 5 [T]; Jackman 1997: 165; Milstead 1958: 445; Roberts 2001: 49; Roth 1982: 28–3; Roth 1985: B-24–3, B-24–4; Roth 1994: 125; Vogel 1970b: 13

Schizocosa unica Gertsch and Wallace, 1935; Gertsch and Wallace 1935: 9, mf, desc. (figs 21–22); Vogel 1970b: 14

Distribution. Jeff Davis, Potter, Presidio

Locality. Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Female (July)

Habitat. (nest/prey: stomach of *Cnemidophorus perplexus*, stomach of *Cnemidophorus sacki*)

Type. New Mexico, Hope

Etymology. Latin, unique

Genus *Hogna* Simon, 1885

Hogna antelucana (Montgomery, 1904)

Hogna antelucana Breene et al. 1993c: 18, 47, 98, mf (figs 140A-C); Calixto et al. 2013: 183, 190; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 9, 26 (photo 22–24, figs 9–10); Jackman 1997: 165; Roberts 2001: 49; Roewer 1955: 257 [S, T]

Lycosa antelucana Montgomery, 1904; Agnew et al. 1985: 4, 10–11; Banks 1910: 55; Brown 1974: 234; Gertsch and Wallace 1935: 13, mf, desc. (figs 25–26); Jones 1936: 69; Milstead 1958: 445; Montgomery 1904: 282, mf, desc. (figs 5–6); Petrunkevitch 1911: 554; Reddell 1970: 406; Vogel 1970b: 13; Young and Edwards 1990: 19

Lycosa apicata Banks, 1904; Banks 1904: 114; Chamberlin 1908: 232, f, desc. (pl. 17, figs 1–2); Comstock 1912: 629

Allocosa sp. nr *georgicola* (Walckenaer, 1837); Henderson 2007: 55, 80, 83 [misidentified]; Yantis 2005: 196 [misidentified]

Hogna helluo (Walckenaer, 1837); Henderson 2007: 57–58, 77, 80, 83 [misidentified]; Irungu 2007: 28, 31 [misidentified]; Yantis 2005: 197, 200 [misidentified]

Hogna sp. nr *helluo* (Walckenaer, 1837); Henderson 2007: 61–63, 65, 77, 80, 83 [misidentified]

Hogna sp. nr *lenta* (Hentz, 1844); Yantis 2005: 197, 200 [misidentified]

Hogna sp. nr *frondicola* (Emerton, 1885); Henderson 2007: 55, 60, 65, 77, 80, 83 [misidentified]; Irungu 2007: 31 [misidentified]

Hogna sp. nr *annexa* (Chamberlin and Ivie, 1944); Henderson 2007: 67, 77, 80, 83 [misidentified]

Distribution. Anderson, Archer, Baylor, Bexar, Brazos, Burleson, Calhoun, Cameron, Carson, Clay, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Edwards, Erath, Floyd, Haskell, Hidalgo, Houston, Hunt, Jeff Davis, Kimble, Kleberg, Knox, Leon, Lubbock, Madison, Nacogdoches, Potter, Presidio, Randall, Robertson, San Patricio, Travis, Trinity, Val Verde, Walker, Washington, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, Palo Duro Canyon State Park, Pantex Lake, Stiles Farm Foundation, Welder Wildlife Refuge, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Caves. Edwards (Punkin Cave); Val Verde (Fern Cave)

Time of activity. Male (January, March – December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton, peanuts, soybean); (grass: grassland, pasture); (landscape features: cave); (littoral: near playa); (nest/prey: stomach of *Cnemidophorus sacki*); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: disturbed habitat, hackberry woodland, juniper, pine woods [%: 69, 77, 80, 82, 88, 95, 97, 100], post oak savanna with grassland, post oak woodland, post oak woods [%: 92], upland woods, woods); (structures: indoors)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; pitfall trap [mf] (in woods [m], near pond [m], pasture [m], under oak [m])

Eggs/spiderlings. Coryell [222 spiderlings]; Williamson [55, 74, 108, 108, 158, 193, 263, 429 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Texas (male, female, Travis Co., Austin, no date, no collector, holotype)

Etymology. Latin, common in autumn, none in winter

Collection. DMNS, JCC, MSU, TAMU, TMM

Hogna baltimoriana (Keyserling, 1877)

Hogna baltimoriana Bradley 2013: 154; Platnick 2006 [S, T] [Dondale and Redner 1990: 47 [T], mf, desc. (figs 36–38)]

Geolycosa baltimoriana (Keyserling, 1877); Montgomery 1904: 297, mf, desc. (pl. 19, fig. 19)

Lycosa baltimoriana (Keyserling, 1877); Petrunkevitch 1911: 556

Lycosa lenta baltimoriana Keyserling, 1877; Chamberlin 1908: 246; Comstock 1912: 629

Lycosa benedicta Chamberlin, 1925; Chamberlin 1925: 227, mf, desc.; Vogel 1970b: 13

Hogna benedicta (Chamberlin, 1925); Jackman 1997: 165; Roewer 1955: 258

Distribution. Dallas, Travis

Type. North America

Etymology. of city of Baltimore

Hogna carolinensis (Walckenaer, 1805)

Hogna carolinensis Barron et al. 1999: 550; Broussard and Horner 2006: 254; Coken-dolpher et al. 2008: 9, 29; Dondale and Redner 1990: 45, mf, desc. (figs 33–35); Jackman 1997: 87, desc., 165; Punzo 2003: 399; Punzo 2007: 66; Richman et al. 2011a: 47; Roberts 2001: 49; Roewer 1955: 257 [S, T]

Lycosa carolinensis Walckenaer, 1805; Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Bishop and Crosby 1926: 206; Bonnet 1957: 2605; Brown 1974: 234; Chamberlin 1908: 246, mf, desc. (pl. 21, figs 1–2); Kunath and Smith 1968: 37; Reddell 1965: 173; Vogel 1970b: 13

Geolycosa texana Montgomery, 1904; Montgomery 1904: 293, mf, desc. (pl. 18, figs 13–14); Pritchett 1904b: 860

Distribution. North-central Texas; Brazos, Brewster, Burleson, Carson, Culberson, Edwards, Erath, Jasper, Potter, Presidio, Rusk, Terrell, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde, Washington, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site, Pantex Lake, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Caves. **Edwards** (Devil's Sinkhole); **Terrell** (Goode Cave); **Val Verde** (Fern Cave); **Williamson** (Little Lake Cave)

Time of activity. Male (April, June – September); female (March – April, August, September 28–October 5, October)

Habitat. (grass: grassland); (landscape features: cave); (littoral: near playa); (soil/ woodland: burrow in rocky ground, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Brazos [245 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Carolina (of 1805)

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. DMNS, MCZ, MSU, TAMU, TMM

Hogna coloradensis (Banks, 1894)

Hogna coloradensis Jackman 1997: 165; Roewer 1955: 258 [T]; Slowik and Cushing 2007: 46, mf, desc. (figs 1–21)

Lycosa coloradensis Banks, 1894; Schoenly 1983: 793

Distribution. El Paso, Pecos, Ward

Locality. Monahans Sandhills State Park

Time of activity. Male (July); female (July)

Type. Colorado, Fort Collins

Etymology. locality (state)

Hogna lenta (Hentz, 1844)

Hogna lenta Calixto et al. 2013: 183; Platnick 2000 [T]

Lycosa lenta Hentz, 1844; Kaston 1978: 196, desc. (fig. 502); Vogel 1970b: 13; Wallace 1942b: 5, mf, desc. (figs 1–2, 18)

Lycosa lenta texana Montgomery, 1904; Banks 1910: 56

Isobogna lenta (Hentz, 1844); Jackman 1997: 165

Distribution. Comanche, Travis

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard

Time of activity. Male (October)

Habitat. (orchard: pecan)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. North Carolina

Etymology. Latin, slow

Collection. TAMU

***Hogna tigana* (Gertsch & Wallace, 1935)**

Hogna tigana Platnick 2000 [T]

Lycosa tigana Gertsch and Wallace, 1935; Bonnet 1957: 2667; Gertsch and Wallace 1935: 14, m, desc. (fig. 32); Gertsch and Wallace 1937: 6, f, desc. (fig. 6); Vogel 1970b: 13; Wallace 1942b: 5, mf (figs 16, 17, 25)

Isohogna tigana (Gertsch and Wallace, 1935); Jackman 1997: 165; Roewer 1955: 263

Distribution. Hidalgo, Kenedy, Nueces, Presidio, San Patricio, Starr, Webb, Williamson

Locality. Big Bend Ranch State Park, Corpus Christi State Park, Kenedy Ranch, Stiles Farm Foundation

Time of activity. Male (March – April, June, October, December); female (March – April, June – July, October, December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (littoral: sand dune area)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Williamson [28, 75, 85, 87 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, no date, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, a stalk

Collection. NMSU, TAMU

***Hogna watsoni* (Gertsch, 1934)**

Hogna watsoni Roewer 1955: 259 [T]

Lycosa watsoni Gertsch, 1934; Rapp 1984: 6 [Gertsch 1934d: 6, f, desc. (fig. 7)]

Distribution. Galveston (imm.)

Habitat. (grass: grassy and shrub area); (soil/woodland: sandy area)

Type. Georgia, Valdosta

[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (collector, F. E. Watson)

Genus *Pardosa* C. L. Koch, 1847***Pardosa atlantica* Emerton, 1913**

Pardosa atlantica Breene et al. 1993c: 18, 47, 95, m (fig. 133); Dondale and Redner 1984: 88, mf, desc. (fig. 17); Jackman 1997: 88, desc., 165; Nyffeler et al. 1987b: 1119; Vogel 2004: 75, mf, desc. (figs 50, 52)

Distribution. East Texas; Brazos, Burleson, Houston

Locality. Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (March, June – September); female (July – September)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (grass: pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. New Jersey, Lakehurst

Etymology. Greek, place, ocean

Collection. TAMU

Pardosa delicatula Gertsch & Wallace, 1935

Pardosa delicatula Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Armstrong and Richman 2007: 395; Bonnet 1958: 3365; Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Breene et al. 1993b: 647; Breene et al. 1993c: 18, 47, 96, mf (figs 135A-B); Brown 1974: 234; Calixto et al. 2013: 180, 183, 187; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dondale and Redner 1984: 77, mf, desc. (figs 3, 6, 45–47); Gertsch and Wallace 1935: 4, mf, desc. (figs 13, 17); Irungu 2007: 28, 31; Jackman 1997: 88, desc., 165; Roewer 1955: 189; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Vogel 1970b: 13; Vogel 2004: 76, mf, desc. (figs 45, 59); Young and Edwards 1990: 19

Distribution. Widespread; Aransas, Archer, Bastrop, Baylor, Brazos, Brewster, Burleson, Caldwell, Cameron, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Dickens, Erath, Hidalgo, Houston, Hunt, Jefferson, Kenedy, Knox, Nueces, Robertson, San Saba, Travis, Walker, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Kenedy Ranch, Lick Creek Park, NK Ranch, Russell Farm

Time of activity. Male (February – December); female (February – December)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton, guar, soybean, sugarcane); (grass: grass, in grass by house, pasture); (littoral: on water in ditch by cotton, sand dune area, sand dune under live oak); (orchard: citrus, pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, vegetation); (soil/woodland: ground, post oak savanna with pasture, trees/shrubs); (structures: around house)

Method. Beating [f]; boll weevil pheromone trap [mf]; fogging [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]; yellow pan trap [m]; sweeping [f]

Eggs/spiderlings. Walker [28 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, no date, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, delicate

Collection. DMNS, MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Pardosa distincta (Blackwall, 1846)

Pardosa distincta Rapp 1984: 6; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 19 [Vogel 1964: 10, mf (figs 5–6, 17, 20)]

Distribution. Galveston, Jeff Davis, Jefferson
Habitat. (crops: rice); (littoral: salt marsh area)
Type. Canada, Toronto
Etymology. Latin, distinct
Collection. MSU

***Pardosa falcifera* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1902**

Pardosa falcifera Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Jackman 1997: 165; Roberts 2001: 49; Vogel 1970a: 15, 20–21, mf, desc. (figs 62–68, 70, 73–74, 91); Vogel 1970b: 13; Vogel 2004: 67, mf, desc. (figs 24, 26)

Distribution. Comanche, Dallas, Jeff Davis, Kerr, Llano, Lubbock, Potter, Presidio, Reeves, Somervell, Travis, Uvalde, Williamson
Locality. Big Bend Ranch State Park, Davis Mountains Resort, Proctor Lake, Raven Ranch, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center
Time of activity. Male (February – April, June – August, December); female (March – April, June – August, October, December)
Habitat. (littoral: along shore, on ground under falls)
Method. yellow pan trap [mf]
Type. Mexico, Guerrero, Omilteme
Etymology. Latin, referring to a sickle
Collection. DMNS, JCC, NMSU, TAMU

***Pardosa hamifera* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1902**

Pardosa hamifera [Dondale and Redner 1984: 79, mf, desc. (figs 4, 7, 48–49)]

Distribution. Hidalgo
Type. Guatemala
Etymology. Latin, a hook
Collection. DMNS

***Pardosa lapidicina* Emerton, 1885**

Pardosa lapidicina Chamberlin 1908: 195, mf, desc. (pl. 14, figs 7–8); Kaston 1953: 144, desc. (fig. 362); Kaston 1972: 457, desc. (fig. 201); Kaston 1978: 191, desc. (fig. 489) [Barnes 1959: 4, mf, desc. (figs 6–10)]

Distribution. Blanco, Brazos, Brown, Burnet, Clay, Comal, Montague, Travis, Wichita, Williamson

Time of activity. Male (March, November); female (May, October)

Type. Massachusetts and Connecticut

Etymology. Latin, stone trace

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Pardosa littoralis Banks, 1896

Pardosa littoralis Dondale and Redner 1984: 91, mf, desc. (figs 22, 25, 60–61); Dondale and Redner 1990: 162, mf, desc. (figs 206–209); Jackman 1997: 165; Vogel 2004: 77, mf, desc. (figs 44, 55)

Distribution. Southeast Texas; Nueces

Time of activity. Male (April); female (April)

Type. New York, Long Island, Mill Neck

Etymology. Latin, place, edge of river

Collection. MSU

Pardosa mercurialis Montgomery, 1904

Pardosa mercurialis Agnew et al. 1985: 4, 10; Banks 1910: 59; Barnes 1959: 5 [S], mf, desc. (figs 11–15); Gertsch 1934a: 19 [includes most of the previous records of *lapidicina*]; Jackman 1997: 165; Jones 1936: 69; Montgomery 1904: 270, mf, desc. (pl. 19, figs 20–21); Pritchett 1904b: 860; Roberts 2001: 49; Roewer 1955: 189; Vogel 1970b: 13; Vogel 2004: 71, mf, desc. (figs 35, 41); Young and Edwards 1990: 19
Pardosa lapidicina Emerton, 1885; Chamberlin 1908: 195; Petrunkevitch 1911: 571 [Texas records]

Pardosa texana Banks, 1904; Banks 1904: 115, f, desc.; Banks 1910: 60

Distribution. Widespread; Brazos, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Erath, Hardeman, Jack, Kerr, Montague, Palo Pinto, Potter, San Patricio, Travis, Webb, Wichita, Williamson, Zapata

Locality. Proctor Lake, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (April – August); female (March – August, October – November)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture, sandy area); (structures: greenhouse)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Erath [51, 92 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Texas (male, Travis Co., Austin, no date, no collector, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. of Mercury, mercurial

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Pardosa milvina* (Hentz, 1844)**

Pardosa milvina Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Banks 1904: 115; Breene 1988: 35–36; Breene et al. 1989: 162; Breene et al. 1993c: 19, 47, 96, mf (figs 136A–C); Brown 1974: 235; Dean and Sterling 1990: 405; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Dondale and Redner 1984: 97 [S], mf, desc. (figs 30–32, 70–71); Dondale and Redner 1990: 165, mf, desc. (figs 201–205); Jackman 1997: 88, desc., 165; Vogel 2004: 77, mf, desc. (figs 49, 56); Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 19

Pardosa nigropalpis Emerton, 1885; Montgomery 1904: 275

Distribution. Eastern ½ Texas; Archer, Brazos, Brewster, Burleson, Clay, Colorado, Coryell, Erath, Houston, Hunt, Jefferson, Lee, Nacogdoches, Nueces, San Saba, Travis, Walker, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Ellis Prison Unit, Lick Creek Park, Stiles Farm Foundation, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (February – September); female (February – October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, rice); (littoral: edge of pond, near pond, post oak savanna with pasture, sandy shore, sedge meadow)

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (near pond [f]); suction trap [m]

Eggs/spiderlings. Erath [40 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, rapacious

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Pardosa pauxilla* Montgomery, 1904**

Pardosa pauxilla Agnew et al. 1985: 4, 9; Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Breene et al. 1993c: 19, 47, 96, mf (figs 134A–B); Calixto et al. 2013: 183, 186–187; Chamberlin 1908: 180, f, desc. (pl. 13, fig. 9); Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 29 (photo 25); Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Dean et al. 1987: 264; Dean et al. 1988: 285; Dondale and Redner 1984: 94, mf, desc. (figs 24, 27, 65–67); Gertsch and Wallace 1935: 4, mf (figs 11, 15); Irungu 2007: 28, 31; Jackman 1997: 165 (photo 22d); Jones 1936: 69; Milstead 1958: 445; Montgomery 1904: 268, mf, desc. (pl. 19, figs 22–23); Nyffeler et al. 1987b: 1121; Petrunkevitch 1911: 574; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Vogel 1970b: 13; Vogel 2004: 78, mf, desc. (figs 46, 58); Vogel and Durden 1972: 1; Young and Edwards 1990: 20

Pardosa uncatula F Cambridge, 1902; Gertsch 1934a: 20; Roewer 1955: 190; Vogel 1970b: 14 [Texas records]

Distribution. Widespread; Archer, Bastrop, Baylor, Blanco, Brazos, Briscoe, Burleson, Caldwell, Cameron, Clay, Colorado, Comal, Comanche, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Erath, Frio, Guadalupe, Hale, Hidalgo, Hopkins, Houston, Kerr, Kleberg, Knox, Llano,

Lubbock, Nueces, Palo Pinto, Robertson, San Saba, Terrell, Travis, Walker, Wichita, Williamson, Wilson

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Blackstone Ranch, Browning Ranch, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lake Travis, Lick Creek Park, NK Ranch, Proctor Lake, Stiles Farm Foundation

Time of activity. Male (February – October, December); female (January – October)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton, guar, peanuts, soybean); (grass: grass, pasture, sandy-prairie grass); (littoral: edge of pond, near pond, playa, stream or pond margin); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f], stomach of *Cnemidophorus sacki*); (orchard: citrus, pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: on ground, post oak savanna with pasture, sandy area, *Juniperus ashei*)

Method. Fogging [f]; pitfall trap [mf] (edge of pond [mf], in sand [f], near pond [mf]); suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Erath [62 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Texas (male, Travis Co., Austin, no date, no collector, lectotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, near water

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Pardosa saxatilis (Hentz, 1844)

Pardosa saxatilis Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 19 [Dondale and Redner 1984: 87, mf, desc. (figs 16, 19–21, 58–59)]

Distribution. Colorado, Jefferson, Nueces, Orange

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (May 29–June 5, June); female (April – June)

Habitat. (crops: rice)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, living among rocks

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Pardosa sierra Banks, 1898

Pardosa sierra Barnes 1959: 14, mf, desc. (figs 34–41); Jackman 1997: 165; Vogel 1970b: 14; Vogel 2004: 72, mf, desc. (figs 32, 38)

Distribution. West Texas

Type. Mexico, Baja California, Sierra Laguna

Etymology. locality (place)

***Pardosa sternalis* (Thorell, 1877)**

Pardosa sternalis Bonnet 1958: 3423; Bradley 2013: 158; Breene et al. 1993c: 19, 47, 95, mf (figs 132A-B); Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 29 (photos 26–27); Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Gertsch 1939b: 26; Jackman 1997: 165; Jones 1936: 69; Knutson and Gilstrap 1989: 514; Vogel 1970a: 8, 16–18, mf, desc. (figs 1–5, 13–18, 22–27, 37, 47, 51, 78–80, 82, 87); Vogel 1970b: 14; Vogel 2004: 102, mf, desc. (figs 125, 127, 130)

Distribution. Brewster, Briscoe, Castro, Culberson, Dallas, Floyd, Jeff Davis, Lipscomb, Lubbock, Presidio, Reeves

Locality. Chisos Mountains

Time of activity. Male (June – September); female (June – September)

Habitat. (crops: corn, cotton); (littoral: playa)

Type. Colorado, Boulder

Etymology. Latin, referring to sternum

Collection. DMNS, TAMU

***Pardosa sura* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1941**

Pardosa sura Correa-Ramírez et al. 2010: 545, mf, desc. (figs 4, 7)

Distribution. Terrell

Time of activity. Female (May)

Type. California, Big Sur

Etymology. locality (region)

***Pardosa vadosa* Barnes, 1959**

Pardosa vadosa Barnes 1959: 7, mf, desc. (figs 16–19); Jackman 1997: 165; Vogel 1967: 106; Vogel 1970b: 14; Vogel 2004: 72, mf, desc. (figs 31, 37)

Distribution. Central and west Texas; Anderson, Brewster, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Llano, Travis

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Davis Mountains Resort, Indio Mountain Research Station

Time of activity. Male (April); female (April, December)

Method. yellow pan trap [mf]

Type. Arizona, Virgin Narrows

Etymology. Latin, shallows in water

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Pardosa xerophila* Vogel, 1964**

Pardosa xerophila [Vogel 2004: 66, mf, desc. (figs 17–18)]

Distribution. Culberson

Locality. Guadalupe Mountains National Park

Time of activity. Male (June)

Type. Arizona, White Mountain Reservoir

Etymology. Greek, dry-loving

Collection. NMSU

***Pardosa zionis* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942**

Pardosa zionis Jackman 1997: 165; Vogel 1970a: 15, 22, mf, desc. (figs 69, 71–72, 75–76, 91); Vogel 1970b: 14; Vogel 2004: 68, mf, desc. (figs 25, 27)

Distribution. Hays

Time of activity. Male (March); female (March – April)

Habitat. (littoral: near river south of springs)

Type. Utah, Zion National Park

Etymology. locality (Zion Park)

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Pirata* Sundevall, 1833***Pirata alachuus* Gertsch & Wallace, 1935**

Pirata alachuus Henderson 2007: 53, 57, 77, 80, 83; Yantis 2005: 198 [Wallace and Exline 1978: 82 [spelling], mf, desc. (figs 8, 169–174)]

Pirata alachua Gertsch and Wallace, 1935 [Gertsch and Wallace 1935: 9, mf, desc. (figs 34, 36)]

Distribution. Brazos, Houston

Locality. Lick Creek Park, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (April, April 29–May 15, July); female (May – June)

Habitat. (littoral: sedge meadow); (soil/woodland: pine woods [%: 88, 100], post oak woodland)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [f]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Florida, Alachua Co.

Etymology. locality (This species was named for the county in which the type specimens were found, Wallace and Exline 1978).

Collection. TAMU

***Pirata apalacheus* Gertsch, 1940**

Pirata apalacheus Henderson 2007: 28–29, 40, 52, 55, 57–59, 61, 63–64, 77, 80, 84; Yantis 2005: 66, 198, 201 [Gertsch 1940: 17, mf, desc. (figs 3–4); Wallace and Exline 1978: 18, mf, desc. (figs 20–25)]

Distribution. Anderson, Brazos, Houston, Trinity

Locality. Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (April – June); female (April 26–May 5, May – July)

Habitat. (littoral: sedge meadow); (soil/woodland: disturbed habitat, old field, pine woods [%: 66, 80, 83, 88, 92, 95, 99, 100], post oak woodland)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Florida, Alachua Co.

Etymology. locality in Florida

Collection. TAMU

***Pirata davis* Wallace & Exline, 1978**

Pirata davis Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 88; Wallace and Exline 1978: 87, mf, desc. (figs 181–186)

Pirata sp.; Reddell 1970: 406

Distribution. Bexar, Burleson, Hidalgo, Travis

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch

Caves. Bexar (Bullis Hole)

Time of activity. Male (April – May, September 25 – October 2); female (April – May, May 28 – June 4, October)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Mexico, Tamaulipas, San Fernando

Etymology. Person (collector, L. I. Davis)

Collection. MCZ, TAMU, TMM, TTU

Note. specimen cited in Breene et al. 1993c: 19, 47, 95, mf (figs 131A-B) lost. Delete Jackman 1997: 89, 165.

***Pirata felix* O. P.-Cambridge, 1898**

Pirata felix Dean and Sterling 1990: 402; Jackman 1997: 165 [Wallace and Exline 1978: 55, mf, desc. (figs 105–106, 109)]

Distribution. Brazos

Time of activity. Female (May)

Method. suction trap [f]

Type. Mexico, Vera Cruz

Etymology. Latin, productive

Collection. FSCA

Pirata hiteorum Wallace & Exline, 1978

Pirata hiteorum Henderson 2007: 55, 57, 61, 77, 80, 84; Jackman 1997: 165; Wallace and Exline 1978: 89, mf, desc. (figs 192–198, 204); Yantis 2005: 198, 201

Distribution. Anderson, Brazos, Burleson, Colorado, Coryell, Dallas, Houston, Madison, Trinity

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Lick Creek Park, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male: (April – July); female (April – September)

Habitat. (landscape features: under rock); (soil/woodland: old field, pine woods [%: 84, 97, 100], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 56], post oak woodland, upland woods)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Arkansas, Cove Creek

Etymology. Person (Named after the collectors, O. and M. Hite, Wallace and Exline 1978).

Collection. TAMU

Pirata sedentarius Montgomery, 1904

Pirata sedentarius Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Gertsch 1934a: 12; Henderson 2007: 53, 63, 77, 80, 84; Jackman 1997: 165; Jones 1936: 69; Montgomery 1904: 312, mf, desc. (pl. 19, figs 28–29); Reddell 1965: 174; Reddell and Smith 1965: 20; Vogel 1970b: 14; Wallace and Exline 1978: 72, mf, desc. (figs 143–144, 146–162)

Piratula sedentaria (Montgomery, 1904); Roewer 1955: 289

Pirata sedentarias Montgomery, 1904; Vogel 1970b: 14

Distribution. Brazos, Burleson, Colorado, Culberson, Dallas, Edwards, Erath, Hays, Hidalgo, Kerr, McLennan, San Saba, Travis, Uvalde, Williamson

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Lick Creek Park, NK Ranch

Caves. Edwards (Devil's Sinkhole); San Saba (Copperhead Cave)

Time of activity. Male (April – July, October); female (April – July, October)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave, under rock); (littoral: creek bank, near pond, under [rock by creek, rock by creek bank]); (soil/woodland: leaf litter, post oak woodland, upland woods)

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (near pond [mf])

Eggs/spiderlings. Erath [21 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Texas (male, female, Travis Co., Austin, no date, no collector, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, sedentary

Collection. DMNS, NMSU, TAMU, TMM

Pirata seminolus Gertsch & Wallace, 1935

Pirata seminolus Calixto et al. 2013: 183; Jackman 1997: 165; Platnick 1993: 505 [spelling]; Yantis 2005: 198

Pirata seminola Gertsch and Wallace, 1935; Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Breene et al. 1993c: 19, 47, 95, mf (figs 130A-B); Dean and Sterling 1990: 405; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Dondale and Redner 1990: 264, mf, desc. (figs 404–407); Wallace and Exline 1978: 22, mf, desc. (figs 32–43, 61); Young and Edwards 1990: 20

Distribution. Anderson, Brazos, Burleson, Colorado, Erath, Gonzales, Henderson, Robertson, Travis, Walker

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, NK Ranch, Palmetto State Park

Time of activity. Male (April – September); female (April – July)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (littoral: edge of pond, swamp); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: oak/celtis leaf litter, pine woods [%: 100])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; berlese funnel [f]; pitfall trap [mf] (near pond [mf]); suction trap [mf]

Type. Florida, Levy Lake

Etymology. Indian tribe

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Pirata spiniger (Simon, 1898)

Pirata spiniger Henderson 2007: 57, 77, 80, 84; Yantis 2005: 198 [Wallace and Exline 1978: 79, mf, desc. (figs 163–168)]

Distribution. Brazos, Houston

Locality. Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (May – June)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: pine woods [%: 80], upland woods)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; pitfall trap [m]

Type. Louisiana

Etymology. Latin, spine-baring

Collection. TAMU

***Pirata suwaneus* Gertsch, 1940**

Pirata suwaneus [Wallace and Exline 1978: 62, mf, desc. (figs 7, 9, 125–133)]

Distribution. Burleson, Colorado

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (May – June); female (May – June)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Florida, Port Mayaca

Etymology. location

Collection. TAMU

***Pirata sylvanus* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944**

Pirata sylvanus [Wallace and Exline 1978: 106, mf, desc. (figs 12, 233–237)]

Distribution. Brazos

Locality. Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Female (July)

Method. pitfall trap [f]

Type. Georgia, 2 miles E Sylvania

Etymology. locality (city)

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Piratula* Roewer, 1960

***Piratula insularis* (Emerton, 1885)**

Piratula insularis Omelko et al. 2011: 216 [T], 224 (figs 71–75)

Pirata insularis Emerton, 1885; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 20 [Dondale and Redner 1990: 255, mf (figs 380–386); Wallace and Exline 1978: 40, mf, desc. (figs 77–80, 83–86)]

Distribution. Jefferson

Habitat. (crops: rice)

Type. New York, Long Lake

Etymology. Latin, from island

Genus *Rabidosa* Roewer, 1960

***Rabidosa hentzi* (Banks, 1904)**

Rabidosa hentzi Yantis 2005: 201 [Brady and McKinley 1994: 154, mf, desc. (figs 5, 10, 27–30)]

Distribution. Houston, Trinity

Time of activity. Male (April, April 24–May 2)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: pine woods [%: 85, 97])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]

Type. Florida, Altoona

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Collection. TAMU

***Rabidosa punctulata* (Hentz, 1844)**

Rabidosa punctulata Bradley 2013: 159; Brady and McKinley 1994: 146 [T], mf, desc. (figs 3, 8, 19–22); Henderson 2007: 53, 60–61, 64, 67–68, 77, 80, 84; Jackman 1997: 165; Yantis 2005: 66, 198, 201

Lycosa punctulata Hentz, 1844; Marx 1890: 563

Hogna punctulata (Hentz, 1844); Dondale and Redner 1990: 38 [T], mf, desc. (figs 21–24)

Distribution. Anderson, Archer, Blanco, Brazos, Burleson, Burnet, Clay, Comal, Coryell, Dallas, Grimes, Harris, Jasper, Leon, Madison, San Patricio, Travis, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Browning Ranch, Lick Creek Park, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Caves. Comal (Bain's Cave)

Time of activity. Male (September – November); female (March – April, September – November)

Habitat. (grass: grassland); (landscape features: cave); (littoral: near water); (soil/woodland: disturbed habitat, forest, live oak woodland, pine woods [%: 60, 69], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 43, 70, 76, 77, 80, 90, 93, 100], post oak woodland, sandy area, upland woods)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Pennsylvania

Etymology. Latin, black spots on venter of abdomen

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, TMM

***Rabidosa rabida* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

Rabidosa rabida Barron et al. 1999: 550; Bradley 2013: 160; Brady and McKinley 1994: 142 [S], mf, desc. (figs 1, 6, 11–14); Breene et al. 1993c: 19, 47, 97, mf (figs 138A–C); Calixto et al. 2013: 183, 187; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 52; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 29 (photo 28); Dondale and Redner 1990: 41 [T]; Henderson 2007: 58, 77, 80, 84; Irungu 2007: 31; Jackman 1997: 89, desc., 165 (photo 22h); Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 88; Roberts 2001: 49; Yantis 2005: 66, 198, 201
Lycosa rabida Walckenaer, 1837; Agnew et al. 1985: 4, 10; Brown 1974: 234; Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 17; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dean et al. 1988: 287; Nyffeler et al. 1986: 197; Reddell 1965: 174; Reddell and Finch 1963: 48; Rice 1985: 139; Tugmon et al. 1990: 43; Vogel 1970b: 13; Young and Edwards 1990: 19
Hogna helluo (Walckenaer, 1837); Yantis 2005: 200 [misidentified]
Lycosa scutulata Hentz, 1844; Bishop and Crosby 1926: 209; Chamberlin 1908: 253, mf, desc. (pl. 17, fig. 9, pl. 18, fig. 1); Jones 1936: 69; Marx 1890: 563; Montgomery 1904: 289, desc.

Distribution. Anderson, Archer, Atascosa, Bandera, Bastrop, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Clay, Coleman, Colorado, Comal, Comanche, Coryell (imm.), Crockett, Dallas, Denton, Erath, Falls (imm.), Floyd, Freestone (imm.), Galveston, Grayson, Grimes, Harris, Harrison, Hidalgo, Houston, Jefferson, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Kleberg, Leon, Llano, Lubbock, McLennan, Madison, Milam, Montague, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Parker, Potter, Reagan, Refugio, Robertson, San Patricio, Tarrant, Taylor, Travis, Trinity, Walker, Waller, Webb, Wharton, Wichita, Williamson, Wilson, Zavala

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Browning Ranch, Camp Bullis, Ellis Prison Unit, Fort Hood, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Horne Ranch, Lick Creek Park, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Welder Wildlife Refuge, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Caves. **Bell** (Keilman Cave [Fort Hood]); **Bexar** (Backhole, Linda's First Cave, Obvious Little Cave); **Comal** (Bain's Cave); **Williamson** (Steam Cave)

Time of activity. Male (May – September, November); female (April – November)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass, grassland, pasture); (landscape features: cave); (littoral: playa, sedge meadow); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: on ground, hackberry woodland, pine woods [%: 66, 67, 69, 73, 80, 84, 88, 95, 97, 100], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 41, 48, 56, 71, 74, 82, 92, 100], post oak woodland, sandy brushland, upland woods); (structures: in [house, laundry room], on floor in lab)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; boll weevil pheromone trap [f]; D-Vac suction [imm.]; pitfall trap [mf] (in sand [m], under oak [m]); suction trap [imm.]

Eggs/spiderlings. Hidalgo [146, 367 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. New York

Etymology. Latin, unfavorable behavior, furious

Collection. DMNS, JCC, MSU, TAMU, TMM, TTU

Genus *Schizocosa* Chamberlin, 1904***Schizocosa aulonia* Dondale, 1969**

Schizocosa aulonia Dondale and Redner 1978a: 159, mf, desc. (figs 22, 71–74); Jackman 1997: 165

Distribution. Coleman, Nueces, Somervell, Taylor, Tom Green

Locality. Horne Ranch

Time of activity. Male (July); female (July)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Illinois, Waukegan

Etymology. Latin, beaches and sand dunes

Collection. TAMU, TTU

***Schizocosa avida* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

Schizocosa avida Agnew et al. 1985: 4, 10; Bonnet 1958: 3944; Bradley 2013: 160; Breene et al. 1993c: 19, 47, 97, mf (figs 137A–C); Calixto et al. 2013: 180, 183, 185, 187; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Dean et al. 1988: 287; Dondale and Redner 1978a: 164 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 10–12, 51–54, 89); Jackman 1997: 165 (photo 22); Vogel 1970b: 14; Young and Edwards 1990: 20

Lycosa avida Walckenaer, 1837; Jones 1936: 69; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43

Lycosa erratica Hentz, 1844; Chamberlin 1908: 251

Lycosa lepida (Keyserling, 1877); Montgomery 1904: 287

Distribution. Eastern ½ Texas; Blanco, Brazos, Burleson, Coleman, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Erath, Gonzalez, Hays, Houston, Jefferson, Robertson, Tom Green, Travis, Walker, Williamson

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Browning Ranch, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Horne Ranch, Lick Creek Park, NK Ranch, Stiles Farm Foundation

Time of activity. Male (February – October); female (March – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts, rice); (grass: grassland, pasture, sandy-prairie grass); (littoral: near lake); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets); (soil/woodland: edge of woods, near lake, on ground, post oak savanna with pasture, sandy area, sandy-prairie grass, under oak)

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (edge of woods [m], in sand [m], under oak [m])

Eggs/spiderlings. Erath [51 spiderlings in eggsac]; Williamson [17, 54, 60, 64, 73, 139, 244, 270, 435 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. New York

Etymology. Latin, greedy

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Schizocosa bilineata* (Emerton, 1885)**

Schizocosa bilineata Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Bradley 2013: 161; Dondale and Redner 1978a: 157, mf, desc. (figs 8, 47–48); Jackman 1997: 165

Distribution. East Texas; Colorado, Coryell, Erath, Hidalgo, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (April – May); female (March – May)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (soil/woodland: on field border, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Connecticut, New Haven

Etymology. Latin, row of dark spots on sternum, each side meeting behind

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Schizocosa crassipes* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

Schizocosa crassipes Bonnet 1958: 3946; Gertsch and Wallace 1937: 17; Vogel 1970b: 14; Yantis 2005: 66, 198, 201 [Dondale and Redner 1978a: 152, mf, desc. (figs 2, 27–30); Stratton 1991: 31 (fig. 4); Stratton 1997: 86 [table of features and key for *crassipes*, *ocreata*, *rovneri*, *stridulans*, *uetzi*]]

Distribution. Anderson, Brazos, Dallas, Houston, Leon, Travis

Locality. Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (May – June)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: old field, pine woods [%: 83, 95], post oak woods [%: 44, 77])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; pitfall trap [m]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, thick feet

Collection. TAMU

***Schizocosa mccooki* (Montgomery, 1904)**

Schizocosa mccooki Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 9, 29; Dondale and Redner 1978a: 169 [T], mf, desc. (figs 13, 15, 59–62); Jackman 1997: 165; Roberts 2001: 49

Lycosa mccooki Montgomery, 1904; Montgomery 1904: 283, f, desc. (fig. 11); Petrunk-evitch 1911: 563

Lycosa mccooki Montgomery, 1904; Roewer 1955: 276

Lycosa avida Walckenaer, 1837; Gertsch 1939b: 26 [misidentified]

Distribution. Western 2/3 Texas; Carson, Crockett, Potter, Travis

Locality. Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains, Fort Lancaster, Pantex Lake, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Female (June)

Habitat. (grass: grassland); (littoral: near playa)

Method. pitfall trap

Type. Texas (female, Travis Co., Austin, no date, no collector, syntype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (described spinning habits of spiders)

Collection. DMNS

Schizocosa ocreata (Hentz, 1844)

Schizocosa ocreata Bradley 2013: 161; Dondale and Redner 1978a: 150, mf, desc. (figs 1, 5, 36–38); Jackman 1997: 165; Jones 1936: 69 [Stratton 1991: 30, mf (figs 3, 9–11) [compares leg I of *ocreata*, *rovneri*, *stridulans*]; Stratton 1997: 86 [table of features and key for *crassipes*, *ocreata*, *rovneri*, *stridulans*, *uetzi*]]

Distribution. Eastern ½ Texas; Dallas, Palo Pinto

Type. North Carolina

Etymology. Latin, booted

Note. some records may be *crassipes*, *rovneri*, *stridulans*, or *uetzi* based on hairs and coloration of first tibia of males [see Stratton 1997: 86].

Schizocosa perplexa Bryant, 1936

Schizocosa perplexa Bonnet 1958: 3948; Bryant 1936: 91, m, desc. (fig. 2); Henderson 2007: 54, 77, 80, 84; Jones 1936: 69; Roewer 1955: 295; Vogel 1970b: 14; Yantis 2005: 198, 201

Distribution. Brazos, Dallas, Leon, Madison, Walker

Locality. Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (March – May)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: disturbed habitat, pine woods [%: 66], post oak woods [%: 44, 56]); (structures: swimming pool)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; pitfall trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Dallas Co., Dallas, Garland Swimming Pool, March 25, 1935, S. Jones, holotype, MCZ)
[female unknown]

Etymology. Latin, very different palpus

Collection. TAMU

***Schizocosa retrorsa* (Banks, 1911)**

Schizocosa retrorsa Dondale and Redner 1978a: 163, mf, desc. (figs 21, 75–78); Jackman 1997: 165

Distribution. El Paso, Hardeman

Type. North Carolina, Linville

Etymology. Latin, backward

***Schizocosa rovneri* Uetz & Dondale, 1979**

Schizocosa rovneri Calixto et al. 2013: 183, 187; Henderson 2007: 28, 40, 53–61, 77, 80, 84; Stratton 1991: 35, mf (figs 2, 7–8, 12); Yantis 2005: 66, 198, 201 [Stratton 1997: 86 [table of features and key for *crassipes*, *ocreata*, *rovneri*, *stridulans*, *uetzi*]]
Schizocosa ocreata (Hentz, 1844); Agnew et al. 1985: 7, 11 [part] [misidentified]

Distribution. East Texas; Anderson, Brazos, Burleson, Erath, Fort Bend, Houston, Leon, Madison, Robertson, Trinity, Walker

Locality. Brazos Bend State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (April – June); female (April – July)

Habitat. (littoral: sedge meadow); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: buckeye-sycamore forest, disturbed habitat, pine woods [%: 66, 67, 69, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 88, 92, 95, 97, 100], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 56, 91, 92, 96], post oak woodland, sandy area, upland woods, woods)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; flight intercept trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf] (in woods [m]); blue pan trap [m]

Eggs/spiderlings. Brazos [14 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Illinois, Allerton Park

Etymology. Person (*S. rovneri* is named in honor of Dr. J. S. Rovner in recognition of his stimulating work on the behavior of North American wolf spiders, Stratton 1991).

Collection. TAMU

***Schizocosa saltatrix* (Hentz, 1844)**

Schizocosa saltatrix Agnew et al. 1985: 7, 11; Bradley 2013: 162; Chamberlin 1908: 215, mf, desc. (pl. 16, figs 2, 4); Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 52; Dondale and Redner 1978a: 153 [S], mf, desc. (figs 4, 39–41, 88); Henderson 2007: 53–57, 77, 80, 84; Jackman 1997: 165; Petrunkevitch 1911: 579; Reddell 1965: 174; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 88; Vogel 1970b: 14; Yantis 2005: 66, 198, 201

Lycosa relucens Montgomery, 1902; Montgomery 1904: 292.

Distribution. Eastern ½ Texas; Anderson, Bell, Bexar, Brazos, Burleson, Coryell, Edwards, Erath, Grimes, Hidalgo, Houston, Jeff Davis, Kerr, Leon, Madison, Travis, Trinity, Uvalde, Val Verde, Walker

Locality. Davis Mountains Resort, Fort Hood, Lick Creek Park, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Caves. **Bell** ([all Fort Hood] Coyote Den Cave, Keilman Cave, Lunch Counter Cave, Seven Mile Mountain Cave, Treasure Cave); **Bexar** (Ailor Hill Cave, Cave of the Bearded Tree, Cave of the Half-Snake); **Travis** (Lunsford's Cave); **Val Verde** (Wren Cave)

Time of activity. Male (March – May, September); female (March – July)

Habitat. (grass: grass, sandy-prairie grass, short grass); (landscape features: cave); (littoral: edge of pond, near pond); (soil/woodland: disturbed habitat, leaf litter, old field, pine woods [%: 66, 73, 83, 85, 88, 95, 97, 99, 100], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 44, 56, 71, 74, 75, 77, 82, 91, 92, 94, 96], post oak woodland, sandy area, under [juniper, oak], upland woods, woods)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; carrion pitfall trap [mf]; pitfall trap [mf] (edge of pond [m], in leaves [mf], in woods [m], near pond [m], under juniper [mf], under oak [f]); yellow pan trap [m]

Eggs/spiderlings. Brazos [102 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. South Carolina

Etymology. Latin, to dance

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, TMM

Schizocosa segregata Gertsch & Wallace, 1937

Schizocosa segregata Dondale and Redner 1978a: 158, mf, desc. (figs 23, 81–82); Jackman 1997: 165; Stratton 2005: 376

Distribution. Hidalgo

Type. Florida, Levy Co.

Etymology. Latin, separated

Schizocosa stridulans Stratton, 1984

Schizocosa stridulans Henderson 2007: 28, 40, 56–62, 64, 77, 80, 84; Yantis 2005: 66, 198, 201 [Stratton 1991: 30, mf, desc. (figs 1, 5–6, 13 [compares leg I of *ocreata*, *rovneri*, *stridulans*]); Stratton 1997: 86 [chart of distinguishing features and key for *crassipes*, *ocreata*, *rovneri*, *stridulans*, *uetzi*]]

Schizocosa ocreata (Hentz, 1844); Agnew et al. 1985: 7, 11 [part] [misidentified]

Schizocosa crassipes (Walckenaer, 1837); Yantis 2005: 198 [misidentified]

Distribution. Anderson, Brazos, Erath, Houston, Leon

Locality. Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (May – July)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: disturbed habitat, old field, pine woods [%: 79, 80, 83, 84, 88, 95, 99, 100], post oak woods [%: 44, 56, 77], post oak woodland, sandy area, upland woods)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; blue pan trap [m]; pitfall trap [m]

Type. Illinois, Sand Ridge State Forest

Etymology. Latin, sound production by males during courtship

Collection. TAMU

Schizocosa uetzi Stratton, 1997

Schizocosa uetzi Henderson 2007: 59–61, 77, 80, 84; Yantis 2005: 66, 198 [Stratton 1997: 85, mf, desc. (figs 1–6) [chart of distinguishing features and key for *crassipes*, *ocreata*, *rovneri*, *stridulans*, *uetzi*]]

Schizocosa ocreata (Hentz, 1844); Agnew et al. 1985: 7, 11 [part] [misidentified]

Distribution. Anderson, Brazos, Erath, Houston, Leon, Van Zandt

Locality. Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (April 26–May 5, May – June)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: disturbed habitat, pine woods [%: 79, 80, 83, 84, 88, 95], post oak woods [%: 44, 56, 77, 82], post oak woodland, under oak, upland woods)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; pitfall trap [m] (under oak [m])

Type. Mississippi, 8 miles SE Oxford

Etymology. Person (The specific epithet is to honor Dr. George W. Uetz, spider ecologist, educator, mentor and friend, Stratton 1997).

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Sosippus* Simon, 1888

Note. Sierwald (2000) lists a collection record of Hidalgo County, Edinburg, 1 female, September–December 1933, coll. Mulaik for *Sosippus mimus* Chamberlin, 1924. This is a misprint because the same data is listed further down on p. 136 under *Sosippus texanus*.

Sosippus texanus Brady, 1962

Sosippus texanus Brady 1962: 160, mf, desc. (figs 4, 10, 21–22, 37–39); Brady 1972: 35; Brady 2007: 73, f, desc. (fig. 6); Jackman 1997: 165; Sierwald 2000: 136; Vogel 1967: 108; Vogel 1970b: 14

Sosippus mimus Chamberlin, 1924; Comstock 1940: 639 [Texas record]

Distribution. Aransas, Cameron, Hidalgo, Zapata

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Goose Island State Park

Time of activity. Male (June); female (March – April, June – July, September – November)

Habitat. (grass: grass)

Method. pitfall trap [f]

Type. Texas (female, Aransas Co., Goose Island State Park, June 15, 1961, A. R. Brady, holotype, MCZ)

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Tigrosa* Brady, 2012

Tigrosa annexa (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944)

Tigrosa annexa Brady 2012: 189 [T], mf, desc. (figs 1–9, 40)

Hogna annexa (Chamberlin and Ivie, 1944); Jackman 1997: 165

Distribution. Brazoria, Harris, Haskell, Hidalgo, Jefferson, Palo Pinto, Victoria, Wichita

Locality. Lake Wichita

Time of activity. Male (June – July, December); female (February – May, July, September, December)

Type. Florida, Alachua Co., Gainesville

Etymology. Latin, joining

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Tigrosa aspersa (Hentz, 1844)

Tigrosa aspersa Brady 2012: 193 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 10–15, 44)

Lycosa inhonesta (Keyserling, 1877); Montgomery 1904: 290

Hogna aspersa (Hentz, 1844); Dondale and Redner 1990: 49, mf, desc. (figs 39–42); Jackman 1997: 165

Distribution. Bexar, Brewster, Clay, Dallas, Presidio, Travis

Time of activity. Female (June)

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, scattered

Collection. MSU

***Tigrosa georgicola* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

Tigrosa georgicola Brady 2012: 196 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 16–21, 42); Calixto et al. 2013: 183

Lycosa riparia Hentz, 1844; Bishop and Crosby 1926: 209; Chamberlin 1908: 234; Comstock 1912: 633, desc.; Comstock 1940: 645; Jones 1936: 69; Petrunkevitch 1911: 566

Allocosa sp. nr *georgicola* (Walckenaer, 1837); Henderson 2007: 52–53, 58, 77, 80, 83 [misidentified]; Yantis 2005: 196, 199 [misidentified]

Lycosa ripariola Bonnet, 1957; Vogel 1970b: 13

Hogna georgicola (Walckenaer, 1837); Bradley 2013: 155; Jackman 1997: 165

Hogna helluo (Walckenaer, 1837); Henderson 2007: 54, 56, 59, 77, 80, 83 [misidentified]; Yantis 2005: 197, 200 [part, misidentified]

Hogna sp. nr *lenta* (Hentz, 1844); Yantis 2005: 197, 200 [misidentified]

Hogna sp. nr *watsoni* (Gertsch, 1934); Yantis 2005: 197 [misidentified]

Hogna helluo group nr *georgicola* (Walckenaer, 1837); Breene et al. 1993c: 18, 47 [misidentified]

Trochosa sp. nr *terricola* Thorell, 1856; Henderson 2007: 58, 78, 80, 84 [misidentified]

Distribution. Anderson, Angelina, Austin, Bastrop, Brazos, Caldwell, Comal, Dallas, Erath, Fort Bend, Gonzales, Grayson, Grimes, Hardin, Harris, Harrison, Hays, Houston, Jefferson, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kerr, Leon, Madison, Nacogdoches, Panola, Robertson, San Patricio, Travis, Trinity, Walker

Locality. Bastrop State Park, Caddo Lake State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Honey Creek Ranch, Lick Creek Park, NK Ranch, Palmetto State Park, Raven Ranch, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Welder Wildlife Refuge, Zilker Park

Time of activity. Male (March – July, September – November); female (March – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (littoral: sedge meadow); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: disturbed habitat, forest, hackberry woodland, loblolly pine unmanaged, pine woods [%: 60, 66, 67, 69, 74, 77, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 95, 97, 100], post oak woods [%: 41, 44, 49, 56, 60, 71, 75, 76, 77, 80, 85, 91, 92, 94, 100], post oak woodland, upland woods); (structures: in lab)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; pitfall trap [mf] (edge of pond [f])

Type. Georgia, Burke Co.

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. TAMU

***Tigrosa helluo* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

Tigrosa helluo Brady 2012: 200 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 28–33, 41)

Lycosa helluo Walckenaer, 1837; Bishop and Crosby 1926: 207; Chamberlin 1908: 226, mf, desc. (pl. 17, figs 1–2); Comstock 1912: 633, desc.; Comstock 1940: 645, desc.; Petrunkevitch 1911: 560; Vogel 1970b: 13

Alopecosa helluo (Walckenaer, 1837); Bonnet 1955: 248

Hogna helluo (Walckenaer, 1837); Bradley 2013: 155; Dondale and Redner 1990: 51; Jackman 1997: 165

Distribution. Harris

Time of activity. Female (November)

Type. New York

Etymology. Latin, a glutton

Note. This species has often been misidentified for *Hogna antelucana*, *Tigrosa georgicola* and others. Cited references for this species includes: Broussard and Horner 2006: 254; Brown 1974: 234; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 9, 29; Gertsch 1939b: 26; Jones 1936: 69; Richman et al. 2011a: 47; Taber and Fleenor 2005: 280 (fig. 12–9); Woods and Harrel 1976: 43.

Genus *Trochosa* C. L. Koch, 1847

***Trochosa sepulchralis* (Montgomery, 1902)**

Trochosa sepulchralis Dreyer and Brady 2008: 66 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 2–3, 6–15)

Geolycosa sepulchralis (Montgomery, 1902); Jackman 1997: 165

Trochosa sepulchralis (Montgomery, 1902); Montgomery 1904: 307

Lycosa modesta (Keyserling, 1876); Chamberlin 1908: 268, mf [misidentified]; Comstock 1912: 639, desc.; Jones 1936: 69; Petrunkevitch 1911: 563

Alopecosa sepulchralis (Montgomery, 1902); Montgomery 1904: 307; Vogel 1970b: 12

Lycosa acompa Chamberlin, 1924; Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Gertsch and Wallace 1935: 11, m, desc. (fig. 31); Vogel 1970b: 13; Wallace 1947: 36

Varacosa acompa (Chamberlin, 1924); Breene et al. 1993c: 19, 47, 98, m (fig. 139A); Jackman 1997: 165 (photo 22); Roewer 1955: 306

Trochosa acompa (Chamberlin, 1924); Henderson 2007: 28, 40, 53–59, 78, 80, 84; Yantis 2005: 66, 198, 202

Distribution. Archer, Austin, Brazos, Brown, Cameron, Clay, Colorado, Coryell, Dallas, Erath, Fort Bend, Grayson, Harrison, Hidalgo, Houston, Jasper, Jeff Davis, Kerr, Kimble, Leon, Madison, McLennan, Panola, Polk, San Jacinto, San Patricio, Taylor, Terrell, Tom Green, Travis, Trinity, Val Verde, Walker

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Caddo Lake State Park, Camp Tonkawa, Davis Mountains Resort, Ellis Prison Unit, Lick Creek Park, Raven Ranch, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (February – June, August – October, December); female (February – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (grass: grass); (littoral: near pond); (soil/woodland: disturbed habitat, hackberry woodland, leaf litter, on field border, pine woods [%: 66, 77, 82, 85, 97], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 44, 56, 96], post oak woodland, sandy area, sandy brushland, under [juniper, oak], upland woods); (structures: indoors, in house, porch)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; carrion baited pitfall trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf] (in leaves [m], in sand [m], near pond [m], under juniper [mf], under oak [mf])

Type. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

Etymology. Latin, burial vault, collected Woodland Cemetery

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Note. Breene et al. 1993c (fig. 139B) is *Trochosa* (= *Lycosa*) *abdita* (Gertsch 1934d: 3 (fig. 6) from Florida.

Trochosa terricola Thorell, 1856

Trochosa terricola Brady 1980: 177, mf, desc. (figs 1–2, 10–16, 28–31); Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 9, 30; Dondale and Redner 1990: 23, mf, desc. (figs 5–8); Jackman 1997: 165; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 20

Distribution. Carson, Jefferson, Travis, Wichita

Time of activity. Female (June)

Habitat. (crops: rice); (grass: grassland); (littoral: near playa)

Method. pitfall trap

Type. Sweden, Uppsala

Etymology. Latin, earthy, -cola Latin suffix meaning inhabitant of

Collection. DMNS, MSU

Genus *Varacosa* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942

Varacosa avara (Keyserling, 1877)

Varacosa avara Bradley 2013: 164; Dondale and Redner 1990: 93, mf, desc. (figs 108–112); Henderson 2007: 28, 40, 52–53, 55–56, 60–61, 70–75, 78, 80, 84; Jackman 1997: 165; Jiménez and Dondale 1988: 172 [T]; Yantis 2005: 66, 198, 202
Lycosa avara (Keyserling, 1877); Chamberlin 1908: 279, mf, desc. (pl. 20, figs 1–3); Comstock 1912: 640, desc.; Comstock 1940: 650; Petrunkevitch 1911: 556; Vogel 1970b: 13

Trochosa avara Keyserling, 1877; Brady 1980: 190, mf, desc. (figs 3, 19–21, 36–40); Montgomery 1904: 304, f, desc. (pl. 20, fig. 42)

Distribution. Anderson, Brazos, Burleson, Coryell, Dallas, Grayson, Grimes, Hardin, Harris, Houston, Jasper, Leon, Madison, Travis, Trinity, Tyler, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Big Thicket National Preserve, Kirby State Forest, Lick Creek Park, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (January 15–February 15, February, June, September – December); female (January – June, September – December)

Habitat. (grass: sandy grassland, short grass); (littoral: near water); (soil/woodland: bottomland forest, disturbed habitat, forest, hardwood litter, pine woods [%: 66, 67, 69, 73, 80, 82, 86, 88, 97, 100], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 41, 49, 56, 60, 74, 76, 77, 80, 84, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 100], post oak woodland, sandy area, upland woods)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Brazos [73 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. North America

Etymology. Latin, avaricious

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Varacosa gosiuta (Chamberlin, 1908)

Varacosa gosiuta Broussard and Horner 2006: 254; Jiménez and Dondale 1988: 172 [T]; Richman et al. 2011a: 47; Roberts 2001: 49

Trochosa gosiuta (Chamberlin, 1908); Brady 1980: 196, mf, desc. (figs 4, 26–27, 44–46); Jackman 1997: 165; Milstead 1958: 445

Distribution. Northwest Texas; Brewster, Potter, Presidio, Travis

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chihuahuan desert, Chisos Basin, Dalquest Research Site, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (August, December); female (August, October, December)

Habitat. (nest/prey: stomach of *Cnemidophorus sacki*); (soil/woodland: leaf litter under oak)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Utah

Etymology. referring to desert

Collection. DMNS, MSU, NMSU

Varacosa parthenus (Chamberlin, 1925)

Varacosa parthenus Broussard and Horner 2006: 254; Jiménez and Dondale 1988: 172 [T]; Richman et al. 2011a: 47

Trochosa parthenus Chamberlin, 1925; Brady 1980: 204, mf, desc. (figs 6–9, 32–33); Jackman 1997: 165

Distribution. Brewster, Presidio, Wichita

Locality. Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Time of activity. Male (November)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Florida, Bartow

Etymology. Greek, “parthenos” meaning virgin

Collection. MSU

***Varacosa shenandoa* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942)**

Varacosa shenandoa Dondale and Redner 1990: 94, mf, desc. (figs 113–117); Jackman 1997: 165; Jiménez and Dondale 1988: 172 [T]

Trochosa shenandoa Chamberlin and Ivie, 1942; Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Brady 1980: 200, mf, desc. (figs 5, 17–18, 22–25, 34–35, 41–43); Breene et al. 1993b: 647; Young and Edwards 1990: 20

Distribution. Aransas, Bandera, Bastrop, Bell, Brazos, Cameron, Collin, Comanche, Coryell, Denton, Erath, Gonzales, Grayson, Hidalgo, Jasper, Jim Wells, Kendall, Kerr, Kleberg, Refugio, San Patricio, San Saba, Shelby, Travis, Victoria, Wichita, Wilbarger

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park

Time of activity. Male (January – February, June, October – December); female (January – February, April – June, September – December)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts, sugarcane); (grass: grass); (soil/woodland: edge of woods, leaf litter, post oak savanna with pasture, sandy area)

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (edge of woods [f], in sand [f])

Type. Virginia, Shenandoah National Park

Etymology. locality (national park)

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Family Mimetidae Simon, 1881

Note. species incorrectly reported from Texas

Mimetus epeiroides Emerton, 1882; Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Pamanes-Guerrero 1975: 41, 81 [misidentified, not in Texas]

Genus *Ero* C. L. Koch, 1836***Ero canionis* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935**

Ero canionis Bradley 2013: 165; Jackman 1997: 165; Rice 1986: 124 [Kaston 1948: 275, mf, desc. (figs 881–882)]

Distribution. San Patricio

Locality. Lake Corpus Christi State Park

Type. Utah, near Salt Lake City

Etymology. canyon

***Ero pensacolae* Ivie & Barrows, 1935**

Ero pensacolae Dean and Sterling 1990: 401; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 333; Jackman 1997: 165; Vogel 1970b: 14 [Archer 1941: 193, f, desc. (fig. 3); Ivie and Barrows 1935: 19, m, desc. (pl. 7, fig. 54)]

Distribution. Brazos, Cameron (imm.), Walker

Time of activity. Male (October); female (December)

Method. suction trap [mf]

Type. Florida, Gainesville

Etymology. locality (other city, -cola Latin suffix meaning inhabitant of)

Collection. SIUC

Genus *Mimetus* Hentz, 1832***Mimetus haynesi* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940**

Mimetus haynesi Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 333, m, desc. (figs 5–6); Jackman 1997: 165; Mott 1989: 87, mf, desc. (figs 73–79); Vogel 1967: 109; Vogel 1970b: 14

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo, Zapata

Locality. Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (April, October – November); female (June, October – November)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: palm forest)

Method. Beating [m]

Type. Texas (male, Zapata Co., 32 miles SE Laredo, April 10, 1936, Haynes, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (collector)

Collection. SIUC, TAMU

***Mimetus hesperus* Chamberlin, 1923**

Mimetus hesperus Agnew et al. 1985: 4, 9; Breene et al. 1993c: 20, 47, 90, mf (figs 118A–C); Calixto et al. 2013: 183; Chamberlin 1923: 5, mf, desc. (figs 2, 7–8); Chamberlin 1924b: 651; Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1990: 401, 404; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dean et al. 1988: 286; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 333; Jackman 1997: 43, desc., 165; Kagan 1942: 14; Kaston 1972: 185 (fig. 411); Kaston 1978: 176 (fig. 442); Mott 1989: 63, mf, desc. (figs 44–50); Roewer 1942: 1023; Vogel 1970b: 14; Vogel and Durden 1972: 1; Young and Edwards 1990: 20
Mimetus notius Chamberlin, 1923; Dean and Sterling 1990: 401 [misidentified]

Distribution. Archer, Atascosa, Baylor, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Brazos, Brewster, Brown, Colorado, Comanche, Concho, Coryell, Culberson, Erath, Grayson, Hamilton, Harris, Hidalgo, Houston, Jackson, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kerr, Live Oak, McLennan, Nueces, Pecos, Presidio, Robertson, Starr, Sutton, Tarrant, Taylor, Terrell, Tom Green, Travis, Walker, Wichita, Wilbarger, Young

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Big Bend National Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Hagerman National Wildlife Refuge, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lake Kickapoo, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (February – December); female (February – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (grass: grassland, pasture); (landscape features: under rock); (littoral: sedge meadow); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, roadside vegetation); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. Beating [f]; cardboard band [f]; D-Vac suction; fogging [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. California, Claremont

Etymology. Greek, western

Collection. DMNS, MSU, SIUC, TAMU

***Mimetus notius* Chamberlin, 1923**

Mimetus notius Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Breene et al. 1993c: 20, 47, 91, mf (figs 120A–C); Calixto et al. 2013: 183; Cutler et al. 1999: 117; Dean and Sterling 1990: 404; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 333; Jackman 1997: 44, desc., 165 (photo 13b); Liao et al. 1984: 410; Mott 1989: 28, mf, desc. (figs 8–17); Vogel 1970b: 14; Young and Edwards 1990: 20 [Chamberlin 1923: 7, mf, desc. (figs 4, 10); Kaston 1948: 277, mf, desc. (figs 888, 894, 907)]

Mimetus hesperus Chamberlin, 1923; Dean et al. 1982: 254 [misidentified]

Distribution. Anderson, Angelina, Aransas, Atascosa, Bastrop, Bell, Bexar, Brazos, Burleson, Burleson/Lee, Cameron, Cass, Dallas, Eastland, Erath, Fannin, Freestone, Goliad, Grayson, Harris, Hidalgo, Houston, Hunt, Jack, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kerr, Kleberg, Leon, Medina, Palo Pinto, Polk, Robertson, San Jacinto, San Patricio, Terrell, Travis, Uvalde, Walker, Washington, Wichita

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Garner State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Huntsville State Park, Lake Corpus Christi State Park, Lake Travis, Lick Creek Park, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Welder Wildlife Refuge, Zilker Park

Time of activity. Male (February – November); female (February – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (littoral: creek bank, sedge meadow); (orchard: pecan); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation, vegetation); (soil/woodland: bark of Brazil tree, juniper, post oak savanna, trees, trees/shrubs, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [mf]; cardboard band [m]; fogging [m]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Florida, Runnymede

Etymology. Latin, familiar

Collection. DMNS, MSU, SIUC, TAMU

Mimetus puritanus Chamberlin, 1923

Mimetus puritanus Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Bradley 2013: 165; Breene et al. 1993c: 20, 47, 91, mf (figs 119A-C); Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Jackman 1997: 44, desc., 165; Mott 1989: 43, mf, desc. (figs 18–35) [Chamberlin 1923: 5, mf, desc. (figs 1, 6); Kaston 1948: 277, mf, desc. (figs 885–887, 893, 905)]

Distribution. Anderson, Archer, Brazos, Culberson, Erath, Falls, Limestone, Marion, Montgomery, Nueces, Walker, Washington, Wichita

Locality. Fort Parker State Park

Time of activity. Male (April, July – September); female (January, March – April, June – August)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest); (soil/woodland: trees/shrubs)

Method. Beating [f]; D-Vac suction [f]; suction trap [m]

Type. New York, Ithaca

Etymology. Latin, puritan or pure

Collection. MSU, SIUC, TAMU

***Mimetus syllepsicus* Hentz, 1832**

Mimetus syllepsicus Archer 1941: 186 [S]; Jackman 1997: 165; Jackman et al. 2007: 199; Mott 1989: 20, mf, desc. (figs 1–7)

Mimetus interfector Hentz, 1850; Brown 1974: 235; Marx 1890: 525 [Chamberlin 1923: 6, mf, desc. (figs 5, 9); Kaston 1948: 277, mf, desc. (figs 889, 906)]

Distribution. Atascosa, Brazos, Cameron, Hunt, Limestone, Nacogdoches, Walker

Locality. Fort Parker State Park, Laguna Madre, Lake Tawakoni State Park, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (March – April, June – August, October); female (March, June – July, September)

Habitat. (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna); (structures: under house eave); (web: large spider web)

Method. Beating [mf]; sweeping [f]

Type. United States

Etymology. Greek, a putting together

Collection. MSU, SIUC, TAMU

Family Miturgidae Simon, 1886

Note. *Cheiracanthium* and *Strotarchus* transferred to Eutichuridae (Ramírez 2014: 340).

Genus *Syspira* Simon, 1895

Note. transferred from Clubionidae (Lehtinen 1967: 266)

***Syspira longipes* Simon, 1895**

Syspira longipes Jackman 1997: 166; Lehtinen 1967: 266; Schoenly and Reid 1983: 256 [Simon 1895: 136, f, desc.]

Distribution. El Paso

Locality. Chihuahuan desert

Type. Mexico

[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, feet, long + foot

Genus *Teminius* Keyserling, 1887

Note. transferred from Clubionidae (Platnick and Shadab 1989: 2)

***Teminius affinis* Banks, 1897**

Teminius affinis Banks 1897: 193, f, desc.; Banks 1910: 9; Bradley 2013: 168; Breene et al. 1993c: 20, 47, 82, mf (figs 88A-B); Calixto et al. 2013: 183; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 9, 30 (photo 29); Comstock 1912: 323; Irungu 2007: 31; Jackman 1997: 107, 166; Jones 1936: 69; Platnick and Shadab 1989: 7 [T], mf, desc. (figs 5–8); Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 88; Roewer 1955: 407; Roth 1994: 82; Ubick and Richman 2005c: 174

Syrisca affinis (Banks, 1897); Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Comstock 1940: 586; Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Gertsch 1935b: 11 (figs 31–33); Petrunkévitch 1911: 513; Roth 1982: 13–2; Roth 1985: B-8–1; Vogel 1970b: 6; Young and Edwards 1990: 16

Drassodes sp.; Dean et al. 1982: 255 [misidentified]

Distribution. Baylor, Bexar, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Cameron, Carson, Clay, Coleman, Colorado, Coryell, Dallas, Erath, Hays, Hidalgo, Houston, Kerr, Limestone, McLennan, Medina, Montague, Robertson, San Patricio, Tom Green, Travis, Walker, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Camp Bullis, Camp Tonkawa, Ellis Prison Unit, Fort Parker State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Horne Ranch, Laguna Madre, NK Ranch, Pantex Lake, Raven Ranch, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Stiles Farm Foundation, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Caves. Bexar (Backhole, Banzai Mud Dauber Cave [Camp Bullis], Hornet's Last Laugh Pit, Power Pole 60 Feature, Strange Little Cave)

Time of activity. Male (February – August, October); female (March – October, November 20–December 4, December)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass, grassland, tall grass); (landscape features: cave, under rock); (littoral: near pond, playa); (orchard: pecan); (plants: Indian paintbrush); (soil/woodland: ground, in log, under oak, post oak savanna with pasture, sandy area, woods); (structures: hall, indoors, in house)

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (near pond [f], in sand [m], in woods [m], under oak [m])

Type. Texas (female, Brazos Co., no date, no collector, holotype, MCZ)

Etymology. Latin, related to *Teminius continentalis* Keyserling, 1887 = *Orodrassus coloradensis* (Emerton, 1877)

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, TMM

Genus *Zora* C. L. Koch, 1847

Note. transferred from Zoridae (Ramírez 2014: 341)

***Zora pumila* (Hentz, 1850)**

Zora pumila Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Bennett 2005b: 256; Corey and Mott 1991: 57, mf, desc. (figs 1–7); Jackman 1997: 170; Roth 1985: B-47–1; Roth 1994: 195

Distribution. Anderson, Angelina, Erath, Fayette

Locality. Angelina National Forest

Time of activity. Male (May); female (May, July)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: loblolly pine unmanaged, longleaf pine unmanaged)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [imm.]

Type. United States

Etymology. Latin, dwarfish

Collection. TAMU

Family Mysmenidae Petrunkevitch, 1928**Genus *Mysmena* Simon, 1894*****Mysmena incredula* (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)**

Mysmena incredula Dean et al. 1988: 286; Gertsch 1960a: 15, mf, desc. (figs 19–23, 28–29); Levi 1956a: 5, mf, desc. (figs 4–19); Lopardo and Hormiga 2015: 784 [T]; Reddell 1970: 408; Roth 1982: 30–1; Roth 1985: B-26–1; Vogel 1970b: 21
Calodipoena incredula Gertsch and Davis, 1936; Bonnet 1956: 937; Breene et al. 1993b: 647; Breene et al. 1993c: 20, 47, 99, mf (figs 143A–C); Calixto et al. 2013: 183; Dean and Sterling 1990: 401, 404; Gertsch and Davis 1936: 8, mf, desc. (figs 32–33); Henderson 2007: 54, 64, 78, 80, 84; Jackman 1997: 166; Lopardo and Coddington 2005: 177; Roewer 1942: 417; Roth 1994: 133

Distribution. Blanco, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Coryell, Hardeman, Hidalgo, Houston, Robertson, Walker

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Big Tree-Vine Association, Browning Ranch, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, NK Ranch, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Caves. Hardeman (Walkup Cave)

Time of activity. Male (March – November, December 17–January 8); female (March – September, September 28–October 4)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, sugarcane); (grass: grass, grassland, pasture); (landscape features: cave); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: bottomland forest, disturbed habitat, leaf litter, post oak savanna with pasture, woods)

Method. D-Vac suction [imm.]; fogging [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; tile trap [f]

Type. Texas (male, Cameron Co., May 1–2, 1936, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, tiny spider, incredible

Collection. TAMU, TMM

Note. A male and female were collected in a suction trap 10:00 to 12:00 hours.

Family Nephilidae Simon, 1894

Note. transferred from Tetragnathidae (Kuntner 2006: 24)

Note. species incorrectly reported from Texas

Nephila fasciculata (De Geer, 1778); Marx 1889: 551 [not in Texas]

Genus *Nephila* Leach, 1815

Nephila clavipes (Linnaeus, 1767)

Nephila clavipes Bakkegard and Davenport 1977: 564–565; Bradley 2013: 219; Brown 1974: 233; Higgins 1987: 402; Higgins 1989: 749; Higgins 1990: 774; Higgins 1992a: 95; Higgins 1992b: 639; Higgins and Buskirk 1992: 486; Higgins and Goodnight 2010: 150; Higgins and McGuinness 1990: 287; Higgins and McGuinness 1991: 287; Higgins and Rankin 1999: 264; Higgins et al. 2001: 83; Jackman 1997: 67, desc., 168 (photo 20b); Levi 1980: 17 [S], mf, desc. (figs 23–43); Levi 2005b: 233; Marx 1889: 99; Moore 1977: 96; Roth 1982: 11–3; Roth 1985: B-6–3, B-6–7; Roth 1994: 170

Nephila wistariana McCook, 1894; McCook 1893: 252

Distribution. Southeast Texas; Bee, Brazoria, Brazos, Calhoun, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Hardin, Harris, Jasper, Jefferson, Lavaca, Liberty, Matagorda, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Tyler, Willacy

Locality. Big Thicket National Preserve, Brazos Bend State Park, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (August, October); female (July – November)

Habitat. (grass: coastal plain grasslands, tall grass); (littoral: palmetto-cypress swamp); (soil/woodland: oak, scrub forest, wooded area); (web: in web)

Type. Jamaica

Etymology. Latin, club-foot

Collection. DMNS, MCZ, MSU, TAMU

Family Nesticidae Simon, 1894**Genus *Eidmannella* Roewer, 1935*****Eidmannella bullata* Gertsch, 1984**

Eidmannella bullata Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001a: 26; Gertsch 1984: 62, f, desc. (figs 294–295); Gertsch 1992: 78; Jackman 1997: 166

Distribution. Culberson

Caves. Culberson (Crystal Cave, Wiggley Cave)

Time of activity. Female (May – June)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Culberson Co., Wiggley Cave, June 27, 1967, J. Reddell, J. Fish, A. R. Smith, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, inflatus (projection on epigynum)

Collection. TMM

***Eidmannella delicata* Gertsch, 1984**

Eidmannella delicata Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001a: 26; Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1984: 62, f, desc. (figs 286–287); Gertsch 1992: 78; Jackman 1997: 166
Nesticus sp.; Reddell 1965: 174 [part]

Distribution. Val Verde

Caves. Val Verde (Ladder Cave)

Time of activity. Female (April, August)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Val Verde Co., Ladder Cave, April 2, 1965, J. Reddell, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, dainty, nice

Collection. TMM

***Eidmannella nasuta* Gertsch, 1984**

Eidmannella nasuta Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001a: 26; Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1984: 62, f, desc. (figs 291–293); Gertsch 1992: 78; Jackman 1997: 166

Distribution. Medina

Caves. **Medina** (Davenport Cave)

Time of activity. Female (July)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Medina Co., Davenport Cave, July 10, 1966, J. and J. Reddell, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, with big nose

Collection. TMM

Eidmannella pallida (Emerton, 1875)

Eidmannella pallida Breene et al. 1993b: 647; Breene et al. 1993c: 20, 47, 55, mf (figs 18A-C); Calixto et al. 2013: 183; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001a: 27; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 53; Gertsch 1984: 54 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 249–280); Jackman 1997: 49, desc., 166; Reddell 1994: 6; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 89; Roberts 2001: 48

Nesticus pallidus Emerton, 1874; Barr and Reddell 1967: 260; Bryant 1940: 321; Comstock 1912: 424; Kunath and Smith 1968: 80, 97; Reddell 1963: 20; Reddell 1965: 174 [part]; Reddell 1967: 50; Reddell 1970: 407 [part]; Reddell and Finch 1963: 40, 48; Reddell and Smith 1965: 60; Smith and Reddell 1965: 29; Vogel 1970b: 15

Nesticus mexicanus (Banks, 1898); Reddell 1965: 174; Vogel 1970b: 15

Nesticus suggerens Chamberlin, 1924; Jones 1936: 69; Vogel 1970b: 15

Distribution. Widespread in caves; Bandera, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Brazos, Brooks, Burleson, Burnet, Cameron, Childress, Clay, Collingsworth, Colorado, Comal, Comanche, Coryell, Crockett, Culberson, Dallas, Edwards, Hardeman, Hays, Hidalgo, Howard, Irion, Kendall, King, Kinney, Llano, Lubbock, Matagorda, Medina, Menard, Nueces, Potter, Reagan, Real, Robertson, San Saba, Schleicher, Starr, Stonewall, Sutton, Taylor, Terrell, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde, Walker, Ward, Washington, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bateman Ranch, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Browning Ranch, Ellis Prison Unit, Fort Hood, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, White Rock Lake, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Caves. **Bell** (Camp 6 Cave No. 1 [Fort Hood], Figure 8 Cave [Fort Hood], Hills' Cave, Marcelino's Cave [Fort Hood], Rugger's Rift Cave [Fort Hood], Sledgehammer Cave [Fort Hood], Sanford Pit Cave [Fort Hood], Talking Crows Cave [Fort Hood], Valentine Cave [Fort Hood], Viper Den Cave); **Bexar** (Alligator Lizard Cave (=Wren Cave), Black Cat Cave, Caracol Creek Coon Cave, Cave No. 189, Cave No. 194, Cave site #303 [Government Canyon Karst Fauna Region], Cave site #305, Cave site

#701, Dirtwater Cave, Government Canyon Bat Cave [Government Canyon State Natural Area], Headquarters Cave, I Think It's A Cave, Kamikazi Cricket Cave, Max and Roberts Cave [=SWCA no. 3007, 3008], Persimmon Pit, Porcupine Squeeze Cave [=Grubs Cave No. 189], Robber Baron Cave, SARA Site 4 Cave, Stealth Cave, Stevens Ranch Cave No. 1, Toad Cave, Voight's Bat Cave, Wren Cave, Young Cave No. 1); **Blanco** (Forest View Cave, T Cave); **Burnet** (Nolan's Cave, Snellings Cave, Waldman Cave); **Childress** (Windmill Crack Cave); **Collingsworth** (Turtle Cave); **Comal** (Bender's Cave, Brehmmer Cave [=Heidrich's Cave], Coreth Bat Cave, Grosser's Cave); **Coryell** ([all Fort Hood] Chigioux's Cave, Mixmaster Cave, Plateau Cave No. 1, Tippit Cave); **Crockett** (09 Well, Dudley Cave, Water Cave); **Culberson** (Porcupine Fissure, Whirlwind Cave); **Edwards** (Vance Cave); **Hardeman** (Campsey Cave); **Hays** (Grapevine Cave, McCarty Cave, Wiseman Sink); **Howard** (Cramer's Scenic Mountain Cave); **Irion** (Corngriders Cave, Noelke Cave); **Kendall** (Behr's Cave, Sattler's Deep Pit); **King** (River Styx Cave); **Kinney** (Webb Cave); **Llano** (Enchanted Rock Cave); **Medina** (Valdina Farms Sinkhole); **Menard** (Neel's Cave, Powell's Cave, Silver Mine Cave); **Reagan** (Big Lake State Park Cave); **Real** (Bonner Fallout Shelter Cave); **San Saba** (Fern Cave); **Schleicher** (Cave Y); **Stonewall** (Aspermont Bat Cave); **Sutton** (Caverns of Sonora, Mayfield Cave); **Terrell** (Sorcerer's Cave); **Travis** (Airman's Cave, Austin Caverns, Brodie Sink, Broken Straw Cave, Cave X, Cotterell Cave, Driskill Cave, Flint Ridge Cave, Goat Cave, Ireland's Cave, Jack's Joint, Jester Pit, Kretschmarr Salamander Cave, Lundsford's Cave, Midnight Cave, Moonmilk Cave, Plethodon Cave, Spider Cave, Spyglass Cave, Whirlpool Cave, Wooden Derrick Cave); **Uvalde** (North Well Cave, Pablo's Cave, Rambie's Cave, Story Cave); **Val Verde** (Airport Cave, Emerald Sink, Fawcett's Cave, Fern Cave, Four-Mile Cave, H. T. Miers Cave, Langtry Lead Cave, Oriente Milestone Molasses Bat Cave, Seminole Sink [Seminole Canyon State Historical Park]); **Ward** (Rattlesnake Cave); **Washington** (Devil's Den); **Williamson** (Agave Cave, Argo Cave, Ballroom Cave No. 2, The Bat Well, Bat Well Cave, Beck Creek Cave, Beck Pride Cave, Beck Ranch Cave, Brents Bad Air Cave, Brown's Cave, Cassidy Cave, Cobb Caverns, Coffin Cave, Deliverance Cave No. 1, Do Drop In Cave, Duckworth Bat Cave, East Fork Fissure, Electro-Mag Cave, Elm Water Cave, Florence Cave No. 18, Hatchet Cave, Holler Hole Cave, Inner Space Caverns, Kiva Cave No. 1, Lorfing's Unseen Rattler Cave, McNeil Quarry Cave, Off Campus Cave, Onion Branch Cave, Polaris Cave, Reach-Around Cave, Rockfall Cave, Sore-ped Cave, Steam Cave, Sting Cave, Texella Cave, Three-Mile Cave, Trail of Tears Cave, Turner Goat Cave, War Party Cave, Williams Cave, Williams Cave No. 1)

Time of activity. Male (February, April – November); female (January – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, sugarcane); (grass: grass); (landscape features: cave); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture, thorn thicket)

Method. Flight intercept trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Virginia, Fountain Cave

Etymology. Latin, pale cave representatives

Collection. JCC, MSU, NMSU, TAMU, TMM, TTU

***Eidmannella reclusa* Gertsch, 1984**

Eidmannella reclusa Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001a: 28; Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1984: 61, f, desc. (figs 288–290); Gertsch 1992: 78; Jackman 1997: 166
Nesticus pallidus Emerton, 1874; Reddell 1965: 174 [part]

Distribution. Travis

Caves. Travis (McDonald Cave (=Schultz), Plethodon Cave, Puzzle Pit, Stovepipe Cave, Tooth Cave, Twelve Foot Dome, Ulls Water Cave)

Time of activity. Female (March– June, October)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Travis Co., Tooth Cave, June 9, 1967, R. Mitchell, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, close off, a recluse

Collection. TMM, TTU

***Eidmannella rostrata* Gertsch, 1984**

Eidmannella rostrata Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001a: 28; Culver et al. 2003: 464; Gertsch 1984: 60, mf, desc. (figs 281–283); Gertsch 1992: 78; Jackman 1997: 166; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 90

Nesticus pallidus Emerton, 1874; Reddell 1965: 174 [part]; Reddell 1970: 407 [part]

Nesticus spp.; Reddell 1965: 174 [part]

Nesticus sp.; Reddell 1970: 407

Distribution. Central and west central Texas; Bandera, Bexar, Blanco, Burnet, Comal, Culberson, Hays, Kendall, Kinney, Medina, Real, Terrell, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde, Williamson

Locality. Camp Bullis

Caves. Bandera (Albino Bat Cave, Can Creek Cave No. 1, Charity Cave, Fog Fissure, Fossil Cave, Garrison Hilltop Cave, Haby Salamander Cave, Haby Water Cave); **Bexar** (Backhole, Banzai Mud Dauber Cave, Bone Pile Cave [Government Canyon State Natural Area], Braken Bat Cave, Breached Dam Cave, Bullis Hole, Caracol Creek Coon Cave, Cave of the Bearded Tree, Cave of the Half-Snake, Cave No. 18, Cave site #2101, Charley's Cute Little Hole, Cross the Creek Cave, Eagles Nest Cave, F-150 Cave, Fair Hole, Flach's Cave, Flying Buzzworm Cave, Game Pasture Cave No. 1, Georg's Hole, Government Canyon Bat Cave [Government Canyon State Natural Area], Headquarters Cave, Hector Hole, Helotes Blowhole, Hitzfelder's Bone Hole [=Hitzfeler's Cave], Hold Me Back Cave, Isocow Cave, Isopit, Low Priority Cave, Madla's Cave, MARS Shaft, Mattke Cave, Max and Roberts Cave [=SWCA no. 3007, 3008, 3009, 3011], Poison Ivy Pit, Robber Baron Cave, Root Canal Cave, Scenic

Overlook Cave [=Cave site #2101], Stahl Cave, Sunray Cave (=Cave No. 18), Surprise Sink [Government Canyon State Natural Area], SWCA no. 3011, Up the Creek Cave, Winston's Cave, Wurzbach Bat Cave); **Blanco** (T Cave); **Burnet** (Big Bad Wolf Cave, Longhorn Caverns); **Comal** (Bad Weather Pit, Bain's Cave, Bender's Cave, Camp Bullis Bad Air Cave, Camp Bullis Bat Cave, Camp Bullis Cave No. 1, Camp Bullis Cave No. 3, Ebert Cave, Grosser's Sink [=Grosser's-Saur's Sink], Just Now Cave, Kappelman Cave, Klar's Cave, Knee Deep Cave, Natural Bridge Caverns, Preserve Cave [Honey Creek Preserve], Snakeskin Pit, Strosser's Sink, Wiley's Cave); **Culberson** (Crystal Cave, Wiggley Cave); **Hays** (Halifax Bat Cave, Nance Bat Cave); **Kendall** (474 Cave, A Hole, Cascade Caverns, Cascade Sinkhole, Cave Without-a-Name [Century Caverns], Cole Ranch Cave No. 1, Cricket Cave, Cueva de los Tres Bobos, Forget-Me-Not Cave, Forlorn Hole, Georgia W. Cave, Glen Rose Cave, Grand Column Cave, Hal's Cave, Jan's Fissure, Knee Deep Cave, Pfeiffer Crawlway Cave, Pfeiffer Dirt Sink, Pfeiffer's Water Cave, Prassel Ranch Cave, Schneider Ranch Cave, Schwarz Cave, Swaglet Cave, Two Step Cave); **King** (River Styx Cave); **Kinney** (Baker's Crossing Cave); **Medina** (Davenport Cave, Koch Cave, Surprise Cave, Windmill Cave); **Real** (Orell Bat Cave, Orell Crevice Cave, Skeleton Cave); **Terrell** (Goode Cave); **Travis** (Airman's Cave, Feather Sink, Five Pocket Cave, Ireland's Cave, Jack's Joint, Kretschmarr Salamander Cave, McDonald Cave, Midnight Cave, Schulze Cave, Tooth Cave); **Uvalde** (Barn-Sized Fissure Cave, Cave Hollow Cave, Indian Creek Cave, Maybe Stream Cave, Tampke Ranch Cave, Whitecotton Bat Cave); **Val Verde** (Cave Hollow Cave); **Williamson** (Double Dog Hole Cave, East Fork Fissure, Temples of Thor Cave)

Time of activity. Male (January – June, August – October); female (January – December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Kendall Co., Schneider Ranch Cave, February 27, 1972, J. Reddell, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, with beak

Collection. TMM

***Eidmannella tuckeri* Cokendolpher & Reddell, 2001**

Eidmannella tuckeri Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001a: 31, f, desc. (figs 2–7); Paquin and Hedin 2005a: 179

Distribution. Jeff Davis

Caves. **Jeff Davis** (Phantom Lake Cave)

Time of activity. Female (October)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Texas (female, Jeff Davis Co., Phantom Lake Cave, October 1996, W. Tucker, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (This species is named in honor of the collector, William (Bill) Tucker of Grand Prairie, Texas, Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001a).

Genus *Gaucelmus* Keyserling, 1884

Gaucelmus augustinus Keyserling, 1884

Gaucelmus augustinus Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001a: 26; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 53; Gertsch 1979: 162; Gertsch 1984: 6 [S], mf, desc. (figs 2–11, 15–16, 23–25); Jackman 1997: 166; McKenzie and Reddell 1964: 7; Paquin and Hedin 2005a: 180; Reddell 1964: 16; Reddell 1965: 174; Reddell 1970: 406; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 90; Reddell and Finch 1963: 50; Roth 1982: 31–1; Roth 1985: B-27–1; Roth 1994: 135; Smith and Reddell 1971: 21; Vogel 1970b: 14

Theridium eigenmanni Banks, 1902; Banks 1902: 97, f; Banks 1910: 19; Bonnet 1959: 4470; Eigenmann 1900: 230; Roewer 1942: 503; Ulrich 1902: 97

Theridion eigenmanni Banks, 1902; Petrunkevitch 1911: 194

Distribution. Central Texas; Bandera, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Comal, Edwards, Hays, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Real, Travis, Uvalde, Williamson

Locality. Camp Bullis, Fort Hood

Caves. **Bandera** (Garrison Hilltop Cave, Haby Salamander Cave, Haby Water Cave, Mueller Cave, Sutherland Hollow Cave); **Bell** (Adam's Gold Mine, Camp 6 Cave No. 1 [Fort Hood]); **Bexar** (Bear Cave, Holy Smoke Cave, Lost Pot Hole, Wurzbach Bat Cave, Young Cave No. 1); **Blanco** (T Cave); **Comal** (Brehmmer Cave [=Heidrich's Cave], Brehmmer-Heidrich Cave, Coreth Bat Cave, Dierk Cave No. 1, Ebert Cave, Fischer Pit, Little Cave); **Edwards** (700 Springs Cave); **Hays** (Bear Cave, Beaver Cave [=Wonder Cave], Boyett's Cave, Burnett Ranch Cave, Cricket Cave, Ezell's Cave, McGlothlin Sink, Michaelis Cave, Vogelsang's Camp, Wimberly Bat Cave, Wiseman Sink, Wiseman Sink No. 2, Wonder Cave); **Kendall** (Cave Without A Name, Knee Deep Cave); **Kerr** (Adam Wilson's Cave, Mingus Root Cave, Smith Cave, Wilson Ranch Cave); **Kimble** (700 Springs Cave, Fleming Bat Cave); **Real** (Orell Crevice Cave, Shellhammer Cave); **Travis** (Lost Gold Cave); **Uvalde** (Tampke Ranch Cave); **Williamson** (Bonito Sink Cave, Dynamite Cave, Short Stack Cave, Sore-ped Cave, Three-Mile Cave, Tres Amigos Cave, Whiskey Jug Cave)

Time of activity. Male (February – September, December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Florida, Fort St. Augustin

Etymology. locality (city)

Collection. TMM, TTU

Family Oecobiidae Blackwall, 1862**Genus *Oecobius* Lucas, 1846*****Oecobius cellariorum* (Dugès, 1836)**

Oecobius cellariorum Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Jackman 1997: 45, 166; Shear 1970: 136 [S], mf, desc. (figs 3–4, 13, 28, 48–49)

Oecobius texanus Bryant, 1936; Bonnet 1958: 3135; Bryant 1936: 87, mf, desc. (figs 8a–e); Comstock 1940: 291; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 335; Roewer 1955: 1290; Vogel 1970b: 15

Distribution. North-central and central Texas; Bastrop, Baylor, Brazos, Dallas, Erath, Kerr, Wichita, Williamson

Time of activity. Male (February – April, June, September); female (February – May, July, September – November)

Habitat. (structures: glue board in school, indoors, in lab, side of house)

Method. glue board [m]

Type. unknown

Etymology. Latin, of the cellar

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Oecobius navus* Blackwall, 1859**

Oecobius navus Wunderlich 1995a: 595 [S]

Oecobius parietalis (Hentz, 1850); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 335; Vogel 1970b: 15 [Texas records]

Oecobius annulipes Lucas, 1846; Brown 1974: 235; Cobb 1994: 391; Jackman 1997: 45, desc., 166; Shear 1970: 138, mf, desc. (figs 9–10, 14, 29–30, 50–51); Vincent and Frankie 1985: 380

Distribution. Central, west, and south Texas; Atascosa, Bexar, Brazos, Cameron, Dallas, Erath, Fort Bend, Harris, Hidalgo, Nacogdoches, Nueces, Smith, Starr, Travis, Val Verde

Locality. Comstock Railroad Tunnel, Green Island Bird Refuge

Time of activity. Male (March – May, August – September, December); female (January – June, August – December)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: live oak, palm tree, punkwood, *Quercus virginiana*); (structures: indoors, on brick wall, side of building, in house along window sill)

Method. sweeping [m]

Eggs/spiderlings. Hidalgo [3 spiders, 3 eggs in eggsac] [TAMU]

Type. Portugal, Madeira Islands

Etymology. Latin, referring to ship

Collection. DMNS, MCZ, MSU, TAMU, TMM

***Oecobius putus* O. P.-Cambridge, 1876**

Oecobius putus Jackman 1997: 166; Kaston 1978: 75; Shear 1970: 144, mf, desc. (figs 1–2, 17, 34, 56–57)

Distribution. Brewster, El Paso

Locality. Big Bend National Park

Time of activity. Male (May); female (May)

Type. Egypt

Etymology. Latin, pure or clean

Family Oonopidae Simon, 1890**Genus *Escaphiella* Platnick & Dupérré, 2009*****Escaphiella hespera* (Chamberlin, 1924)**

Escaphiella hespera Platnick and Dupérré 2009b: 14 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 16–128) [see note below]

Scaphiella hespera Chamberlin, 1924; Comstock 1940: 312, desc.; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 326; Jackman 1997: 166; Kaston 1972: 91, desc. (figs 205–206); Kaston 1978: 93, desc. (figs 223–224); Vogel 1970b: 15

Scaphiella juvenilis (Gertsch and Davis, 1936); Jackman 1997: 166

Stenoonops juvenilis Gertsch and Davis, 1936; Bonnet 1958: 4156; Gertsch and Davis 1936: 21, m, desc. (fig. 27); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 326; Roewer 1942: 281; Vogel 1970b: 15

Distribution. Cameron, Fayette, Gonzalez, Hidalgo, Kenedy, San Patricio, Starr, Val Verde, Zapata

Locality. Kenedy Ranch, Laguna Madre

Time of activity. Male (January, April, June, August, October – December); female (January – February, May, July, September, November – December)

Habitat. (nest/prey: nest of *Neotoma micropus* nest [m]); (soil/woodland: leaf litter)

Method. pitfall trap [m]; sifting [m]

Type. California

Etymology. Greek, western

Collection. DMNS, TAMU

Note. 32 miles E Laredo should be 32 miles SE Laredo in Zapata Co. based on other records from this date.

Genus *Noonops* Platnick & Berniker, 2013***Noonops furtivus* (Gertsch, 1936)**

Noonops furtivus Platnick and Berniker 2013a: 17 [T], mf, desc. (figs 97–110)

Oonops furtivus Gertsch, 1936; Bonnet 1958: 3190; Gertsch 1936: 6, m, desc. (figs 19–21); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 325; Jackman 1997: 166; Roewer 1942: 278; Vogel 1970b: 15

Distribution. Caldwell, Cameron, Hidalgo

Locality. Lockhart State Park, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (February, June, September); female (February, April, September)

Habitat. (littoral: dry irrigation ditch)

Method. sifting [m]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., 7 miles E Edinburg, February 17, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, furtive

Genus *Oonopoides* Bryant, 1940***Oonopoides secretus* (Gertsch, 1936)**

Oonopoides secretus Platnick and Berniker 2013b: 17 [T], mf, desc. (figs 104–114)

Oonops secretus Gertsch, 1936; Bonnet 1958: 3192; Gertsch 1936: 8, m, desc. (figs 14–16); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 325; Jackman 1997: 166; Roewer 1942: 278; Vogel 1970b: 15

Distribution. Bexar, Burleson, Cameron, Gonzalez, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Nueces, San Patricio

Locality. Guadalupe Pass, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (January, March 22–April 28, April, July, November – December); female (January, April, October, December)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: leaf litter under cactus)

Method. Berlese funnel [f]; pitfall trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Cameron Co., 15 miles SW Harlingen, November 18, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, secret

Collection. DMNS, TAMU

Genus *Oonops* Templeton, 1835***Oonops stylifer* Gertsch, 1936**

Oonops stylifer Bonnet 1958: 3193; Gertsch 1936: 6, m, desc. (figs 10–12); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 325; Jackman 1997: 166; Roewer 1942: 279; Vogel 1970b: 15

Distribution. Hidalgo

Time of activity. Male (June)

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, June 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

[female unknown]

Etymology. Latin, embolus with long spine

Genus *Opopaea* Simon, 1891***Opopaea concolor* (Blackwall, 1859)**

Opopaea concolor Platnick and Dupérré 2009a: 22 [S], mf, desc. (figs 73–104)

Opopaea devia Gertsch, 1936; Bonnet 1958: 3197; Gertsch 1936: 5, f, desc. (fig. 13); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 326; Jackman 1997: 166; Roewer 1942: 288; Vogel 1970b: 15

Distribution. Hidalgo

Time of activity. Male (May); female (March – May, December)

Type. Madeira

Etymology. Latin, sexes similar in color

***Opopaea floridana* (Banks, 1896)**

Opopaea floridana [Chickering 1969: 153, f, desc. (figs 20–21)]

Distribution. Comal

Type. Florida, Punta Gorda

[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. MCZ

***Opopaea meditata* Gertsch & Davis, 1936**

Opopaea meditata Bonnet 1958: 3197; Comstock 1940: 312, desc.; Gertsch and Davis 1936: 20, f, desc. (figs 25–26); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 325; Jackman 1997: 166; Platnick and Dupérré 2009b: 4; Roewer 1942: 288

Opopaea mediata Gertsch and Davis, 1936; Vogel 1970b: 15

Distribution. Bexar

Time of activity. Female (December)

Type. Texas (female, Bexar Co., San Antonio, December 28, 1935, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, meditate

***Opopaea sedata* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940**

Opopaea sedata Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 325, f, desc.; Jackman 1997: 166; Platnick and Dupérré 2009b: 4; Vogel 1967: 110; Vogel 1970b: 15

Distribution. Brooks

Time of activity. Female (June)

Type. Texas (female, Brooks Co., Encino, June 3, 1936, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, quiet

Genus *Orchestina* Simon, 1882***Orchestina saltitans* Banks, 1894**

Orchestina saltitans Brown 1974: 235; Jackman 1997: 166 [Petrunkévitch 1920: 158, mf, desc. (figs 1–9)]

Distribution. Nacogdoches

Time of activity. Male (July)

Habitat. (structures: in house, on bedspread in house)

Type. New York, Long Island

Etymology. Latin, leaping

Family Oxyopidae Thorell, 1870

Note. species incorrectly reported from Texas

Hamataliwa sp.; Comstock 1912: 661 [distinct species, Travis Co., unknown]

Oxyopes tibialis F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1902; Milstead 1958: 445 [not in United States]

Genus *Hamataliwa* Keyserling, 1887***Hamataliwa grisea* Keyserling, 1887**

Hamataliwa grisea Brady 1964: 501, mf, desc. (figs 108–109, 115–116, 126–127, 134–135); Comstock 1940: 668; Jackman 1997: 102, desc., 166; Vincent and Frankie 1985: 380; Vogel 1970b: 15

Distribution. Central, west and south Texas; Aransas, Bexar, Brazos, Brewster, Brown, Burleson, Cameron, Hidalgo, Jeff Davis, Jim Wells, Kinney, Nueces, Presidio, San Patricio, Starr, Travis, Uvalde

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Fort Sam Houston, Goose Island State Park, Riley Estate, Russell Farm, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (March 3–April 4, June); female (April – October)

Habitat. (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (plants: Compositae); (soil/woodland: forest, live oak, post oak savanna with pasture, sandy brushland, trees, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: insect emergence cage outside)

Method. Beating [f]; flight intercept trap [m]; pitfall trap [f]; sweeping [m]

Type. North America

Etymology. Middle Latin, gray

Collection. MCZ, MSU, NMSU, TAMU

***Hamataliwa helia* (Chamberlin, 1929)**

Hamataliwa helia Brady 1964: 497 [T], mf, desc. (figs 112–114, 119–121, 124–125, 130–133); Brady 1970: 83; Brady and Santos 2005: 191; Jackman 1997: 166; Vogel 1970b: 15

Oxyopes helius Chamberlin, 1929; Bryant 1936: 92, m, desc. (fig. 7); Jones 1936: 69; Roewer 1955: 334

Distribution. Brazos, Cameron, Dallas, Hidalgo, Jasper, Kaufman, Tyler

Locality. Kirby State Forest, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (April – June, August, October); female (March 30–April 27, April – June, October – November)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: willow)

Method. pitfall trap [f]

Type. Georgia, Okefenokee Swamp, Mixson's Hammock

Etymology. referring to the sun

Collection. TAMU

***Hamataliwa unca* Brady, 1964**

Hamataliwa unca Brady 1964: 499, mf, desc. (figs 110–111, 117–118, 122–123, 128–129); Brady 1970: 97; Brady and Santos 2005: 191; Jackman 1997: 166; Vogel 1967: 111; Vogel 1970b: 15

Hamataliwa unica Brady, 1964; Armstrong and Richman 2007: 396

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo

Locality. Russell Farm

Time of activity. Male (“September–December”); female (June, September – October, December)

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, September–December 1933, S. Muilaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. arbitrary combination of letters

Collection. NMSU, TAMU

Genus *Oxyopes* Latreille, 1804

***Oxyopes acleistus* Chamberlin, 1929**

Oxyopes acleistus Brady 1975: 198 [S]; Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Henderson 2007: 60, 78, 80, 84; Jackman 1997: 166; Yantis 2005: 197 [Brady 1964: 454, mf, desc. (figs 5–6, 18–20, 29–30, 37–38)]

Oxyopes aureus Brady, 1964; Brady 1964: 457, mf, desc. (figs 1–4, 13–17, 27–28, 35–36); Vogel 1967: 111; Vogel 1970b: 15

Distribution. Widespread; Anderson, Aransas, Atascosa, Bee, Brazoria, Brazos, Brewster, Brooks, Burleson, Calhoun, Cameron, Dallas, DeWitt, Harris, Hays, Hidalgo, Kenedy, San Patricio, Starr, Travis, Walker, Williamson, Zapata

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Goose Island State Park, Hoskins Mound, Kenedy Ranch, Lake Corpus Christi State Park, Lick Creek Park, Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (March – November); female (January, March – November)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (littoral: sand dune under live oak); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest); (orchard: citrus); (plants: Compositae, herbaceous vegetation, miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: disturbed habitat, forest, hackberry matte, *Juniperus* managed plot, mesquite thicket, pine woods [%: 100], riparian mesquite forest, trees)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [f]; beating [f]; blue pan trap [m]; D-Vac suction [mf]; flight intercept trap [mf]; flight intercept trap on ground [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; yellow pan trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Florida, Sanford

Etymology. without closure

Collection. DMNS, MCZ, TAMU

Oxyopes aglossus Chamberlin, 1929

Oxyopes aglossus Brady 1964: 461, mf, desc. (figs 9–12, 21–22, 31–32, 39–40); Jackman 1997: 166; Kaston 1978: 199, desc.; Rapp 1984: 6; Vogel 1970b: 15

Distribution. Galveston, Jasper, Tyler

Locality. Kirby State Forest

Time of activity. Male (May – June); female (June)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: sandy area)

Type. Georgia, Okefenokee Swamp, Billy's Island

Etymology. noun, without a tongue

Collection. TAMU

Oxyopes apollo Brady, 1964

Oxyopes apollo Agnew et al. 1985: 4, 10; Brady 1964: 467, mf, desc. (figs 41–42, 47–50, 72–75); Brady 1969: 428; Brady 1975: 216; Breene et al. 1993c: 21, 48, 93, mf (figs 123A–C); Broussard and Horner 2006: 254; Calixto et al. 2013: 183, 187; Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Dean et al. 1988: 287; Jackman 1997: 102, desc., 166; Kaston 1978: 199, desc.; Rapp 1984: 6; Richman et al. 2011a: 47; Roberts 2001: 49; Vogel 1967: 111; Vogel 1970b: 15; Young and Edwards 1990: 20

Distribution. Widespread; Anderson, Atascosa, Bastrop, Bexar, Blanco, Brazos, Brewster, Brooks, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Dimmit, Erath, Freestone, Galveston, Garza, Hays, Hidalgo, Houston, Kaufman, Kenedy, Kerr, Kleberg, Knox, Leon, Llano, Lubbock, Maverick, Milam, Nueces, Polk, Potter, Presidio, Robertson, San Patricio, Somervell, Terrell, Uvalde, Val Verde, Van Zandt, Victoria, Walker, Wichita, Willacy, Williamson

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Big Bend National Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Browning Ranch, Chaparral Wildlife Management Area, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site, Ellis Prison Unit, Galveston Island State Park, Garner State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Seminole Canyon State Park, Somerville Lake, Stiles Farm Foundation, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Welder Wildlife Refuge, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (March – October); female (March – October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass, grasses, grassland, pasture); (littoral: salt marsh area); (orchard: grapefruit, pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, *Oenothera* sp.); (soil/woodland: clay soil brushland, paloverde upland area, post oak savanna with pasture, sandy area, sandy open prairie, savanna, scrub cottonwood, woods)

Method. D-Vac suction [f]; pitfall trap [mf] (in sand [m]); ramp trap [mf]; suction trap [imm.]; sweeping [mf]; tile trap [f]; yellow pan trap [f]

Type. Texas (male, Brooks Co., Encino, May 12, 1952, M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, R. Schrammel, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. noun in apposition, Greek god

Collection. DMNS, JCC, MSU, TAMU

***Oxyopes cougar* Brady, 1969**

Oxyopes cougar [Brady 1969: 432, mf desc. (figs 1–4, 9–12)]

Distribution. Angelina, Brazos

Locality. Angelina National Forest, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (May); female (September)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: longleaf pine managed, post oak savanna)

Method. pitfall trap [m]; sweeping [f]

Type. Florida, Escambia Co., 8 miles NW Pensacola

Etymology. noun in apposition, after the Cougar

Collection. TAMU

***Oxyopes felinus* Brady, 1964**

Oxyopes felinus Broussard and Horner 2006: 254; Richman et al. 2011a: 47 [Brady 1964: 476, mf, desc. (figs 56–57, 64–65); Brady 1975: 217, f desc. (figs 21–22, 39–40, 69–70, 102–103)]

Distribution. Brewster, Presidio

Locality. Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Arizona, Santa Catalina Mountains, Molino Basin

Etymology. adjective, cat-like

Collection. MSU

***Oxyopes lynx* Brady, 1964**

Oxyopes lynx Brady 1964: 475, m, desc. (figs 58–59, 66–67); Brady 1969: 428; Jackman 1997: 166; Vogel 1967: 111; Vogel 1970b: 15

Distribution. Brewster, Val Verde

Locality. Seminole Canyon State Park

Time of activity. Male (June – July)

Type. Texas (male, Brewster Co., Marathon, June 12, 1948, M. A. Cazier, holotype, AMNH)

[female unknown]

Etymology. noun in apposition after the Lynx

Collection. TAMU

***Oxyopes panther* Brady, 1975**

Oxyopes panther Broussard and Horner 2006: 254; Richman et al. 2011a: 47 [Brady 1975: 227, f, desc. (figs 15–16, 45–46)]

Distribution. Brewster, Presidio

Locality. Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Method. pitfall trap [f]

Type. Arizona, 12 miles W Portal

[male unknown]

Etymology. noun in apposition after the Panther

Collection. MSU

***Oxyopes salticus* Hentz, 1845**

Oxyopes salticus Agnew et al. 1982: 631; Agnew et al. 1985: 4, 10; Bonnet 1958: 3240; Brady 1964: 478, mf, desc. (figs 80–86, 91–96, 104–105); Breene 1988: 15, 17, 23–26, 35–37, 39–41, 44, 47, 49; Breene et al. 1988: 180–181; Breene et al. 1989: 162; Breene et al. 1993c: 21, 48, 92, mf (figs 122A–C); Brown 1974: 235; Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 17; Calixto et al. 2013: 183, 189–190; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 10, 30; Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean and Sterling 1985: 117; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 402, 405; Dean and Sterling 1992:

3–4; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Dean et al. 1987: 268; Dean et al. 1988: 285, 287; Glick and Noble 1961: 7; Henderson 2007: 52, 78, 81, 84; Jackman 1997: 103, desc., 166 (photo 29c); Jones 1936: 69; Kagan 1942: 41; Kagan 1943: 258; Marx 1890: 567; McDaniel et al. 1981: 104; Nuessly and Sterling 1984: 97; Nyffeler and Sterling 1994: 1295, 1298; Nyffeler et al. 1987a: 356–357; Nyffeler et al. 1987b: 1114; Nyffeler et al. 1988a: 55; Nyffeler et al. 1992a: 1181; Nyffeler et al. 1992b: 1459–1460; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 2; Pamanes-Guerrero 1975: 16, 34, 37, 41, 59, 63, 78, 81; Rapp 1984: 6; Roberts 2001: 49; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Sterling et al. 1979: 979; Vincent and Frankie 1985: 380; Vogel 1970b: 16; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 20

Distribution. Widespread; Anderson, Atascosa, Austin, Bastrop, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Bosque, Bowie, Brazoria, Brazos, Briscoe, Brown, Burleson, Burnet, Cameron, Camp, Carson, Cass, Cherokee, Collin, Colorado, Comal, Comanche, Cooke, Coryell, Cottle, Crosby, Dallas, Delta, Denton, DeWitt, Eastland, Ellis, Erath, Falls, Fayette, Floyd, Fort Bend, Franklin, Frio, Gaines, Galveston, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Hays, Henderson, Hidalgo, Hill, Hockley, Hopkins, Houston, Howard, Hudspeth, Jasper, Jefferson, Jim Wells, Kaufman, Kendall, Kenedy, Kerr, Knox, Lamar, Lampasas, Liberty, Llano, Lubbock, Madison, Martin, McLennan, McMullen, Mills, Mitchell, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Navarro, Newton, Nueces, Panola, Pecos, Potter, Rains, Reeves, Robertson, San Patricio, Shelby, Somervell, Starr, Taylor, Terry, Titus, Tom Green, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde, Van Zandt, Victoria, Walker, Wharton, Wichita, Willacy, Williamson, Wise, Wood

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Adriance Pecan Orchard, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bastrop State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Browning Ranch, Ellis Prison Unit, Falcon State Park, Galveston Island State Park, Garner State Park, Goliad State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Jones State Forest, Kenedy Ranch, Lacuna Park, Lake Normangee, Lick Creek Park, Nash Prairie, Palmetto State Park, Pantex Lake, Seminole Canyon State Park, Stiles Farm Foundation, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Welder Wildlife Refuge, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (March – October); female (February – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, guar, peanuts, rice); (grass: grass, grassland, grasses and weeds, grassy and shrub area, pasture); (littoral: near playa, salt marsh area, sand dune area); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, in bush near house, clover, croton, cutleaf evening primrose, emergent vegetation, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, roadside vegetation, vegetation, *Aphanostephus* sp., *Coreopsis* sp., *Dalea* sp., *Eleocharis* sp., *Hedeoma* sp., *Monarda citriodora*, *Rudbeckia* sp.); (soil/woodland: brush, hackberry matte, live oak, post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woodland, savanna, trees/shrubs, under oak, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*); (structures: around house, on folded sail of boat, in lab)

Method. Beating/sweeping [m]; boll weevil pheromone trap [mf]; cardboard band [imm.]; D-Vac suction [mf]; fogging [mf]; pitfall trap [mf] (under oak [mf]); ramp trap [mf]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]; tile trap [mf]; yellow pan trap [mf]

Type. North Carolina and Alabama

Etymology. Latin, jumping

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Oxyopes scalaris* Hentz, 1845**

Oxyopes scalaris Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Brady 1964: 484, mf, desc. (figs 87–90, 97–99, 106–107); Brown 1974: 235; Jackman 1997: 103, desc., 166; Vogel 1970b: 16; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 20

Distribution. Baylor, Brazos, Culberson, Erath, Harris, Jefferson, Llano, Lubbock, Nacogdoches, Travis, Tyler, Walker

Locality. Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (March – June); female (May – August)

Habitat. (crops: rice); (grass: grass); (littoral: near pond); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf]); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: juniper, pine, woods, *Juniperus ashei*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [mf]; pitfall trap [m] (near pond [m]); sweeping [mf]

Type. North Carolina

Etymology. Latin, of ladder or scales

Collection. JCC, MCZ, MSU, TAMU

***Oxyopes tridens* Brady, 1964**

Oxyopes tridens Brady 1964: 472, mf, desc. (figs 45–46, 53–55, 62–63, 70–71); Brousard and Horner 2006: 254; Jackman 1997: 166; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Richman et al. 2011a: 47; Vogel 1970b: 16

Distribution. Brewster, Howard, La Salle, Presidio

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chaparral Wildlife Management Area, Chihuahuan desert, Chisos Mountains, Dalquest Research Site

Time of activity. Female (July – August, September 11–October 10)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: acacia area, saltcedar)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]; yellow pan trap [f]

Type. Nevada, Mercury

Etymology. adjective meaning trident

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Peucetia* Thorell, 1869***Peucetia longipalpis* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1902**

Peucetia longipalpis Brady 1964: 512, mf, desc. (figs 151–155); Brady and Santos 2005: 191; Jackman 1997: 105, 166; Vogel 1970b: 16

Distribution. Cameron, El Paso, Hidalgo

Locality. Franklin Mountains, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (April – May, October)

Habitat. (plants: miscellaneous vegetation)

Method. sweeping [m]

Type. Mexico, Guerrero, Amula

Etymology. Latin, long palp

Collection. NMSU, TAMU

***Peucetia viridans* (Hentz, 1832)**

Peucetia viridans Agnew et al. 1982: 631; Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Bonnet 1958: 3492; Brady 1964: 506 [S], mf, desc. (figs 136–148, 158–161); Breene 1988: 23–26, 35, 39–40; Breene et al. 1988: 180–181; Breene et al. 1989: 162; Breene et al. 1993c: 21, 48, 92, mf (figs 121A–C); Brown 1974: 235; Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 17; Calixto et al. 2013: 183; Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Dean et al. 1987: 268; Dean et al. 1988: 285, 287; Jackman 1997: 104, desc., 166 (photo 29c); Jones 1936: 69; Kagan 1942: 39; Kagan 1943: 258; Killebrew and Ford 1985: 376; Nuessly and Sterling 1984: 97; Nyffeler et al. 1987a: 356–357; Nyffeler et al. 1992a: 1181; Nyffeler et al. 1992b: 1459–1460; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 2; Pamanes-Guerrero 1975: 16, 34, 37, 42, 60, 63, 78, 81; Rapp 1984: 6; Sterling et al. 1979: 979; Taber and Fleenor 2003: 231; Taylor and Pfannenstiel 2008: 999; Vogel 1970b: 16; Young and Edwards 1990: 20

Peucetia abboti Walckenaer, 1837; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43

Peucetia viridans (Hentz, 1832); Knutson et al. 2010: 515

Distribution. Widespread; Anderson, Aransas, Atascosa, Bastrop, Bexar, Brazoria, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Comanche, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, DeWitt, Erath, Fayette, Frio, Galveston, Gillespie, Hamilton, Hidalgo, Houston, Howard, Jack, Jefferson, Jim Wells, Leon, Limestone, McLennan, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Polk, Presidio, Rains, Reeves, Robertson, San Patricio, Smith, Sutton, Travis, Val Verde, Victoria, Walker, Webb, Wichita, Willacy, Williamson, Zapata, Zavala

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Adriance Pecan Orchard, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Big Bend Ranch State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, Ramsey Prison Farm, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Stiles Farm Foundation

Time of activity. Male (June – October); female (April, June – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts, rice); (grass: grassland, pasture, tall grass and weeds in pastures); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf]); (orchard: pecan); (plants: blue-bonnets, croton, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, rose bush, vegetation, *Ambrosia* sp., *Lectuca* sp., *Monarda citriodora*, *Veronia* sp.); (soil/woodland: forest, open field, pine, prairie, saltcedar, sandy area, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. cardboard band [imm.]; D-Vac suction [m]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. North Carolina and Alabama

Etymology. Latin, color, green

Collection. DMNS, MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Family Philodromidae Thorell, 1870

Note. Species incorrectly reported from Texas

Philodromus barrowsi Gertsch, 1934; Dondale 1961: 212 [based on immature female]; Gertsch 1934b: 17; Roewer 1955: 786; Vogel 1970b: 27 [not in Texas]

Tibellus maritimus (Menge, 1875); Woods and Harrel 1976: 44; Young and Edwards 1990: 21 [not in Texas]

nomen dubium

Philodromus abbotii Walckenaer, 1837; Kaston 1953: 102; Kaston 1972: 246.

Genus *Apollophanes* O. P.-Cambridge, 1898

Apollophanes punctipes (O. P.-Cambridge, 1891)

Apollophanes punctipes Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Calixto et al. 2013: 183; Dondale and Redner 1975c: 1178, mf, desc. (figs 1–2, 4–5, 13, 18–25); Jackman 1997: 166

Distribution. Brewster, Coke, Comanche, Erath, Hidalgo

Locality. Anzalduas County Park, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Big Bend National Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Chisos Basin, Frontera Audubon, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (April, June – July, September); female (June, September – November)

Habitat. (orchard: grapefruit, orange, pecan, sour orange); (soil/woodland: trees/shrubs, under juniper)

Method. Beating [f]; cardboard band [mf]; pitfall trap [m] (under juniper [m]); suction trap [m]; sweeping

Type. Guatemala

Etymology. Latin, minute black spots

Collection. TAMU

***Apollophanes texanus* Banks, 1904**

Apollophanes texanus Broussard and Horner 2006: 255; Dondale and Redner 1975c: 1181 [spelling], mf, desc. (figs 3, 6, 26–28); Jackman 1997: 166; Kaston 1953: 103 (fig. 253); Kaston 1972: 247 (fig. 562); Kaston 1978: 239 (fig. 609); Petrunkevitch 1911: 402; Richman et al. 2011a: 49; Roewer 1955: 767; Vogel 1970b: 27

Apollophanes texana Banks, 1904; Banks 1904: 113, mf, desc. (figs 12, 20); Banks 1910: 51

Distribution. Central and west Texas; Bexar, Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Presidio, Terrell

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Big Bend Ranch State Park, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site, Davis Mountains, Guadalupe Mountains

Time of activity. Female (March)

Habitat. (landscape features: under rock)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, female, Bexar Co., San Antonio, syntype, no date, no collector, MCZ)

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. MCZ, MSU, NMSU

Genus *Ebo* Keyserling, 1884

***Ebo evansae* Sauer & Platnick, 1972**

Ebo evansae Jackman 1997: 166; Sauer and Platnick 1972: 41, mf, desc. (figs 5–6, 17)

Distribution. Brewster

Locality. Big Bend National Park

Type. Utah, Salt Lake City

Etymology. Person (The species is named in honor of Mrs. Dana Evans, Department of Biology, Concord College, Athens, W. Va., Sauer and Platnick 1972).

***Ebo iviei* Sauer & Platnick, 1972**

Ebo iviei [Sauer and Platnick 1972: 41, mf, desc. (figs 3–4, 16)]

Distribution. Brewster

Type. Utah

Etymology. Person (The species is named in honor of the late Wilton Ivie, who collected the series from Utah and first recognized the species as new, Sauer and Platnick 1972).

Collection. MSU

***Ebo latithorax* Keyserling, 1884**

Ebo latithorax Dondale and Redner 1978b: 33, mf, desc. (figs 78–82); Jackman 1997: 120, 166; Kaston 1978: 235, desc. (fig. 602); Rapp 1984: 8; Sauer and Platnick 1972: 38, mf, desc. (figs 1–2, 15)

Distribution. Galveston, Grayson, Harris

Habitat. (soil/woodland: sandy area)

Method. pitfall trap

Type. Virginia, Richmond

Etymology. Latin, wide thorax

***Ebo merkei* Schick, 1965**

Ebo merkei Jackman 1997: 166; Sauer and Platnick 1972: 42, mf, desc. (figs 7–8, 18)

Distribution. Val Verde

Type. California, Borrego Valley

Etymology. Person (collector, D. E. Merkel)

***Ebo pepinensis* Gertsch, 1933**

Ebo pepinensis Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 724; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 10, 30; Dondale and Redner 1978b: 34, mf, desc. (figs 83–86); Jackman 1997: 120, 166; Sauer and Platnick 1972: 43, mf, desc. (figs 11–12, 19)

Distribution. Archer, Carson, Collin, Dallam, Lubbock, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Potter, Wichita

Locality. Buffalo Lakes, Pantex Lake

Time of activity. Male (April); female (April)
Habitat. (grass: grass, grassland); (littoral: playa edge)
Method. pitfall trap; sweeping [f]
Type. Minnesota, Lake Pepin, Wacouta Beach
Etymology. locality (Lake Pepin)
Collection. MSU

***Ebo punctatus* Sauer & Platnick, 1972**

Ebo punctatus Agnew et al. 1985: 5, 11; Breene et al. 1993c: 21, 48, 76, mf (figs 71A–B); Calixto et al. 2013: 183; Dean and Sterling 1987: 7; Jackman 1997: 120, 166; Sauer and Platnick 1972: 44, mf, desc. (figs 13–14, 20); Young and Edwards 1990: 20

Distribution. Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Erath, Grayson, Hale, Knox, McLennan, Martin, Robertson, San Patricio, Travis, Williamson

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Stiles Farm Foundation

Time of activity. Male (April – October); female (June – August)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (littoral: edge of pond); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (edge of pond [m]); suction trap [m]

Type. Oklahoma, Stillwater

Etymology. Latin, dark markings on abdomen

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Genus *Philodromus* Walckenaer, 1826

***Philodromus alascensis* Keyserling, 1884**

Philodromus alascensis Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 726; Jackman 1997: 166 [Dondale and Redner 1975b: 379, mf, desc. (figs 30–40)]

Distribution. Baylor, Erath

Time of activity. Male (February); female (July)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: brush)

Method. sweeping

Type. Alaska, Fort Yukon

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Philodromus californicus* Keyserling, 1884**

Philodromus californicus [Dondale and Redner 1976a: 142, mf, desc. (figs 29–34, 68–70)]

Distribution. Presidio

Locality. Big Bend Ranch State Park

Time of activity. Female (March)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: cottonwood)

Method. Beating [f]

Type. California, San Francisco

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. NMSU

***Philodromus cespitum* (Walckenaer, 1802)**

Philodromus cespitum Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 726; Jackman 1997: 166; Knutson et al. 2010: 515 [Dondale and Redner 1976a: 131, mf, desc. (figs 1–2, 38–39)]

Distribution. Archer, Comanche, Howard, Scurry, Wichita

Locality. Lake Thomas, Proctor Lake

Time of activity. Male (May – June, August – September, December); female (May – July, September, November)

Habitat. (crops: *Sorghum halepense*); (orchard: *Prunus persica*); (plants: Compositae); (soil/woodland: mesquite, saltcedar, willow, bark of *Prosopis grandulosa*, *Salix nigra*)

Method. sweeping [m]

Type. France

Etymology. Latin, tufted

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Philodromus histrio* (Latreille, 1819)**

Philodromus histrio Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 726; Jackman 1997: 166 [Dondale and Redner 1975b: 373, mf, desc. (figs 10–25)]

Distribution. Wichita

Time of activity. Female (March)

Habitat. (plants: *Artemesia filifolia*)

Type. France

Etymology. Latin, an actor

Collection. MSU

***Philodromus imbecillus* Keyserling, 1880**

Philodromus imbecillus Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 726; Dondale and Redner 1968: 7, mf, desc. (figs 1–2, 93–96, 210, 222); Dondale and Redner 1978b: 71, mf, desc. (figs 206–213); Jackman 1997: 166; Vogel 1970b: 27

Distribution. Archer, Baylor, Brown, Clay, Comanche, Harris, Wichita, Young

Locality. Proctor Lake

Time of activity. Male (February, May – June); female (March – June)

Habitat. (grass: *Cynodon dactylon*); (plants: *Thelesperma* sp., *Vicia* sp.); (soil/woodland: mesquite, willow, *Prosopis grandulosa*); (structures: wall of house)

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, feeble

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Philodromus infuscatus* Keyserling, 1880**

Philodromus infuscatus Jones 1936: 69; Kagan 1942: 45; Kagan 1943: 258; Platnick 1998: 814 [S]; Vogel 1970b: 27; Young and Edwards 1990: 20

Philodromus infuscatus infuscatus Keyserling, 1880; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 726; Dondale and Redner 1969: 929, mf, desc. (figs 11–12, 48–50, 83); Dondale and Redner 1978b: 60, mf, desc. (figs 159–164); Jackman 1997: 166

Distribution. Archer, Baylor, Coryell, Dallas, Denton, Grayson, Kerr, McLennan, Milam, Nacogdoches, Wichita, Wilbarger

Locality. Lake Kickapoo

Time of activity. Male (September – October); female (October – November)

Habitat. (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: mesquite, bark and leaves of *Prosopis grandulosa*)

Method. Beating [f]; light trap; sweeping [f]

Eggs/spiderlings. Wichita [27–30 eggs] [Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 726]

Type. Maryland, Baltimore

Etymology. Latin, browned

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Philodromus keyserlingi* Marx, 1890**

Philodromus keyserlingi Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Brown 1974: 238; Calixto et al. 2013: 183, 186–187; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 727; Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean

and Sterling 1990: 403, 405; Dondale 1961: 209, mf, desc. (figs 5, 12, 28, 35); Dondale and Redner 1976a: 138, mf (figs 19–21, 55–58); Jackman 1997: 166; Liao et al. 1984: 411; Vogel 1970b: 27; Young and Edwards 1990: 21

Distribution. Widespread; Bandera, Brazos, Brewster, Burleson, Burnet, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Falls, Jones, Lampasas, Montague, Nacogdoches, Nolan, Robertson, Travis, Walker, Wichita, Young

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Inks Lake State Park, Lake Buchanan, Lick Creek Park, Lost Maples State Park, Proctor Lake, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (February 22–March 11, April – June, September – October, December); female (March – July)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (objects: on cage outside); (orchard: pecan); (plants: Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, roadside vegetation); (soil/woodland: cedar elm, hackberry, juniper, post oak savanna with pasture, tree, trees/shrubs, woods, under bark of *Celtis* sp., *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, under bark of *Sapindus drummondii*, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: indoors, porch)

Method. Beating [mf]; cardboard band [mf]; fogging [mf]; malaise trap [m]; moth pheromone trap [m]; pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Robertson [eggsac laid May 25, 2001, hatched June 11, 113 eggs unhatched, 31 spiderlings]; [100 eggs, 104 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Washington D. C.

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Philodromus laticeps Keyserling, 1880

Philodromus laticeps Dondale and Redner 1976a: 132, mf, desc. (figs 3–4, 40–41); Dondale and Redner 1978b: 48, mf, desc. (figs 106–109); Jackman 1997: 166

Distribution. East Texas

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, side of head

Philodromus lutulentus Gertsch, 1934

Philodromus lutulentus [Dondale and Redner 1976a: 134, mf, desc. (figs 5–6, 42–43)]

Distribution. Archer, Lampasas

Type. Georgia, Atlanta

Etymology. Latin, clay yellow-lens

Collection. MSU

***Philodromus marginellus* Banks, 1901**

Philodromus marginellus Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Calixto et al. 2013: 183; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 727; Jackman 1997: 166 [Dondale and Redner 1976a: 137, mf, desc. (figs 7–9, 44–46)]

Distribution. Brazos, Comanche, Erath, Robertson, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (April – May); female (April – July)

Habitat. (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: juniper, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: wooden porch near light)

Method. at night; beating [mf]; cardboard band [f]; fogging [f]; pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Arizona, Santa Rita Mountains

Etymology. Latin, a body margined with brown

Collection. TAMU

***Philodromus marxi* Keyserling, 1884**

Philodromus marxi Banks 1910: 52; Bonnet 1958: 3577; Calixto et al. 2013: 183; Chickering 1940: 225; Dondale and Redner 1968: 12 [spelling], mf, desc. (figs 8–10, 105–107, 205); Dondale and Redner 1978b: 69, mf, desc. (figs 199–205); Jackman 1997: 166; Kaston 1978: 237, desc. (fig. 604); Marx 1890: 559; Petrunkovitch 1911: 420; Rydzak and Killebrew 1982: 7; Vogel 1970b: 27; Yantis 2005: 201

Philodromus marxii Keyserling, 1884; Keyserling 1884: 677

Distribution. Angelina, Brazos, Colorado, Dallas, Hardin, Kenedy, Montague, Robertson, Smith, Trinity, Walker

Locality. Holmes Pecan Orchard, Kenedy Ranch, Riley Estate

Time of activity. Male (April – May); female (May)

Habitat. (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf]); (orchard: pecan); (plants: vegetation); (soil/woodland: pine woods [%: 66]); (structures: indoors)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; malaise trap [m]; pitfall trap [m]

Type. Texas (female, Colorado Co., Columbus, no date, Marx collection, syntype locality unknown; others Wisconsin)

Etymology. Person (collector)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Philodromus minutus* Banks, 1892**

Philodromus minutus Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 727; Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean and Sterling 1990: 403, 405; Dondale and Redner 1968: 54, mf, desc. (figs 78–80, 193–198, 208, 218); Dondale and Redner 1978b: 84, mf, desc. (figs 260–270); Jackman 1997: 166; Kaston 1978: 238, desc. (fig. 608); Rydzak and Killebrew 1982: 7; Vogel 1970b: 27; Young and Edwards 1990: 21

Distribution. Brazos, Comal, Dallas, Denton, Erath, Fannin, Jack, Kerr, Leon, Montague, Smith, Travis, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (March – April, June, October); female (March – June)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush); (soil/woodland: juniper, oak, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [f]; beating/sweeping [f]; boll weevil pheromone trap [m]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. New York, Ithaca

Etymology. Latin, size

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Philodromus montanus* Bryant, 1933**

Philodromus montanus Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 727; Jackman 1997: 166 [Dondale and Redner 1968: 51, mf, desc. (figs 73–77, 179–183)]

Distribution. Wichita

Time of activity. Male (March)

Habitat. (grass: grass)

Type. North Carolina, Black Mountain

Etymology. Latin, montain

Collection. MSU

***Philodromus placidus* Banks, 1892**

Philodromus placidus Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 727; Dondale and Redner 1968: 32, mf, desc. (figs 34–35, 132–136, 207, 216); Jackman 1997: 166; Kaston 1978: 237, desc. (fig. 605); Rydzak and Killebrew 1982: 7; Vogel 1970b: 27

Distribution. Archer, Burleson, Dallas, Montgomery, Panola, Smith, Stephens, Travis

Locality. Jones State Forest, Shoshone Park

Time of activity. Male (April – May); female (April – May)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (grass: grassland, pasture); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation, *Monarda citriodora*); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna, shrub under *Populus deltoides*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [f]; sweeping [mf]

Type. New York, Ithaca

Etymology. Latin, calm

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Philodromus praelustris Keyserling, 1880

Philodromus praelustris Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 727; Jackman 1997: 166 [Dondale and Redner 1976a: 145, mf, desc. (figs 35–37, 71–73)]

Distribution. Kerr, Wichita

Time of activity. Male (February, April, December); female (April)

Habitat. (plants: vegetation); (soil/woodland: shrub, under bark, wild cherry, under bark of *Bumelia lanuginosa*); (structures: house)

Type. Colorado

Etymology. Latin, encircling before

Collection. MSU

Philodromus pratariae (Scheffer, 1904)

Philodromus pratariae Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Breene et al. 1993c: 22, 48, 76, mf (figs 72A–C); Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 728; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 10, 30 (fig. 11); Dean and Sterling 1987: 7; Dean and Sterling 1990: 403; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Dondale and Redner 1969: 923, mf, desc. (figs 1–2, 37–38, 81); Jackman 1997: 166; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 2; Rydzak and Killebrew 1982: 7; Young and Edwards 1990: 21

Misumenops pratariae Scheffer, 1904; Rydzak and Killebrew 1982: 7

Distribution. Brazoria, Brazos, Brown, Burleson (imm.), Cameron, Carson, Clay, Colorado, Donley, Erath, Fannin, Grayson, Houston, Kaufman, Lavaca, Llano, Polk, Rains, Smith, Somervell, Travis, Walker, Wichita, Williamson, Wise

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge, Ellis Prison Unit, Lick Creek Park, Pantex Lake, Riley Estate, South Padre Island, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Tyler State Park

Time of activity. Male (May, July – October); female (August – October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts, sorghum, *Sorghum halepense*); (grass: grass, grassland, pasture, *Panicum virgatum*); (littoral: near playa); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation, sage, vegetation, *Ambrosia* sp., *Monarda citriodora*); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna, tree)

Method. Beating [m]; D-Vac suction [f]; pitfall trap; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Kansas, Manhattan

Etymology. Latin, place, prairie

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Philodromus rufus quartus* Dondale & Redner, 1968**

Philodromus rufus quartus Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 728; Jackman 1997: 166 [Dondale and Redner 1968: 26, mf, desc. (figs 25–26, 121–122, 213)]

Philodromus rufus Walckenaer, 1826; Rydzak and Killebrew 1982: 7 [Texas record]

Distribution. Smith, Wichita

Time of activity. Male (April)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: ground)

Type. Canada, Ontario, Cochrane

Etymology. undetermined

Collection. MSU

***Philodromus undarum* Barnes, 1953**

Philodromus undarum Dondale and Redner 1968: 15, mf, desc. (figs 11–12, 108–110); Jackman 1997: 166; Vogel 1970b: 27

Distribution. Dallas

Type. North Carolina, Beaufort, Carrot Island

Etymology. Latin, wavy lines

***Philodromus vulgaris* (Hentz, 1847)**

Philodromus vulgaris Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Bradley 2013: 175; Calixto et al. 2013: 183; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 728; Dondale 1961: 205, mf, desc. (figs 16–17, 23, 32, 39); Dondale and Redner 1976a: 140, mf (figs 25–28, 63–67); Dondale and Redner 1978b: 55, mf, desc. (figs 135–143); Jackman 1997: 166; Roberts 2001: 50; Vogel 1970b: 27

Distribution. North-central and central Texas; Brazos, Clay, Dallas, Denton, Erath, Lubbock, Potter, Robertson, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Holmes Pecan Orchard, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (January – May, November); female (February – June, December)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (nest/prey: bird nest); (orchard: orchard, peach, pecan, under bark of *Prunus persica*); (plants: paradise); (soil/woodland: ash, chinaberry, elm,

hackberry, oak, under bark of [*Celtis* sp., *Fraxinus americana*, *Salix nigra*, *Sapindus drummondii*, *Ulmus crassifolia*], *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*); (structures: house, wall of house)

Method. Ballooning; beating [f]; cardboard band [f]; flight intercept trap [m]; light trap; malaise trap [m]; pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. United States

Etymology. Latin, common

Collection. DMNS, JCC, MSU, TAMU

Genus *Thanatus* C. L. Koch, 1837

Thanatus altimontis Gertsch, 1933

Thanatus altimontis Henderson 2007: 70, 78, 81, 84 [Dondale et al. 1964: 647, mf, desc. (figs 25–27, 43–44)]

Distribution. Brazos

Locality. Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (October 20–November 15, November)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: disturbed habitat)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Wyoming Cokeville, Smith's Fork Canyon

Etymology. Latin, high mountain

Collection. TAMU

Thanatus formicinus (Clerck, 1757)

Thanatus formicinus Agnew et al. 1985: 5, 11; Breene et al. 1993c: 22, 48, 77, mf (figs 73A–C); Calixto et al. 2013: 183; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 729; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 10, 48; Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Dondale and Redner 1978b: 113, mf, desc. (figs 62, 69, 364–369); Dondale et al. 1964: 644, mf, desc. (figs 28–30, 35–37); Jackman 1997: 166; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 2; Rydzak and Killebrew 1982: 7; Vogel 1970b: 27; Young and Edwards 1990: 21

Distribution. Bexar, Brazos, Burleson, Carson, Clay, Colorado, Comal, Comanche, Cooke, Coryell, Culberson, Erath, Hays, Kerr, Palo Pinto, Smith, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Pantex Lake

Time of activity. Male (March 29–April 5, April – August, November – December); female (March – August)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass, grassland); (littoral: near playa); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, *Monarda citriodora*); (soil/woodland: ground, post oak savanna with pasture, sandy area)

Method. pitfall trap [m] (in sand [m]); sweeping [f]

Type. Sweden

Etymology. Latin, relating to ants

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Thanatus rubicellus Mello-Leitão, 1929

Thanatus rubicellus Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 729; Dondale et al. 1964: 648 [S], mf, desc. (figs 5–13, 45–54); Jackman 1997: 166; Roberts 2001: 50; Vogel 1970b: 27
Thanatus rubicundus Keyserling, 1880; Marx 1890: 558

Distribution. Brazos, Burleson, Clay, Colorado, Coryell, Lavaca, Potter, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (May – June, October); female (May – July)

Habitat. (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]; sweeping [m]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, red cell

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Thanatus vulgaris Simon, 1870

Thanatus vulgaris Brown 1974: 238; Dondale et al. 1964: 653, mf, desc. (figs 3–4, 41–42); Jackman 1997: 166

Distribution. Culberson, Dallas, Denton, Presidio, Shelby

Time of activity. Female (March, May)

Habitat. (landscape features: under rock); (structures: warehouse)

Type. Spain and Italy

Etymology. Latin, common

Collection. MSU

Genus *Tibellus* Simon, 1875***Tibellus duttoni* (Hentz, 1847)**

Tibellus duttoni Agnew et al. 1985: 5, 11; Breene 1988: 35–36; Breene et al. 1989: 163; Breene et al. 1993b: 648; Breene et al. 1993c: 22, 48, 77, mf (figs 74A-B); Chickering 1940: 233; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 729; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 10, 48 (photo 30); Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Dean et al. 1988: 287; Gertsch 1933a: 11, mf, desc. (figs 4–6); Irungu 2007: 31; Jackman 1997: 121, desc., 166 (photo 39c); Jones 1936: 69; Kaston 1953: 104, desc.; Kaston 1972: 248, desc.; Kaston 1978: 240, desc.; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 2; Pamanes-Guerrero 1975: 17, 34, 38, 42, 60, 81; Rapp 1984: 8; Roberts 2001: 50; Tugmon et al. 1990: 44; Vogel 1970b: 27; Young and Edwards 1990: 21

Distribution. Archer, Atascosa, Bastrop, Bell, Bexar, Brazoria, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Burnet, Cameron, Camp, Carson, Clay, Coleman, Collin, Colorado, Coryell, Dallas, Denton, DeWitt, Erath, Falls, Fayette, Galveston, Glasscock, Hays, Hidalgo, Hill, Houston, Hunt, Jim Wells, Kendall, Kerr, Knox, Lampasas, Lavaca, Leon, Llano, Lynn, McMullen, Potter, Rains, Robertson, Runnels, San Patricio, San Saba, Somervell, Starr, Sterling, Titus, Travis, Val Verde, Victoria, Walker, Wichita, Willacy, Williamson, Zapata

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Ellis Prison Unit, Falcon State Park, Inks Lake State Park, Padre Island, Pantex Lake, Ramsey Prison Farm, Seminole Canyon State Park, South Padre Island, Stiles Farm Foundation, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (January – October, December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton, peanuts, sugarcane); (grass: grass, grasses, grassland, pasture, *Hordeum pusillum*); (littoral: dune, edge of pond, grass in sand dunes, playa); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, roadside vegetation, *Aphanostephus* sp., *Cassia* sp., *Monarda citriodora*, *Rudbeckia* sp., *Thelesperma* sp., *Vicia* sp.); (soil/woodland: juniper, open field, under oak, post oak savanna with pasture, sedge, *Juniperus ashei*, *Prosopis grandulosa*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [m]; D-Vac suction [mf]; pitfall trap [mf] (edge of pond [m], under oak [f]); sweeping [mf]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Person (discoverer)

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Tibellus oblongus* (Walckenaer, 1802)**

Tibellus oblongus Jackman 1997: 166; Rapp 1984: 8; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Rydzak and Killebrew 1982: 7; Woods and Harrel 1976: 44; Young and Edwards 1990: 21 [Dondale and Redner 1978b: 99, mf, desc. (figs 63, 73, 328–332)]

Distribution. South Texas; Archer, Baylor, Brewster, Brown, El Paso, Galveston, Jefferson, Montague, Smith, Wichita, Young

Locality. Ascarate Lake

Time of activity. Male (July); female (July)

Habitat. (crops: guar, rice); (grass: grasses and marsh like vegetation, grassy and shrub area); (littoral: salt marsh area); (soil/woodland: sandy area)

Method. pitfall trap; sweeping [mf]

Type. unknown

Etymology. Latin, shape of abdomen

Collection. DMNS, MSU

Genus *Titanebo* Gertsch, 1933

Titanebo albocaudatus (Schick, 1965)

Titanebo albocaudatus Muster 2009: 54 [T], m (fig. 3)

Ebo albocaudatus Schick, 1965; Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 724; Jackman 1997: 166; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Sauer and Platnick 1972: 52, mf, desc. (figs 24, 27); Young and Edwards 1990: 20

Distribution. Andrews, Coryell, Erath, Howard, Kimble, Llano, Martin, Maverick, Taylor, Val Verde, Webb, Wichita

Time of activity. Male (May – August); female (July – October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation, sage, *Ambrosia* sp., *Liatris mucronata*, *Prionopsis ciliata*, *Thelesperma* sp.); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture, saltcedar)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]; sweeping [f]

Type. California, Victorville

Etymology. Latin, white area on dorsum of abdomen

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Titanebo mexicanus (Banks, 1898)

Titanebo mexicanus Muster 2009: 54 [T]

Ebo mexicanus Banks, 1898; Jackman 1997: 120, 166; Kaston 1978: 236, desc.; Sauer and Platnick 1972: 50, mf, desc. (figs 31, 33)

Distribution. Western 2/3 Texas; Archer, Armstrong, Baylor, Brewster, Dallas, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Tom Green, Val Verde, Winkler, Zapata

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Palo Duro Canyon State Park

Time of activity. Male (April)

Type. Mexico, Hermosillo

Etymology. locality (country)

Collection. DMNS

***Titanebo parabolis* (Schick, 1965)**

Titanebo parabolis Muster 2009: 54 [T]

Ebo parabolis Schick, 1965; Broussard and Horner 2006: 255 [Sauer and Platnick 1972: 56, mf, desc. (figs 37, 40)]

Distribution. Brewster, Presidio

Locality. Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. California, Eagle Lake

Etymology. Latin, shape (parabolic)

Collection. MSU

***Titanebo redneri* (Cokendolpher, 1978)**

Titanebo redneri Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Muster 2009: 54 [T]

Ebo redneri Cokendolpher, 1978; Cokendolpher 1978a: 227, mf, desc. (figs 1–2); Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 725; Jackman 1997: 166

Distribution. Archer, Comanche, Wichita

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Lake Wichita

Time of activity. Male (March, September – November); female (February, September – December)

Habitat. (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: mesquite, *Prosopis grandulosa*, *Prosopis juliflora*)

Method. cardboard band [m]

Eggs/spiderlings. Archer or Wichita [13 eggs, 9 spiderlings] [Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 725]

Type. Texas (male, Wichita Co., Wichita Falls, November 18, 1976, J. C. Cokendolpher, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (This species is named in honor of J. H. Redner of the Biosystematics Research Institute, Ottawa, Canada, in recognition of his work on the Philodromidae and his assistance in the determinations of crab spiders from Wichita County, Texas, Cokendolpher 1978a).

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Titanebo texanus* Gertsch, 1933**

Titanebo texanus Bonnet 1959: 4626; Gertsch 1933b: 13, m, desc. (fig. 10); Muster 2009: 54 [T]; Roewer 1955: 802; Vogel 1970b: 28

Ebo texanus (Gertsch, 1933); Jackman 1997: 166; Sauer and Platnick 1972: 55, mf, desc. (figs 32, 34)

Distribution. Brooks, Maverick, Presidio, Travis

Time of activity. Male (March – April, September); female (April)

Habitat. (plants: *Baccharis*); (soil/woodland: saltcedar)

Type. Texas (male, Travis Co., Austin, no date, no collector, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. TAMU

Family Pholcidae C. L. Koch, 1850

Note. Species incorrectly reported from Texas

Metagonia caudata O. P.-Cambridge, 1895; Gertsch 1977: 105, mf, desc. (figs 1–4, 7–8, 19–20); Gertsch 1986: 41, f (figs 1–2); Jackman 1997: 166

Remarks. One record from Hidalgo Co. in Mexican banana bunch (April, 1, 1936)

Type. Mexico, Tabasco, Teapa

Note. Not listed here because it is not established.

Genus *Chisosa* Huber, 2000***Chisosa diluta* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940)**

Chisosa diluta Huber 2000: 125 [T], mf, desc. (figs 151, 478–489); Huber 2005: 195

Pholcophora diluta Gertsch and Mulaik, 1940; Gertsch 1982: 100, mf, desc. (figs 19–21, 28–30); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 320, f, desc. (figs 27–28); Jackman 1997: 166; Vogel 1967: 112; Vogel 1970b: 16

Distribution. Brewster

Locality. Big Bend National Park

Time of activity. Male (August); female (June, August)

Type. Texas (female, Brewster Co., Hot Springs, June 7–10, 1938, D. and S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, tiny, diluo, dilute

Genus *Crossopriza* Simon, 1893***Crossopriza lyoni* (Blackwall, 1867)**

Crossopriza lyoni Edwards 1993: 1; Huber et al. 1999: 2 [S], mf, desc. (figs 1–12); Roth 1994: 145

Crossopriza stridulans Millot, 1946; Jackman 1997: 166; MacKay and Vinson 1989: 232; Roth 1985: B-33–1

Distribution. Brazos, Hidalgo, McLennan, Wichita

Time of activity. Male (May, July – August, October – November); female (January, May, July – October)

Habitat. (structures: on house eave, in warehouse, quonset hut)

Type. India

Etymology. Person (collector, Captain Francis Lyon)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Micropholcus* Deeleman-Reinhold & Prinsen, 1987***Micropholcus fauroti* (Simon, 1887)**

Micropholcus fauroti Deeleman-Reinhold and Prinsen 1987: 73 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 1–9); Huber 2000: 8; Huber 2003: 611; Huber 2011: 26, mf, desc. (figs 1, 30, 31, 48, 49, 83–101); Jackman 1997: 166; Roth 1994: 146

Pholcus fauroti Simon, 1887; Roth 1985: B-33–1

Pholcus unicolor Petrunkevitch, 1929; Gertsch 1937: 1; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 319; Roth 1982: 37–2; Vogel 1970b: 16

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo

Time of activity. Male (January – February, September); female (February – March)

Habitat. (structures: high school building)

Type. Gulf of Aden

Etymology. Person

Genus *Modisimus* Simon, 1893***Modisimus texanus* Banks, 1906**

Modisimus texanus Banks 1906: 94, f, desc.; Banks 1910: 7; Bonnet 1957: 2970; Cockendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 53; Comstock 1912: 327; Comstock 1940: 341,

desc.; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 321; Huber 1998: 58, mf, desc. (figs 182–191); Jackman 1997: 166; Petrunkevitch 1911: 160; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 91; Roewer 1942: 338; Roth 1994: 145; Vogel 1970b: 16

Distribution. Bandera, Bell, Bexar, Cameron, Comal, Hays, Hidalgo, Kendall, Llano, Mason, Nueces, Robertson, San Saba, Starr, Travis, Uvalde, Webb, Zapata

Locality. Fort Hood, Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Caves. **Bell** ([all Fort Hood] Sledgehammer Cave, Viper Den Cave); **Bexar** (Boneyard Pit, Bullis Hole, Linda's First Cave, NBC Cave, Niche Cave, Obvious Little Cave, Poison Ivy Pit, Record Fire 1 Cave, World Newt Cave, Wurzbach Bat Cave); **Comal** (Bender's Cave, Brehmmer Cave, Just Now Cave, Klar's Cave); **Hays** (Donaldson Cave); **Kendall** (Pfeiffer's Water Cave); **Llano** (Enchanted Rock Cave); **San Saba** (Cobweb Fissure); **Travis** (Deer Stand Cave, Dobie Shelter, New Comanche Trail Cave, Rockpile Cave); **Uvalde** (Moss Pit Cave)

Time of activity. Male (January – July, September – November); female (January – September, November – December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (soil/woodland: ebony-guayacan association, palm forest)

Method. Flight intercept trap on ground [m]

Type. Texas (female, Travis Co., Austin, March, J. H. Comstock, holotype)

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. DMNS, TAMU, TMM

Genus *Pholcophora* Banks, 1896

Pholcophora texana Gertsch, 1935

Pholcophora texana Gertsch 1935a: 11, m, desc. (figs 22–24); Gertsch 1982: 100, mf, desc. (figs 16–18, 25–27); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 319 [see note below]; Huber 2000: 117, mf, desc. (figs 443–447); Huber 2005: 195; Jackman 1997: 166; Roewer 1942: 338; Vogel 1970b: 16

Distribution. Hidalgo, Starr

Time of activity. Male (November); female (January, November)

Habitat. (structures: brick yard)

Type. Texas (male, Starr Co., 0.5 mile E Rio Grande City, November 11, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (state)

Note. 5 miles E Rio Grande City (Huber 2000) is 0.5 mile.

Genus *Pholcus* Walckenaer, 1805***Pholcus phalangioides* (Fuesslin, 1775)**

Pholcus phalangioides Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 319; Jackman 1997: 38, desc., 166
[Huber 2011: 375, mf, desc. (figs 1760–1762, 1790–1791, 1819–1822)]

Pholcophora phalangioides (Fuesslin, 1775); Vogel 1970b: 16

Distribution. Travis, Wichita

Time of activity. Female (October)

Type. Switzerland

Etymology. Latin, daddy-long-legs like

Collection. MSU

Genus *Physocyclus* Simon, 1893***Physocyclus enaulus* Crosby, 1926**

Physocyclus enaulus Barr and Reddell 1967: 259; Cokendolpher 1989: 475; Gertsch 1935a: 11; Gertsch 1939b: 24; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 320; Jackman 1997: 166; Reddell 1965: 175; Reddell 1970: 407; Reddell and Fieseler 1977: 95; Reddell and Smith 1965: 62; Valdez-Mondragón 2010: 21, mf, desc. (figs 29–41); Valdez-Mondragón 2013: 192; Vogel 1970b: 16

Physocyclus globosus Taczanowski, 1874; Jackman 1997: 166; Jones 1936: 69; Vogel 1970b: 16 [Texas records, misidentified]

Distribution. Anderson, Andrews, Archer, Atascosa, Bandera, Brewster, Brown, Cass, Clay, Coryell, Cottle, Crockett, Culberson, Dallas, Edwards, El Paso, Goliad, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Kaufman, Kinney, Live Oak, Llano, Montague, Pecos, Presidio, Real, Schleicher, Starr, Sutton, Terrell, Trinity, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Webb, Wichita, Zapata

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Big Bend Ranch State Park, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains

Caves. **Bandera** (Tucker's Fissure Cave); **Brewster** (Javelina Hole, Lichnovsky's Cave, O.T.L. Cave); **Crockett** (Ketchum Cave); **Culberson** (Dillahunty Swallow Cave, Grass Cave, Grassy Grotto, Harvestman Fissure, Spare Tires Cave, Windy Cave); **Edwards** (Punkin Cave, Wheat Cave No. 1); **El Paso** (Helm's West Well); **Kinney** (Cot Cave); **Llano** (Double Door Cave); **Pecos** (Amazing Maze Cave); **Presidio** (John's Guano Mine); **Real** (Turkey Pens Cave); **Schleicher** (Fartz Cave); **Sutton** (Alma's Cave, Silky Cave, Word Cave); **Terrell** (Sorcerer's Cave); **Uvalde** (Tampke Ranch Cave); **Val Verde** (Comstock Railroad Tunnel, Litter Barrel Cave, Plecotus Cave)

Time of activity. Male (January – December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave, cave corner, under rock); (nest/prey: in animal burrow); (structures: in restroom near floor)

Type. New Mexico

Etymology. Greek, dwelling in dens

Collection. DMNS, MSU, NMSU, TAMU, TMM

***Physocyclus hoogstraali* Gertsch & Davis, 1942**

Physocyclus hoogstraali Jackman 1997: 166; Reddell 1970: 407; Valdez-Mondragón 2010: 30, mf, desc. (figs 56–62); Vogel 1970b: 16

Distribution. Val Verde

Time of activity. Male (April)

Habitat. (landscape features: Cave near Pandale Crossing)

Type. Mexico, Nuevo Leon, Sabinas Hidalgo, Bat Cave

Etymology. Person (collector, H. Hoogstraal)

Collection. TMM

***Physocyclus tanneri* Chamberlin, 1921**

Physocyclus tanneri Valdez-Mondragón 2010: 45, mf, desc, (Figs. 105–111)

Distribution. Travis

Time of activity. Female (February)

Type. Utah, St. George

Etymology. Person (V. L. Tanner)

Genus *Psilochorus* Simon, 1893

***Psilochorus concolor* Slowik, 2009**

Psilochorus concolor Slowik 2009: 16, mf, desc. (figs 56–66, 190)

Distribution. Brewster

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains

Time of activity. Male (March, August); female (March, August)

Type. Texas (male, Brewster Co., Big Bend National Park, Chisos Mountains, Cat Tail Canyon, March 20, 1977, Roth-Schroepfer, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, lack of typical coloration found in this species

***Psilochorus imitatus* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940**

Psilochorus imitatus Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 321, mf, desc. (fig. 17); Jackman 1997: 166; Schoenly 1983: 793; Slowik 2009: 22, mf, desc. (figs 2–4, 82–91); Vogel 1967: 112; Vogel 1970b: 16

Distribution. Bailey, Blanco, Brewster, Brown, Culberson, Dallam, El Paso, Hemphill, Jack, Knox, Lipscomb, Lubbock, McCulloch, Oldham, Panola, Stephens, Terrell, Tom Green, Val Verde, Wichita, Wilbarger, Winkler

Caves. Val Verde (Emerald Sink)

Time of activity. Male (May – August, December); female (February – July, October, December)

Habitat. (grass: short grass); (landscape features: cave); (soil/woodland: mesquite in mesquite dunes)

Type. Texas (male, Terrell Co., Sanderson, July 4, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, similar to other species

Collection. DMNS, MCZ, MSU, NMSU, TMM

***Psilochorus pallidulus* Gertsch, 1935**

Psilochorus pallidulus Bonnet 1958: 3823; Gertsch 1935a: 13, m, desc. (figs 28–30); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 321; Jackman 1997: 166; Roewer 1942: 351; Slowik 2009: 31 [S], mf, desc. (figs 99–107)

Psilochorus pallidus Gertsch, 1935; Vogel 1970b: 16

Psilochorus coahuilanus Gertsch and Davis, 1937; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 323; Jackman 1997: 166; Vogel 1970b: 16

Distribution. Archer, Brewster, Clay, Hidalgo

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains

Time of activity. Male (June, August – October, December); female (June, August – September, December)

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, September–December, 1933, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, small and pallid

Collection. MSU

***Psilochorus pullulus* (Hentz, 1850)**

Psilochorus pullulus Gertsch 1935a: 14; Jackman 1997: 166; Jones 1936: 69; Kaston 1972: 96, desc. (fig. 217); Kaston 1978: 97, desc. (fig. 235); Slowik 2009: 33, mf,

desc. (figs 118–127); Vogel 1970b: 16 [Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 322 (records from West Texas probably *redemptus*, *imitatus* and *utahensis*)]

Distribution. South Texas; Cameron, Dallas, Travis

Time of activity. Male (August – September, November); female (June, October – November)

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, blackish

Collection. DMNS

Psilochorus redemptus Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Psilochorus redemptus Agnew et al. 1985: 3, 5; Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 322, mf, desc.; Jackman 1997: 166; Slowik 2009: 35, mf, desc. (figs 128–137); Vogel 1967: 113; Vogel 1970b: 16; Young and Edwards 1990: 21

Distribution. Bastrop, Bexar, Brazos, Brewster, Cameron, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Hidalgo, Jasper, Jeff Davis, Kleberg, Llano, Panola, San Augustine, San Patricio, Starr, Travis, Val Verde, Webb, Zapata

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Chisos Mountains, Green Island Bird Refuge, McDonald Observatory, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (January – February, April – December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (objects: under rock); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: juniper, under juniper)

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (under juniper [m])

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, November 7, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, redeemed

Collection. DMNS, TAMU

Psilochorus texanus Slowik, 2009

Psilochorus texanus Slowik 2009: 41, mf, desc. (figs 158–166, 190)

Distribution. Hidalgo, Kenedy

Time of activity. Male (July); female (July, November)

Type. Texas (male, Kenedy Co., Padre Island, seashore park, July 19, 1966, J. & W. Ivie, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (The specific epithet refers to the state of the type locality, Slowik 2009).

***Psilochorus utahensis* Chamberlin, 1919**

Psilochorus utahensis Jackman 1997: 166; Schoenly and Reid 1983: 256; Slowik 2009: 44, mf, desc. (figs 176–186)

Distribution. Blanco, Coleman, Coryell, El Paso, Hidalgo

Locality. Chihuahuan desert, Horne Ranch

Time of activity. Male (April – September); female (April, June – September)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. D-Vac suction [f]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Utah, Clear Lake

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Smeringopus* Simon, 1890***Smeringopus pallidus* (Blackwall, 1858)**

Smeringopus pallidus Edwards 1993: 1; Jackman 1997: 166; Roth 1994: 146 [Kraus 1957: 219 [S], mf, desc. in German (figs 1–6)]

Smeringopus elongatus (Vinson, 1863); Brown 1974: 235; Gertsch 1979: 150; Roth 1982: 37–1; Roth 1985: B-33–1

Distribution. Shelby

Habitat. (structures: warehouse)

Type. Brazil

Etymology. Latin, pale (pallid)

Genus *Spermophora* Hentz, 1841***Spermophora senoculata* (Dugès, 1836)**

Spermophora senoculata Jackman 1997: 166; Platnick 1993: 130 [S]

Spermophora meridionalis Hentz, 1841; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 319; Jones 1936: 69; Vogel 1970b: 16 [Petrunkevitch 1910: 208, m (pl. 21, fig. 5)]

Distribution. Blanco, Brazos, Cooke, Dallas, Harris, Travis

Locality. Bamburger Ranch Chiroptorium

Time of activity. Male (June, August); female (August, December)

Habitat. (structures: on ceilings in home at night, sticky trap in garage)

Method. sticky trap [f]

Type. unknown

Etymology. Latin, six eyes

Collection. MCZ, MSU, TAMU, UNM

Family Phrurolithidae Banks, 1892

Note. raised to family (Ramirez 2014: 342)

Genus *Phrurolithus* C. L. Koch, 1839

Note. transferred from Liocranidae to Corinnidae (Bosselaers and Jocqué 2002: 265) and here (Ramírez 2014: 343)

***Phrurolithus apertus* Gertsch, 1935**

Phrurolithus apertus Bonnet 1958: 3633; Gertsch 1935b: 1, mf, desc. (figs 1–3); Roewer 1955: 574 [T]; Vogel 1970b: 6

Phrurotimpus apertus (Gertsch, 1935); Jackman 1997: 165

Distribution. Cameron

Time of activity. Male (November); female (November)

Type. Texas (female, Cameron Co., 15 miles SW Harlingen, November 17, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, aperture of epigynum

***Phrurolithus callidus* Gertsch, 1935**

Phrurolithus callidus Bonnet 1958: 3633; Gertsch 1935b: 5, f, desc. (fig. 9); Roewer 1955: 575 [T]; Vogel 1970b: 6

Phrurotimpus callidus (Gertsch, 1935); Jackman 1997: 165

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo

Time of activity. Female (October – November)

Type. Texas (female, Hidalgo Co., 10 miles SE Edinburg, October 20, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, cunning

***Phrurolithus emertoni* Gertsch, 1935**

Phrurolithus emertoni Henderson 2007: 60, 64, 76, 79, 82 [Gertsch 1935b: 9, f, desc. (fig. 20)]

Phrurotimpus emertoni (Gertsch, 1935); Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Jackman 1997: 165

Distribution. Brazos, Erath

Locality. Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Female (May 27-June 15, June, June 30-July 15)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: disturbed habitat, leaf litter)

Method. pitfall trap [f]

Type. Georgia, Atlanta
[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (collector, J. H. Emerton)

Collection. TAMU

***Phrurolithus leviculus* Gertsch, 1936**

Phrurolithus leviculus Bonnet 1958: 3637; Gertsch 1936: 18, mf, desc. (figs 17–18);
Roewer 1955: 576 [T]; Vogel 1970b: 6

Phrurotimpus leviculus (Gertsch, 1936); Jackman 1997: 165

Distribution. Hidalgo

Time of activity. Male (June); female (June, September)

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, June 2, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, small, smooth

Genus *Phruronellus* Chamberlin, 1921

Note. transferred from Liocranidae to Corinnidae (Bosselaers and Jocqué 2002: 265) and here (Ramírez 2014: 343)

***Phruronellus formica* (Banks, 1895)**

Phruronellus formica Chamberlin 1921: 69 [T]

Phrurolithus formica Banks, 1895; Jackman 1997: 165 [Kaston 1948: 391, mf, desc. (figs 1391–1393)]

Scotinella formica (Banks, 1895); Agnew et al. 1985: 8

Distribution. Archer, Brazos, Brown, Erath, Wichita
Locality. Texas A&M University Rangeland Area
Time of activity. Male (September); female (March, December)
Habitat. (soil/woodland: forest litter, under bark)
Method. Berlese funnel [f]
Type. New York
Etymology. Latin, refers to ants
Collection. TAMU

Genus *Phrurotimpus* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935

Note. transferred from Liocranidae to Corinnidae (Bosselaers and Jocqué 2002: 265) and here (Ramírez 2014: 343)

Phrurotimpus alarius (Hentz, 1847)

Phrurotimpus alarius Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Bonnet 1958: 3642; Henderson 2007: 34, 52–53, 55, 58, 64, 74, 76, 79, 82; Jackman 1997: 165; Kaston 1945: 5; Trevino 2014: 11; Vogel 1970b: 6 [Dondale and Redner 1982: 132, mf, desc. (figs 240–242)]

Distribution. Anderson, Angelina, Bandera, Brazos, Burleson, Coryell, Erath, Gonzales, Houston, Robertson, Sabine, Smith, Travis, Tyler, Walker, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Big Slough Wild Area, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Huntsville State Park, Lick Creek Park, Lost Maples State Park, Palmetto State Park, Tyler State Park

Time of activity. Male (March – May, May 30–June 6, June 30–July 15, July 25–August 1, December); female (January, March – July)

Habitat. (littoral: edge of pond); (soil/woodland: bottomland forest, celtis litter, leaf litter, in leaves, loblolly pine unmanaged, post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woodland, under oak tree, upland woods, woods)

Method. Berlese funnel [f]; pitfall trap [mf] (under oak [f], edge of pond [m], in leaves [mf]); tile trap [f]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, wing

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Phrurotimpus alarius tejanus (Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1930)

Phrurotimpus alarius tejanus [Chamberlin and Ivie 1935b: 34 [S], m (fig. 120)]

Phrurolithus tejanus Chamberlin and Gertsch, 1930; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1930: 142, m, desc. (fig. 26)

Distribution. Travis

Type. Texas (male, Travis Co., Austin, no date, R. V. Chamberlin, holotype)
[female unknown]

Etymology. locality (state)

***Phrurotimpus borealis* (Emerton, 1911)**

Phrurotimpus borealis Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Jackman 1997: 165; Trevino 2014: 11; Yantis 2005: 198, 201; Young and Edwards 1990: 16 [Dondale and Redner 1982: 133, mf, desc. (figs 243–248)]

Distribution. Anderson, Bexar, Burleson, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Erath, Hidalgo, Houston, Webb, Wichita

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard

Time of activity. Male (April, May 30 – June 6, June); female (April 26 – May 2, May – June, August, December, December 17 – January 8)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (grass: grass); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: leaf litter, pine woods [%: 73, 100], post oak savanna with pasture, woods)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; pitfall trap [mf] (in dead leaves [f])

Type. United States

Etymology. Latin, northern

Collection. MCZ, MSU, TAMU

***Phrurotimpus certus* Gertsch, 1941**

Phrurotimpus certus Broussard and Horner 2006: 253; Henderson 2007: 65, 76, 79, 82; Richman et al. 2011a: 48 [Dondale and Redner 1982: 137, mf, desc. (figs 254–256)]

Distribution. Archer, Brazos, Brewster, Burleson, Clay, Colorado, Coryell, Erath, Presidio, Robertson

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, Somerville Lake

Time of activity. Male (March 30–April 6, April – August); female (March 29–April 5, April – September, September 28–October 4)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture, upland woods)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]; ramp trap [m]

Type. Virginia, 5 miles E Luray

Etymology. Latin, certain

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Scotinella* Banks, 1911

Note. transferred from Liocranidae to Corinnidae (Bosselaers and Jocqué 2002: 265) and here (Ramírez 2014: 343)

***Scotinella fratrella* (Gertsch, 1935)**

Scotinella fratrella Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Dondale and Redner 1982: 153 [T], mf, desc. (figs 285–288)

Phrurolithus fratrellus Gertsch, 1935; Bonnet 1958: 3637; Gertsch 1935b: 6, f, desc. (fig. 21); Roewer 1955: 575; Vogel 1970b: 6 [Penniman 1978: 127, mf, desc. (figs 1–4, 9–12, 15–16)]

Scotinella fratrellus (Gertsch, 1935); Jackman 1997: 165

Distribution. Bell, Burleson, Coryell, Houston, Robertson, Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard

Time of activity. Male (April – October); female (April – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (grass: pasture); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture, woods)

Method. cardboard band [f]; pitfall trap [mf]; ramp trap [m]

Type. Texas (female, Bell Co., Belton, September 1, 1933, W. Ivie, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, small brother

Collection. TAMU

***Scotinella pugnata* (Emerton, 1890)**

Scotinella pugnata Broussard and Horner 2006: 253; Richman et al. 2011a: 48 [Dondale and Redner 1982: 147, mf, desc. (figs 12, 258–265)]

Distribution. Brewster, Presidio

Locality. Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Massachusetts and Connecticut

Etymology. Latin, fighting, fist

Collection. MSU

Family Pisauridae Simon, 1890

Note. Species incorrectly reported from Texas

Pisaurina undulata (Keyserling, 1887) [not in Texas]

Pelopatis undulata (Keyserling, 1887); Comstock 1940: 624

Pelopatis indulata (Keyserling, 1887); Vogel 1970b: 17

Genus *Dolomedes* Latreille, 1804***Dolomedes albineus* Hentz, 1845**

Dolomedes albineus Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Bradley 2013: 180; Carico 1970: 66; Carico 1973: 462 [S], mf, desc. (figs 5–7, 27, 42, 57–58); Jackman 1997: 167; Yantis 2005: 196, 200

Teippus pinicola (Hentz, 1850); Roewer 1955: 140

Distribution. North-central, central and southeast Texas; Anderson, Austin, Brazos, Burleson, Comal, Comanche, Dallas, Houston, Leon, Navarro, Robertson, Tarrant

Locality. Benbrook-Grissom Ranch, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (May – July); female (June – August)

Habitat. (littoral: near lake); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: pine woods [%: 80, 100]); (structures: ground next to house, on [porch outside house, wall], side of house)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; uv light [imm.]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, white

Collection. TAMU

***Dolomedes scriptus* Hentz, 1845**

Dolomedes scriptus Bradley 2013: 180; Carico 1970: 83; Carico 1973: 469, mf, desc. (figs 8–10, 22–24, 28, 43, 59–60); Dondale and Redner 1990: 342, mf, desc. (figs 575–579); Jackman 1997: 91, 167; Kaston 1978: 179 (fig. 450); McKenzie and Reddell 1964: 7; Reddell 1965: 175; Reddell 1970: 407; Vogel 1970b: 17; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Yantis 2005: 196, 200; Young and Edwards 1990: 21

Dolomedes pinicola Hentz, 1850; Bishop and Crosby 1936: 239 [misidentified]

Distribution. Southeast and southwest Texas; Anderson, Bell, Dimmit, Harris, Hidalgo, Houston, Jefferson, Kerr, Travis, Trinity, Wichita, Young

Caves. **Bell** (Adam's Gold Mine); **Travis** (West Cave)

Time of activity. Male (April, June)

Habitat. (crops: rice); (landscape features: cave); (soil/woodland: pine woods [%: 74, 83, 97])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, written (pattern)

Collection. MSU, TAMU, TMM

Dolomedes tenebrosus Hentz, 1844

Dolomedes tenebrosus Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Bishop 1924: 40, mf (pl. 18, fig. 2, pl. 21, figs 1–5); Bradley 2013: 181; Brown 1974: 235; Carico 1970: 37; Carico 1973: 454, mf, desc. (figs 1–2, 25, 40, 53–54); Dondale and Redner 1990: 335 (figs 558–562); Griswold 1993: 7; Jackman 1997: 90, desc., 167 (photo 23a); Kaston 1978: 179 (fig. 451); Taber and Fleenor 2005: 273 (fig. 12–1); Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Yantis 2005: 196, 200; Young and Edwards 1990: 21

Distribution. Southeast Texas; Anderson, Archer, Brown, Erath, Gonzales, Hunt, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Nacogdoches, Polk, Trinity, Wichita, Wood, Young

Locality. Palmetto State Park

Time of activity. Male (April – June); female (April, June – July)

Habitat. (crops: rice); (littoral: at water edge, under rocks along creek, wetlands); (soil/woodland: oak wood, pine woods [%: 80, 97, 100])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]

Type. Alabama, Carolina (of 1844), Massachusetts

Etymology. Latin, darkness

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Dolomedes triton (Walckenaer, 1837)

Dolomedes triton Bonnet 1956: 1541; Breene et al. 1993c: 22, 48, 93, mf (figs 126A–C); Carico 1970: 151; Carico 1973: 481 [S], mf, desc. (figs 11, 18–19, 33–34, 37, 48, 69–70); Comstock 1940: 631; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Jackman 1997: 91, 167; Jones 1936: 69; Taber and Fleenor 2005: 273 (fig. 12–2); Young and Edwards 1990: 21

Dolomedes sexpunctatus Hentz, 1845; Brown 1974: 235; Comstock 1912: 614, desc.; Jones 1936: 69; Kaston 1953: 137, desc. (fig. 340); Montgomery 1904: 314, mf, desc. (pl. 20, fig. 34); Woods and Harrel 1976: 43

Dolomedes triton sexpunctatus Hentz, 1845; Bishop 1924: 52, mf (pl. 29, figs 1–2); Vogel 1970b: 17

Dolomedes albiclavius Bishop, 1924; Jones 1936: 69; Vogel 1970b: 16

Distribution. Widespread; Archer, Bandera, Bexar, Brazos, Cameron, Dallas, Denton, Fannin, Gonzales, Harris, Hidalgo, Hood, Jackson, Jefferson, Kerr, Leon, Marion, Nacogdoches, Palo Pinto, Sabine, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Mill Creek Cove, Palmetto State Park, Raven Ranch

Time of activity. Male (February, June – August); female (February – April, June – September, November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, rice); (littoral: wetlands); (soil/woodland: beech bottom, on ground in woods)

Method. Malaise trap [f]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Greek, a triton (pattern)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Dolomedes vittatus Walckenaer, 1837

Dolomedes vittatus Bradley 2013: 182; Carico 1970: 113; Carico 1973: 474 [S], mf, desc. (figs 14–15, 30, 36, 45, 63–64); Dondale and Redner 1990: 339, mf, desc. (figs 569–574); Jackman 1997: 167; Kaston 1978: 180 (fig. 453)

Dolomedes urinator Hentz, 1845; Bishop 1924: 36, f (pl. 16; pl. 33, fig. 3); Montgomery 1904: 317

Distribution. Northeast, central, and southeast Texas; Bandera, Bexar, Dallas, Harris, Hays, Kerr, Llano, Travis

Locality. Lake Austin, Raven Ranch

Time of activity. Male (August); female (June – July, October)

Type. Georgia, Ogechee River Swamp

Etymology. Latin, striped

Collection. MCZ

Genus *Pisaurina* Simon, 1898

Pisaurina dubia (Hentz, 1847)

Pisaurina dubia Breene et al. 1993b: 648; Carico 1972: 308 [T], mf, desc. (figs 11–12, 16, 23–24); Jackman 1997: 167; Yantis 2005: 66, 198, 201

Thanatidius dubius Hentz, 1847; Bishop and Crosby 1936: 242, m, desc. (figs 4–5)

Distribution. Central, southeast, and south Texas; Cameron, Guadalupe, Hidalgo, Houston, Kerr, Trinity, Wichita

Locality. Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (April – May); female (April, April 26–May 5, June, December)

Habitat. (crops: sugarcane); (soil/woodland: pine woods [%: 66, 80, 82, 84, 97])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Cameron [114 spiderlings in case] [TAMU]

Type. unknown

Etymology. Latin, dubious identification, mutilated when discovered

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Pisaurina mira* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

Pisaurina mira Agnew et al. 1985: 4, 9; Bishop 1924: 23, mf (pl. 5, figs 1–2, pl. 6, figs 1–2, pl. 7, fig. 1, pl. 8, figs 1–4, pl. 9, figs 1–6); Bradley 2013: 182; Brown 1974: 236; Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 17; Carico 1972: 300, mf, desc. (figs 1–6, 13, 17–18); Dean et al. 1988: 286; Dondale and Redner 1990: 326, mf, desc. (figs 550–553); Jackman 1997: 91, desc., 167 (photo 23b); Kaston 1953: 138, desc. (fig. 345); Kaston 1972: 190, desc. (fig. 426); Kaston 1978: 181, desc. (fig. 458); Montgomery 1904: 320, desc.; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Yantis 2005: 67, 198, 201; Young and Edwards 1990: 21

Distribution. Eastern ½ Texas; Anderson, Archer, Bexar, Brazos, Erath, Grimes, Houston, Hunt, Jefferson, Kerr, Leon, Madison, Nacogdoches, Rusk, Sabine, Travis, Trinity, Upshur, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (March – May); female (March – June)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts, rice); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, on ground, woods by creek bank, pine woods [%: 66, 67, 69, 82, 85, 86, 95, 97], post oak woods [%: 41, 56, 71, 74, 77, 82, 84, 91, 92, 94, 96]); (structures: side of building near light)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; malaise trap [m]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, wonderful

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Tinus* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901

***Tinus peregrinus* (Bishop, 1924)**

Tinus peregrinus Bradley 2013: 182; Carico 1976: 68 [T], mf, desc. (figs 2, 10–11, 20–21); Carico 2005: 200; Comstock 1940: 633, desc. (figs 707–708); Jackman 1997: 167; Kaston 1953: 137, desc. (fig. 343); Kaston 1972: 189, desc. (fig. 424); Kaston 1978: 180, desc. (fig. 456); Roth 1982: 38–1; Roth 1985: B-34–1; Roth 1994: 148; Vogel 1970b: 17

Thaumasia peregrina Bishop, 1924; Bishop and Crosby 1936: 243, m, desc. (figs 6–7)

Distribution. South Texas; Brewster, Starr

Time of activity. Male (July)

Habitat. (littoral: near body of water)

Type. Arkansas, Hot Springs [possibly Texas]

Etymology. Latin, pilgrim

Family Plectreuridae Simon, 1893

Genus *Plectreurys* Simon, 1893

***Plectreurys tristis* Simon, 1893**

Plectreurys tristis [Gertsch 1958c: 19, mf, desc. (figs 11–13, 37–48, 85–88)]

Distribution. Brewster

Type. Arizona

Etymology. Latin, sad

Collection. MSU

***Plectreurys* sp.**

Plectreurys data from Dave Richman

Distribution. Presidio

Locality. Big Bend Ranch State Park

Habitat. (web: web under rock)

Family Prodidomidae Simon, 1884

Genus *Prodidomus* Hentz, 1847

***Prodidomus rufus* Hentz, 1847**

Prodidomus rufus Bradley 2013: 184; Bryant 1935: 164, f, desc. (figs 1a-d); Bryant 1949a: 22, m, desc. (fig. 1); Comstock 1940: 319, desc.; Cooke 1964: 266, mf, desc. (figs 15, 29–30); Jackman 1997: 167; Jones 1936: 70; Platnick and Baehr 2006: 13, mf, desc. (figs 24–28); Roth 1982: 20–2; Roth 1985: B-16–2; Roth 1994: 151; Ubick 2005d: 204; Vogel 1970b: 17

Distribution. Bexar, Dallas, Denton

Time of activity. Male (December); female (May, November)

Habitat. (landscape features: under stone by side of road); (structures: in house)

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, red

Family Salticidae Blackwall, 1841

Note. Species incorrectly reported from Texas

Euophrys monadnock Emerton, 1891; Hunter 1988: 18 [not in Texas]

Habronattus agilis (Banks, 1893); Chickering 1944: 153; Young and Edwards 1990: 21 [not in Texas] [possibly *cognatus* or *fallax*]

Pellenes agilis (Banks, 1893); Peckham and Peckham 1909: 535; Petrunkevitch 1911: 680; Vogel 1970b: 18 [misidentified]

Maevia simoni Peckham; Bonnet 1957: 2696 [dubious quotation – see Prószyński online catalog (<http://salticidae.org/salticid/catalog/maevia.htm>)]

Metaphidippus manni (Peckham and Peckham, 1901) [not in Texas]

Metaphidippus imperialis (Peckham and Peckham, 1888); Kaston 1972: 276

Myrmarachne albocinctus (C. Koch, 1846); Peckham and Peckham 1909: 371; Petrunkevitch 1911: 674 [not in Texas]

Parnaenus cyanidens (C. L. Koch, 1846); F. O. P.-Cambridge 1901: 288, errata; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 438 [not in United States]

Phidippus cyanidens C. L. Koch, 1846; Peckham and Peckham 1901a: 301

Pelegrina verecunda (Chamberlin and Gertsch, 1930); Maddison 1996: 299 [not in Texas, map 26 in error, misprint; map 27 for *P. tillandsiae* correct]

Pellenes elegans (Peckham and Peckham, 1901); Vogel 1970b: 18 [not in Texas]

Pellenes elagus Peckham and Peckham, 1901; Jones 1936: 69 [not in Texas]

Habronattus elegans (Peckham and Peckham, 1901); Milstead 1958: 446 [not in Texas]

Phanias monticola (Banks, 1895) [not in Texas]

Pseudicius monticolus (Banks, 1895); Roth 1994: 156 [not in Texas]

Phidippus ardens Peckham and Peckham, 1901; Hunter 1988: 18, 20 [not in Texas]

Phidippus johnsoni Peckham and Peckham, 1883; Kaston 1972: 270; Kaston 1978: 258; Richman and Cutler 1978: 96 [not in Texas]

Phidippus obscurus Peckham and Peckham, 1888; Marx 1890: 569 [*Phidippus arizonensis* or *carolinensis*]

Phidippus purpuratus Keyserling, 1885; Chickering 1944: 199; Kaston 1953: 112; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 423; Richman and Cutler 1978: 97; Vogel 1970b: 19 [not in Texas]

Dendryphantus purpuratus (Keyserling, 1884); Petrunkevitch 1911: 641 [not in Texas]

Phidippus albomaculatus Keyserling, 1885; Emerton 1909: 224 [not in Texas]

Phidippus regius C. L. Koch, 1846; Kaston 1972: 269; Kaston 1978: 257 [not in Texas]

Phidippus miniatus Peckham and Peckham, 1883; Marx 1890: 569; Peckham and Peckham 1888: 15; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 426; Vogel 1970b: 19 [Texas record, interception or mislabeled]

Dendryphantes miniatus (Peckham and Peckham, 1883); Petrunkevitch 1911: 636; Roewer 1955: 1204

Sitticus auricomus Bryant, 1936; Bonnet 1958: 4069; Jones 1936: 68, 70 [not described]

Sittacus auricomus Bryant, 1936; Vogel 1970b: 20 [not described]

Sitticus rupicola (C. L. Koch, 1837); Prószyński 1980: 14 [not certain it occurs in North America]; Richman et al. 2011b: 72 (almost certainly erroneous)

Wala vernalis Peckham and Peckham, 1893; Jones 1936: 70; Vogel 1970b: 20 [not in United States]

Genus *Admestina* Peckham & Peckham, 1888

Admestina archboldi Piel, 1992

Admestina archboldi Jackman 1997: 167; Piel 1992: 278, mf, desc. (figs 5–6, 10, 12–16); Richman et al. 2011b: 3; Richman et al. 2012a: 3; Richman et al. 2012b: 3

Admestina tibialis (C. L. Koch, 1846); Agnew et al. 1985: 8 [misidentified]

Distribution. Brazos, Burleson, Erath, Travis

Locality. Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (April, September 28–October 5, October); female (February – July)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [f]; pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [f]

Type. Florida, Archbold Biological Station

Etymology. locality (The species is named after the founder of the Archbold Biological Station where the holotype was collected, Piel 1992).

Collection. TAMU

Admestina tibialis (C. L. Koch, 1846)

Admestina tibialis Breene et al. 1993c: 22, 48, 65, mf (figs 42A–D); Chickering 1944: 143; Comstock 1912: 679, desc.; Comstock 1940: 687; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Hunter 1988: 18–20; Jackman 1997: 167; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 510; Petrunkevitch 1911: 589; Richman and Cutler 1978: 83; Richman et al. 2011b: 3; Richman et al. 2012a: 3; Richman et al. 2012b: 3; Roth 1982: 40–3; Roth 1985: B-36–2; Vogel 1970b: 17; Young and Edwards 1990: 21 [Piel 1992: 272, mf, desc. (figs 3–4, 11)]

Distribution. Brazos, Ellis, Harris, Sabine, Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (June); female (March, May, June 23–July 2, December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (grass: grassland); (plants: weed); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest)

Method. Beating/sweeping [f]; malaise trap [f]

Type. Pennsylvania

Etymology. Latin, prominent palpal tibia

Collection. MCZ, TAMU

Genus *Anasaitis* Bryant, 1950

Anasaitis canosa (Walckenaer, 1837)

Anasaitis canosa Bradley 2013: 185; Edwards 1999b: 10 [T]; Henderson 2007: 57–58, 63, 65–66, 78, 81, 84; Richman et al. 2005: 211; Richman et al. 2011b: 3; Richman et al. 2012a: 3; Richman et al. 2012b: 3; Yantis 2005: 67, 196, 199

Corythalia canosa (Walckenaer, 1837); Jackman 1997: 128, desc., 167 (photo 41a); Richman and Cutler 1978: 84 [S]

Stoides aurata Hentz, 1846 [Peckham and Peckham 1909: 527, mf (pl. 38, fig. 9, pl. 43, figs 9–9a)]

Corythalia aurata (Hentz, 1846); Kaston 1978: 253, desc. (fig. 645)

Distribution. Anderson, Angelina, Bastrop, Brazos, Burleson, Fort Bend, Gonzales, Harris, Leon, Sabine, San Jacinto, Tyler, Washington

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Angelina National Forest, Bastrop State Park, Brazos Bend State Park, Kirby State Forest, Lick Creek Park, Palmetto State Park, Sabine National Forest, Sam Houston National Forest, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (March – December); female (March – July, September – October)

Habitat. (grass: grassland, sandy-prairie grass, short grass); (littoral: sandy area by water, sedge meadow); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, bottomland forest, buckeye-sycamore forest, disturbed habitat, forest, hardwood bottomland, leaf litter, oak, old field, pine woods [%: 100], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 56, 71, 77, 93], post oak woodland, sandy area, upland woods, woods); (structures: on wall in motel room)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; beating/sweeping [m]; berlese funnel [m]; cardboard band [mf]; flight intercept trap [mf]; flight intercept trap on ground [m]; malaise trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; sweeping [m]

Type. United States

Etymology. undetermined

Collection. DMNS, MCZ, MSU, TAMU

Genus *Attidops* Banks, 1905***Attidops cinctipes* (Banks, 1900)**

Attidops cinctipes Richman et al. 2011b: 4; Richman et al. 2012a: 4; Richman et al. 2012b: 4 [Edwards 1999a: 13, mf, desc. (figs 12–13, 24–28)]

Distribution. Sabine

Time of activity. Male (April)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest)

Method. Flight intercept trap/malaise trap [m]

Type. Louisiana, Baton Rouge

Etymology. Latin, banded legs

Collection. TAMU

***Attidops cutleri* Edwards, 1999**

Attidops cutleri Edwards 1999a: 12, mf, desc. (figs 10–11, 22–23, 29–30); Richman et al. 2011b: 4; Richman et al. 2012a: 4; Richman et al. 2012b: 4

Distribution. Caldwell, Travis

Locality. Lockhart State Park

Time of activity. Male (April, October)

Type. Texas (male, Travis Co., Austin, October 18, 1967, D. Simon, holotype, FSCA)

Etymology. Person (Named for Dr. Bruce Cutler, who first identified the AMNH specimens to genus, Edwards 1999a).

***Attidops youngi* (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)**

Attidops youngi Edwards 1999a: 10, mf, desc. (figs 2, 4–7, 14–17); Richman et al. 2011b: 4; Richman et al. 2012a: 4; Richman et al. 2012b: 4

Distribution. Brazoria

Time of activity. Male (February)

Type. Pennsylvania

Etymology. Person (collector, Col. J. J. Young)

Genus *Bagheera* Peckham & Peckham, 1896***Bagheera prosper* (Peckham & Peckham, 1901)**

Bagheera prosper Bradley 2013: 186; Jackman 1997: 167; Jackman et al. 2007: 199; Maddison 1996: 233, mf (figs 84–85, 99) [T]; Richman et al. 2005: 216; Richman et al. 2011b: 4; Richman et al. 2012a: 4; Richman et al. 2012b: 4; Ruiz and Edwards 2013: 20, mf, desc. (figs 2, 6, 10, 13–16)

Dendryphantes prosper Peckham and Peckham, 1901; Banks 1910: 66; Peckham and Peckham 1901a: 314, m, desc. (pl. 27, figs 5–5a); Peckham and Peckham 1909: 457, m, desc.; Petrunkevitch 1911: 640; Roewer 1955: 1204

Metaphidippus prosper Peckham and Peckham, 1901; Vogel 1970b: 18

Distribution. Atascosa, Bexar, Burnet, Comal, Hays, Hood, Hunt, Kimble, Llano, Randall, Runnels, Starr, Tom Green, Val Verde, Wichita

Locality. Lake Ballinger, Lake Tawakoni State Park, Llano City Lake Park, Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (March – April, July – October); female (April, July)

Habitat. (grass: grasses and herbs); (littoral: creek vegetation, lake edge, stream edge vegetation); (plants: on leaf, on tree, vegetation); (soil/woodland: cedar, elm, mesquite, oak, riparian mesquite forest); (web: large spider web)

Method. Beating [m]; flight intercept trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Bexar Co., San Antonio, no date, no collector, syntype, MCZ)

Etymology. Latin, agreeable

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU, WTAM

Genus *Bellota* Peckham & Peckham, 1892***Bellota micans* Peckham & Peckham, 1909**

Bellota micans Banks 1910: 75; Galiano 1972: 477, f, desc. (figs 3–4, 25–26, 41, 46); Jackman 1997: 167; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 373, f, desc. (pl. 51, fig. 6); Petrunkevitch 1911: 607; Richman and Cutler 1978: 83; Richman et al. 2005: 208; Richman et al. 2011b: 5; Richman et al. 2012a: 5; Richman et al. 2012b: 5; Roewer 1955: 1036

Distribution. South Texas

Type. Texas (female, no locality, no date, no collector)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Latin, twinkling or glowing

***Bellota wheeleri* Peckham & Peckham, 1909**

Bellota wheeleri Banks 1910: 75; Galiano 1972: 480, f, desc. (figs 1–2, 15–16, 42, 50); Jackman 1997: 167; Maddison 1996: 332, m (fig. 42); Petrunkevitch 1911: 607; Richman and Cutler 1978: 83 [spelling]; Richman et al. 2005: 208; Richman et al. 2011b: 5; Richman et al. 2012a: 5; Richman et al. 2012b: 5; Roewer 1955: 1036
Bellota wheelerii Peckham and Peckham, 1909; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 374, f, desc. (pl. 51, fig. 7)

Distribution. South Texas; Hidalgo

Type. Texas (female, no locality, no date, no collector)

Etymology. Person (This species is named for Prof. Wm. Morton Wheeler, Peckham and Peckham 1909).

Collection. MSU

Genus *Bredana* Gertsch, 1936***Bredana alternata* Gertsch, 1936**

Bredana alternata Bonnet 1955: 915; Gertsch 1936: 21, f, desc. (fig. 30); Hill and Edwards 2013: 21; Jackman 1997: 167; Richman and Cutler 1978: 84; Richman et al. 2005: 210; Richman et al. 2011b: 5; Richman et al. 2012a: 5; Richman et al. 2012b: 5; Roewer 1955: 1255

Bredana alterana Gertsch, 1936; Vogel 1970b: 17

Distribution. Cameron

Time of activity. Female (November)

Type. Texas (female, Cameron Co., 15 miles SW Harlingen, November 18, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

[male known but not described]

Etymology. Latin, alternate species

***Bredana complicata* Gertsch, 1936**

Bredana complicata Bonnet 1955: 915; Gertsch 1936: 21, mf, desc. (figs 33–35); Hill and Edwards 2013: 21; Jackman 1997: 167; Richman and Cutler 1978: 84; Richman et al. 2005: 210; Richman et al. 2011b: 5; Richman et al. 2012a: 5; Richman et al. 2012b: 5; Roewer 1955: 1255; Vogel 1970b: 17

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (April, June, August 14-September 5); female (June, August, August 14-September 5)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: cedar elm forest)

Method. Lindgren flight trap [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., below Weslaco, Llano Grande, April 27, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, complicated palp

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Chalcoscirtus* Bertkau, 1880

Chalcoscirtus diminutus (Banks, 1896)

Chalcoscirtus diminutus Edwards 2003: 71 [T]; Richman et al. 2011b: 6; Richman et al. 2012a: 6; Richman et al. 2012b: 6

Euophrys diminuta (Banks, 1896); Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Edwards 1980: 11 [S]; Jackman 1997: 167

Corythalia delicatula Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1956: 1236; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 14, f, desc. (fig. 32); Richman and Cutler 1978: 84; Roewer 1955: 1101; Vogel 1970b: 17 [Chamberlin and Ivie 1944: 195, mf (figs 211–212)]

Distribution. Brazos, Brooks, Burleson, Coryell, Erath, Tyler

Locality. Kirby State Forest

Time of activity. Male (March – April); female (May, October)

Habitat. (plants: bluebonnets); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [m]

Type. New York

Etymology. Latin, size

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Cheliferoides* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901

Cheliferoides longimanus Gertsch, 1936

Cheliferoides longimanus Bonnet 1956: 1040; Gertsch 1936: 22, mf, desc. (fig. 32); Jackman 1997: 167; Richman and Cutler 1978: 84; Richman et al. 2005: 208; Richman et al. 2011b: 6; Richman et al. 2012a: 6; Richman et al. 2012b: 6; Roewer 1955: 1187; Vogel 1970b: 17

Bellota wheeleri Peckham and Peckham, 1909; Breene et al. 1993b: 648 [misidentified]

Distribution. Brazoria, Cameron, Colorado, Hidalgo

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Hoblitzelle Farms, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (February – June, August – November); female (February – March, May – July, September – November)

Habitat. (crops: sugarcane); (grass: grass); (soil/woodland: on ground, palm forest margin)

Method. D-Vac suction [mf]; sifting [mf]; sweeping

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., below Weslaco, Llano Grande, April 28, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, long hand (front leg)

Collection. TAMU

Cheliferoides segmentatus F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901

Cheliferoides segmentatus Jackman 1997: 167; Platnick 1984: 171, mf, desc. (figs 1–6); Richman and Cutler 1978: 84; Richman et al. 2005: 208; Richman et al. 2011b: 6 (questionable); Richman et al. 2012a: 6 (questionable); Richman et al. 2012b: 6 (questionable); Roth 1982: 40–2; Roth 1985: B-36–1; Roth 1994: 153

Distribution. Cameron, Comal, Frio, Starr, Uvalde

Locality. Frio State Park, Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (March – May, September)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: dense coastal brush, palm forest, riparian mesquite forest, tree trunk)

Method. Flight intercept trap on ground [mf]; hanging carrion trap [m]

Type. Guatemala

Etymology. Latin, ornamented

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Colonus* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901

Colonus hesperus (Richman & Vetter, 2004)

Colonus hesperus Bustamante et al. 2015: 187 [T]

Thiodina hespera Richman and Vetter, 2004; Hill 2012: 2; Richman et al. 2011b: 75; Richman et al. 2012a: 75; Richman et al. 2012b: 75 [Richman and Vetter 2004: 426, mf, desc. (figs 2, 4, 8, 11, 14)]

Distribution. Brewster, Hays

Time of activity. Male (May); female (May)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: *Juniperus ashei*)

Method. Beating [mf]

Type. California, San Diego

Etymology. Greek, signifies that this species is found in the western United States

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Colonus puerperus (Hentz, 1846)

Colonus puerperus Bustamante et al. 2015: 187 [T]

Thiodina puerpera (Hentz, 1846); Agnew et al. 1985: 5, 11; Breene et al. 1993c: 24, 48, 64, mf (figs 40A-C); Brown 1974: 237; Carpenter 1972: 165; Dean et al. 1982: 256; Dean et al. 1988: 287; Hill 2012: 2 (mf, color pictures); Jackman 1997: 168; Jones 1936: 69; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Liao et al. 1984: 411; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 449; Petrunkevitch 1911: 712; Rapp 1984: 9; Richman and Vetter 2004: 424, mf, desc. (figs 2–3, 7, 10, 13); Richman et al. 2011b: 76; Richman et al. 2012a: 75; Richman et al. 2012b: 75; Vogel 1970b: 20; Wolff 1985: 13; Young and Edwards 1990: 23

Thiodina purpurea Hentz, 1846; Woods and Harrel 1976: 44

Distribution. Archer, Bell, Bexar, Brazos, Burleson, Burnet, Cameron, Colorado, Comal, Dallas, Denton, DeWitt, Dimmit, Erath, Fannin, Freestone, Galveston, Gillespie, Grayson, Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris, Hays, Hidalgo, Houston, Howard, Hunt, Jefferson, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Lampasas, Live Oak, Mills, Nacogdoches, Panola, Potter, Rains, Randall, Refugio, Robertson, San Patricio, Scurry, Shackelford, Tarrant, Travis, Uvalde, Walker, Webb, Wichita, Wilbarger, Wise [West Co., not in Texas]

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Ellis Prison Unit, Frontera Audubon, Garner State Park, Lake Tawakoni State Park, Lake Thomas, Lake Wichita, Lick Creek Park, Medicine Mounds Ranch, Russell Farm, Sam Houston National Forest, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Stubblefield Lake, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (January – October, December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts, rice, sunflower); (grass: grass, grassland, pasture); (littoral: salt marsh area, sedge meadow); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf]); (orchard: grapefruit, pecan); (plants: bush, herbs, milkweed, miscellaneous vegetation, roadside vegetation, vegetation, weed, white thistle, *Baccharis*, *Dalea* sp, *Gaillardia* sp.); (soil/woodland: field, juniper, log, post oak savanna, saltcedar, trees/shrubs, willow)

Method. Beating [mf]; beating/sweeping [m]; boll weevil pheromone trap [mf]; D-Vac suction [mf]; pitfall trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. unknown

Etymology. Latin, childbearing

Collection. MCZ, MSU, NMSU, TAMU, WTAM

***Colonus sylvanus* (Hentz, 1846)**

Colonus sylvanus Bustamante et al. 2015: 187 [T]

Thiodina sylvana (Hentz, 1846); Agnew et al. 1985: 8, 11; Bradley 2013: 205; Breene et al. 1993c: 24, 48, 64, mf (figs 41A-C); Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Dean and Eger 1986: 143; Dean et al. 1982: 256; Hill 2012: 2 (mf, color pictures); Hunter 1988: 18–21; Jackman 1997: 137, desc., 168 (photo 41q); Jackman et al. 2007: 199; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 449; Petrunkevitch 1911: 712; Richman and Vetter 2004: 421, mf, desc. (figs 2–3, 5–6, 9, 12); Richman et al. 2011b: 76 [S]; Richman et al. 2012a: 76; Richman et al. 2012b: 76; Wolff 1985: 22; Young and Edwards 1990: 23
Thiodina iniquies (Walckenaer, 1837); Kaston 1978: 255; Woods and Harrel 1976: 44 [Texas record]

Plexippus puerperus Hentz, 1846; Marx 1890: 570; Peckham and Peckham 1888: 33

Thiodina silvana (Hentz, 1846); Vogel 1970b: 20

Colonus puerperus Peckham and Peckham, 1885; F. O. P.-Cambridge 1901: 246 [misidentified]

Distribution. Angelina, Aransas, Archer, Bexar, Bosque, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Caldwell, Cameron, Comal, Coryell, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Erath, Fort Bend, Galveston, Goliad, Gonzales, Grayson, Hardin, Hidalgo, Howard, Hunt, Jasper, Jefferson, Kenedy, Leon, Liberty, McLennan, Nacogdoches, Robertson, Sabine, San Patricio, Scurry, Tarrant, Travis, Tyler, Upshur, Walker, Washington, Wichita [Fairfax, West Co., not in Texas]

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Adriance Pecan Orchard, Anzalduas County Park, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Estero Llano Grande State Park, Frontera Audubon, Goose Island State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Kenedy Ranch, Kirby State Forest, Lacuna Park, Laguna Madre, Lake Tawakoni State Park, Lake Thomas, Landa Park Estates, Lick Creek Park, Lockhart State Park, McKelvey Park, Palmetto State Park, Resaca de la Palma State Park, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (March – November); female (March – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, rice); (grass: grassland); (landscape features: under rock); (littoral: sand dune under live oak, sedge meadow); (nest/prey: nest of *Neotoma micropus*); (orchard: grapefruit, orange, pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, honey suckle, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, vegetation, weed, *Baccharis*); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, forest, live oak area, palm forest, pine forest, post oak savanna, post oak savanna with pasture, saltcedar, trees, trees/shrubs, woods, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: around house); (web: large spider web)

Method. Beating [mf]; beating/sweeping [mf]; cardboard band [mf]; flight intercept trap [mf]; fogging [f]; Lindgren funnel trap [f]; malaise trap [mf]; pitfall trap [m]; sweeping [mf]; yellow pan trap [f]

Type. South Carolina

Etymology. Latin, trees (normal habitat)

Collection. MCZ, MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Genus *Eris* C. L. Koch, 1846***Eris flava* (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)**

Eris flava Jackman 1997: 167; Maddison 1986: 145, mf, desc. (figs 8–13); Richman et al. 2011b: 8; Richman et al. 2012a: 8; Richman et al. 2012b: 8

Distribution. Jefferson

Type. New York

Etymology. Latin, yellow

***Eris floridana* (Banks, 1904)**

Eris floridana Richman et al. 2011b: 9; Richman et al. 2012a: 8; Richman et al. 2012b: 9 [Kaston 1973: 120, mf (figs 63–65)]

Distribution. Mason

Time of activity. Female (January)

Habitat. (orchard: pecan)

Method. irrigation tubing [f]

Type. Florida, Altoona

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. TAMU

***Eris militaris* (Hentz, 1845)**

Eris militaris Breene et al. 1993c: 22, 48, 69, mf (figs 54A-C); Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 18; Calixto et al. 2013: 184–185, 187; Henderson 2007: 60–61, 78, 81, 84; Jackman 1997: 130, 167 (photo 41b); Jackman et al. 2007: 199; Lombardini et al. 2005: 1378; Maddison 1986: 141, mf (figs 2–7) [S]; Richman et al. 2011b: 9; Richman et al. 2012a: 8; Richman et al. 2012b: 9; Young and Edwards 1990: 21

Dendryphantes militaris (Hentz, 1845); Jones 1936: 69

Paraphidippus marginatus Walckenaer, 1837; Kagan 1942: 64; Kagan 1943: 258

Eris marginata (Walckenaer, 1837); Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Bonnet 1956: 1789; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Hunter 1988: 18; Liao et al. 1984: 411; Rapp 1984: 8; Vogel 1970b: 17

Eris marginatus (Walckenaer, 1837); Brown 1974: 236; Carpenter 1972: 163

Distribution. North-central, central and south Texas; Archer, Brazos, Burleson, Burleson/Lee, Cameron, Clay, Comanche, Dallas, Edwards, Ellis, Erath, Galveston, Grayson, Hood, Hunt, Kerr, Lee, Martin, Mason, McLennan, Medina, Nacogdoches, Nolan, Randall, Robertson, Sabine, San Patricio, Travis, Trinity, Uvalde, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Brison Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Garner State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lake Somerville State Park [Nails Creek Unit], Lake Tawakoni State Park, Lick Creek Park, Nabor's Lake, Proctor Lake, Sam Houston National Forest, Storey Pecan Orchard, Stubblefield Lake, Welder Wildlife Refuge, Zilker Park

Time of activity. Male (January – December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (grass: grassy and shrub area); (landscape features: under rock); (littoral: creek bank, salt marsh area, sedge meadow); (orchard: pecan); (plants: honey suckle, Indian paintbrush, vegetation); (soil/woodland: ash bark, beech-magnolia forest, cottonwood, oak, old field, post oak savanna, sandy area, trees, upland woods, willow, woodland, woods, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: at home, car window); (web: large spider web)

Method. Beating [mf]; beating/sweeping [mf]; boll weevil pheromone trap [mf]; cardboard band [mf]; fogging [mf]; irrigation tubing [mf]; malaise trap [m]; pitfall trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Brazos [eggsac laid March 31, 1978, hatched April 12, 9 spiders, 22 eggs infertile]; [eggsac laid March 29, 1978, hatched April 9, 66 spiderlings]; [eggsac laid April 2, 1978, hatched April 12; 23 spiderlings]; [eggsac laid March 9, 1978, hatched March 17, 38 spiderlings; second eggsac laid March 27, 1978, hatched April 12, 1 spiderling, 17 eggs infertile; eggsac laid April 2, 1978, hatched April 12, 32 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. North Carolina and Alabama

Etymology. Latin, referring to a soldier

Collection. DMNS, MSU, NMSU, TAMU, TTU, WTAM

Eris rufa (C. L. Koch, 1846)

Eris rufa Edwards 2004: 13 [S]

Eris pinea (Kaston, 1945); Jackman 1997: 167 [Kaston 1973: 120, mf (figs 58–62)]

Eris pineus (Kaston, 1945); Brown 1974: 236

Distribution. Nacogdoches

Habitat. (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f])

Type. United States

Etymology. Latin, reddish

Genus *Ghelna* Maddison, 1996***Ghelna barrowsi* (Kaston, 1973)**

Ghelna barrowsi Jackman 1997: 167; Maddison 1996: 239 [T]; Richman et al. 2011b: 11; Richman et al. 2012a: 11; Richman et al. 2012b: 11

Metaphidippus barrowsi Kaston, 1973; Agnew et al. 1985: 8 [Kaston 1973: 107, mf (figs 1–4)]

Distribution. Erath

Time of activity. Female (August)

Method. sweeping

Type. Virginia, Lucketts

Etymology. Person (collector of specimens other than holotype, W. M. Barrows)

Collection. TAMU

***Ghelna castanea* (Hentz, 1846)**

Ghelna castanea Jackman 1997: 167; Maddison 1996: 239 [T]

Metaphidippus castaneus (Hentz, 1846); Carpenter 1972: 163 [Kaston 1973: 109, mf (figs 5–7)]

Distribution. Wichita

Habitat. (structures: in house)

Type. North Carolina

Etymology. Greek, chestnut-colored

Collection. MSU

***Ghelna sexmaculata* (Banks, 1895)**

Ghelna sexmaculata Jackman 1997: 167; Maddison 1996: 239 [T]; Richman et al. 2011b: 12; Richman et al. 2012a: 12; Richman et al. 2012b: 12

Metaphidippus sexmaculatus (Banks, 1895) [Kaston 1973: 109, mf (figs 12–14)]

Distribution. Angelina, Brazos, Houston, Tyler

Locality. Angelina National Forest, Big Slough Wild Area, Big Thicket National Preserve, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (March, May, November – December); female (March)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: bottomland forest litter, hardwood litter, leaf litter, loblolly pine managed, longleaf pine unmanaged)

Method. Berlese funnel [m]; pitfall trap [m]

Type. Canada

Etymology. Latin, six white spots on male abdomen

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Habronattus* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901

***Habronattus calcaratus* (Banks, 1904)**

Habronattus calcaratus Richman et al. 2011b: 14 [S]; Richman et al. 2012a: 14; Richman et al. 2012b: 14

Pellenes calcaratus Banks, 1904; Cokendolpher 1978c: 118; Richman and Cutler 1978: 93

Habronattus calcaratus agricola Griswold, 1987; Griswold 1987: 139, mf, desc. (figs 97, 190); Jackman 1997: 167; Maddison and Hedin 2003a: 19

Distribution. Burleson, Clay, Coryell, Knox, Travis

Time of activity. Male (March – August); female (April 25–May 4, September)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (landscape features: under rock); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. South Dakota, 1 mile S Rapid City

Etymology. Latin, furnished with a spur

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Habronattus clypeatus* (Banks, 1895)**

Habronattus clypeatus [Griswold 1987: 143, mf, desc. (fig. 104); Peckham and Peckham 1909: 548, mf, desc. (pl. 44, fig. 12, pl. 45, figs 2–2c)]

Distribution. El Paso

Locality. Tom Mays Memorial Park, Franklin Mountains

Time of activity. Male (April)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: on ground)

Type. Colorado, Fort Collins

Etymology. Latin, face (clypeus)

Collection. NMSU

***Habronattus coecatus* (Hentz, 1846)**

Habronattus coecatus Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Bradley 2013: 188; Breene 1988: 35; Breene et al. 1989: 163; Breene et al. 1993b: 648; Breene et al. 1993c: 22, 48,

67, mf (figs 48A-C); Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 10, 48 (photo 31–32); Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean and Sterling 1990: 405; Dean et al. 1987: 268; Dean et al. 1988: 287; Griswold 1987: 95 [T], mf, desc. (fig. 79); Irungu 2007: 31; Jackman 1997: 130, 167; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 3; Richman et al. 2011b: 15; Richman et al. 2012a: 15; Richman et al. 2012b: 15; Young and Edwards 1990: 21

Pellenes coecatum Hentz, 1846; Banks 1904: 119

Pellenes coecatus Hentz, 1846; Dean et al. 1982: 256; Hunter 1988: 18, 21; Richman and Cutler 1978: 93

Pellenes coronatus (Hentz, 1846); Bonnet 1958: 3461; Brown 1974: 236; Carpenter 1972: 164; Comstock 1912: 691, desc.; Comstock 1940: 699; Jones 1936: 69; Kagan 1942: 71; Kagan 1943: 258; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 545, mf, desc. (pl. 45, figs 3a-d); Petrunkevitch 1911: 682; Vogel 1970b: 18

Habronattus coronatus (Hentz, 1846); Milstead 1958: 446 [Kaston 1948: 466, mf, desc. (figs 1710, 1731–1732)]

Distribution. Eastern 2/3 Texas; Anderson, Archer, Bee, Brazos, Brewster, Burleson, Cameron, Carson, Cass, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Erath, Falls, Goliad, Grayson, Hidalgo, Houston, Hunt, Jeff Davis, Kerr, Kleberg, Knox, Lubbock, Marion, McLennan, Nacogdoches, Polk, Presidio, Rains, Refugio, Robertson, San Patricio, Taylor, Travis, Victoria, Walker, Wichita, Williamson, Wilson

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Black Gap Wildlife Management Area, Ellis Prison Unit, Goliad State Park, Hagerman National Wildlife Refuge, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lake Dallas, Lick Creek Park, NK Ranch, Padre Island, Padre Island National Seashore, Riley Estate, Sheppard Air Force Base, Somerville Lake, Stiles Farm Foundation, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Weller Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (February – December); female (March – December)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton, peanuts, sugarcane); (grass: grass, grassland, pasture, tall grass); (landscape features: on rock); (littoral: brush by creek, edge of pond, near playa, near pond); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [m], stomach of *Cnemidophorus perplexus*, stomach of *Cnemidophorus sacki*, stomach of *Cnemidophorus tigris*); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, roadside vegetation, *Monarda citriodora*); (soil/woodland: edge of woods, forest, sandy area, post oak savanna with pasture, woodland)

Method. D-Vac suction [mf]; fogging [mf]; pitfall trap [mf] (edge of pond [m], edge of woods [f], in sand [mf], near pond [m], under juniper [f], under oak [f]); suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Brazos [eggsac laid May 24, 1978, hatch June 12, 37 spiderlings]; Walker [eggsac laid July 28, 1978, hatch August 11, 16 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. undetermined

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Habronattus cognatus* (Peckham & Peckham, 1901)**

Habronattus cognatus Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 10, 48; Griswold 1987: 187 [T], mf, desc.; Hedin and Maddison 2001b: 1514; Jackman 1997: 130, 167; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Maddison and Hedin 2003a: 18; Richman et al. 2011b: 15; Richman et al. 2012a: 15; Richman et al. 2012b: 15

Pellenes cognatus Peckham and Peckham, 1901 [Peckham and Peckham 1901b: 224, f, desc. (pl. 1, fig. 19)]

Pellenes arizonensis (Banks, 1904); Carpenter 1972: 164 [Texas record]

Distribution. Angelina, Blanco, Briscoe, Cameron, Carson, Clay, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Hidalgo, Howard, Kenedy, Kerr, Potter, Randall, Travis, Ward, Wichita, Wilbarger

Locality. Browning Ranch, Camp Chrysalis, Kenedy Ranch, Lake Meredith, South Padre Island

Time of activity. Male (March 29–April 5, April – October); female (April – August, September 28–October 4, October)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (grass: grass, grassland, sparse grass); (littoral: near playa, sand dune area); (plants: low weeds and annuals, miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: ground, mesquite bush, post oak savanna with pasture, saltcedar)

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (edge of woods [m], in sand [mf], in sand in woods [m]); sweeping [mf]

Type. Kansas

Etymology. Latin, related

Collection. MSU, TAMU, WTAM

***Habronattus conjunctus* (Banks, 1898)**

Habronattus conjunctus Broussard and Horner 2006: 255 [Griswold 1987: 184, mf, desc. (figs 22, 142, 233)]

Distribution. Presidio, Wichita

Locality. Big Bend Ranch State Park, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Time of activity. Female (March)

Habitat. (landscape features: on rock)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Mexico, Baja California Sur

Etymology. Latin, connected

Collection. MSU, NMSU

***Habronattus decorus* (Blackwall, 1846)**

Habronattus decorus [Kaston 1948: 468, mf (figs 1711–1712, 1733–1735); Paquin and Dupérré 2003: 106, mf (figs 2184–2186)]

Habronattus sp. nr *moratus* (Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936); Henderson 2007: 31, 40, 53–54, 56, 58–59, 61–63, 65, 67, 69–70, 74, 78, 81, 84 [misidentified]; Yantis 2005: 197, 200 [misidentified]

Distribution. Brazos, Burleson, Houston, Hunt, Madison

Locality. Lick Creek Park, Somerville Lake

Time of activity. Male (February 15–March 15, March 26–April 2, April, May – June, June 30–July 15, July 26–July 2, August 15–September 17, September 28–October 5, October 20–November 15); female (July 25–August 1, August, September 28–October 5)

Habitat. (grass: short grass); (soil/woodland: disturbed habitat, pine woods [%: 95%], post oak woods [%: 56%], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woodland, upland woods)

Method. pitfall trap [f]

Type. Canada, Toronto

Etymology. Latin, decorative

Collection. FSCA, MSU, TAMU

***Habronattus delectus* (Peckham & Peckham, 1909)**

Habronattus delectus Griswold 1987: 230 [T], mf, desc. (figs 67, 146, 176, 226); Jackman 1997: 167; Maddison and Hedin 2003a: 21; Richman et al. 2011b: 16; Richman et al. 2012a: 16; Richman et al. 2012b: 16

Pellenes birgei Peckham and Peckham, 1901; Richman and Cutler 1978: 92 [Texas record]; Roewer 1955: 1133

Pellenes delectus (Peckham and Peckham, 1909); Banks 1910: 68; Chamberlin 1924b: 688; Jones 1936: 69; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 550, mf, desc. (pl. 47, figs 6–6a, pl. 49, figs 1–1a); Petrunkevitch 1911: 683; Vogel 1970b: 18

Habronattus sp.; Milstead 1958: 446 [part]

Distribution. Brown, Dallas, Hidalgo, Reeves, San Patricio, Terrell, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Blackstone Ranch, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Female (June, August, December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (grass: grass); (nest/prey: stomach of *Cnemidophorus sacki*); (soil/woodland: sandy open prairie)

Method. D-Vac suction [f]; pitfall trap [f]

Type. Texas (male, Travis Co., Austin, no date, no collector, lectotype, MCZ)

Etymology. Latin, delighting

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Habronattus dorotheae* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)**

Habronattus dorotheae Griswold 1987: 154 [T], mf, desc. (figs 36, 120, 159, 210); Jackman 1997: 167; Maddison and Hedin 2003a: 18; Richman et al. 2011b: 17; Richman et al. 2012a: 16; Richman et al. 2012b: 16

Pellenes dorotheae (Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936); Bonnet 1958: 3463; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 16, mf, desc. (fig. 28); Richman and Cutler 1978: 93; Roewer 1955: 1134; Vogel 1970b: 18

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park

Time of activity. Male (March 26–April 1, August – September, November); female (November)

Habitat. (grass: grass)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Cameron Co., 15 miles SW Harlingen, November 17, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (wife of collector, Dorothea)

Collection. TAMU

***Habronattus fallax* (Peckham & Peckham, 1909)**

Habronattus fallax Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Griswold 1987: 209 [T], mf, desc. (fig. 139) [see note below]; Hedin and Maddison 2001b: 1514; Jackman 1997: 167; Maddison and Hedin 2003a: 19; Richman et al. 2011b: 17; Richman et al. 2012a: 17; Richman et al. 2012b: 17

Pellenes fallax Peckham and Peckham, 1909; Banks 1910: 68; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 553, mf, desc. (pl. 47, fig. 5, pl. 49, figs 3–3a); Petrunkevitch 1911: 684; Richman and Cutler 1978: 93; Roewer 1955: 1132; Vogel 1970b: 18

Distribution. Cameron, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Hidalgo, Kerr, San Patricio, Starr, Travis, Wichita, Zapata

Locality. Estero Llano Grande State Park, McKelvey Park, Nabor's Lake, Resaca de la Palma State Park, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (March – October); female (May – June)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (grass: grass); (soil/woodland: ground, post oak savanna with pasture, sandy area, under [juniper, oak])

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (in sand [m], under juniper [mf], under oak [mf])

Type. Texas (male, Travis Co., Austin, no date, no collector, holotype, MCZ)

Etymology. Latin, deceptive

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Note. 32 miles SE Laredo is in Zapata Co., not Starr Co.; 54 miles S Laredo is in Nuevo Leon, Mexico, not Starr Co.; 5 miles E Rio Grande City is in Starr Co., not Webb Co.

***Habronattus forticulus* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)**

Habronattus forticulus Griswold 1987: 151 [T], mf, desc. (fig. 101); Hedin and Maddison 2001b: 1514; Jackman 1997: 130, 167; Maddison and Hedin 2003a: 20; Richman et al. 2011b: 17; Richman et al. 2012a: 17; Richman et al. 2012b: 17

Pellenes forticulus Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1958: 3464; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 18, mf, desc. (figs 29–30); Richman and Cutler 1978: 93; Roewer 1955: 1134; Vogel 1970b: 19

Distribution. Brewster, Hays, Hidalgo, San Patricio, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde, Webb, Zapata

Locality. Big Bend National Park

Time of activity. Male (January, March – December); female (January 29–February 6, February, March – April, June, October – November)

Habitat. (grass: grass)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, October 11, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, strong

Collection. TAMU

***Habronattus hallani* (Richman, 1973)**

Habronattus hallani Richman et al. 2011b: 18; Richman et al. 2012a: 17; Richman et al. 2012b: 17 [Griswold 1987: 211, mf, desc. (fig. 205); Richman 1973: 76, mf, desc. (figs 1–5)]

Distribution. El Paso

Locality. Franklin Mountains

Time of activity. Male (October)

Type. Arizona, Santa Catalina Mountains, Sabino Canyon

Etymology. Person (Named for Mr. Joel K. Hallan who inspired my first interest in the Salticidae, Richman 1973).

Collection. NMSU

***Habronattus hirsutus* (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)**

Habronattus hirsutus Broussard and Horner 2006: 255; Griswold 1987: 199, mf, desc. (figs 29, 77, 132, 235); Jackman 1997: 167; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Richman et al. 2011a: 18; Richman et al. 2011b: 18; Richman et al. 2012a: 18; Richman et al. 2012b: 18

Distribution. Brewster, Brown, Howard, Presidio, Wichita

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Time of activity. Male (December); female (December)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: saltcedar)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Oregon

Etymology. Latin, hair

Collection. MSU

***Habronattus klauseri* (Peckham & Peckham, 1901)**

Habronattus klauseri Platnick 2003 [spelling]

Habronattus klauserii (Peckham and Peckham, 1901); Maddison and Hedin 2003a: 21; Richman et al. 2011b: 18; Richman et al. 2012a: 18; Richman et al. 2012b: 18 [Griswold 1987: 122, mf, desc. (figs 91, 113)]

Pellenes brunneus Peckham and Peckham, 1901; Richman and Cutler 1978: 92 [Texas record]

Distribution. El Paso, Lubbock, Pecos

Time of activity. Male (July)

Habitat. (plants: yucca); (structures: on lawn)

Type. New Mexico

Etymology. Person

Collection. NMSU

***Habronattus mataxus* Griswold, 1987**

Habronattus mataxus Griswold 1987: 193, mf, desc. (fig. 71); Jackman 1997: 130, 167; Richman et al. 2011b: 19; Richman et al. 2012a: 18; Richman et al. 2012b: 18

Distribution. Brooks, Cameron, Hidalgo, Kleberg, Nueces, Palo Pinto, Polk, San Patricio, Starr

Locality. Falcon State Park, Fort Sill Recreation Area

Time of activity. Male (March – May, July – October, December); female (April – May, September – October)

Type. Mexico, Tamaulipas, Miramar Beach

Etymology. Greek, silk, covering fine scales on first leg

Collection. MSU

***Habronattus mexicanus* (Peckham & Peckham, 1896)**

Habronattus mexicanus Bodner and Maddison 2012: 234; Griswold 1987: 112, mf, desc. (figs 33, 89) [see note below]; Jackman 1997: 167; Maddison and Hedin 2003a: 21; Maddison and Hedin 2003b: 546; Richman et al. 2011b: 19; Richman et al. 2012a: 19; Richman et al. 2012b: 19

Habronattus sp. nr *cockerelli* Banks, 1901; Irungu 2007: 31 [misidentified]

Habronattus sp. nr *conjunctus* (Banks, 1898); Irungu 2007: 31 [misidentified]

Habronattus sp. nr *pyrithrix* (Chamberlin, 1924); Irungu 2007: 31 [misidentified]

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo, Kleberg, Val Verde, Zapata

Locality. Ramsey Nature Park

Time of activity. Male (March – December); female (April 22–May 2, October – November)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Mexico, Tamaulipas, Reynosa

Etymology. locality (country)

Collection. TAMU

Note. 32 miles E Laredo should be 32 miles SE Laredo in Zapata Co., not Webb Co. based on other records from this date.

***Habronattus moratus* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)**

Habronattus moratus Griswold 1987: 93 [T], mf, desc. (figs 78, 164) [see note below]; Hedin and Maddison 2001b: 1514; Jackman 1997: 167; Maddison and Hedin 2003a: 20; Richman et al. 2011b: 19; Richman et al. 2012a: 19; Richman et al. 2012b: 19

Pellenes moratus Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1958: 3467; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 17, mf, desc. (figs 26–27) [see note below]; Richman and Cutler 1978: 94; Roewer 1955: 1135; Vogel 1970b: 19

Distribution. Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata

Locality. Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (March – April, July); female (July, November)

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., 30 miles W Edinburg, July 4, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, delay

Note. 32 mi E Laredo should be 32 mi SE Laredo in Zapata Co., not Hidalgo Co. (Griswold 1987: 94), based on other records from this date.

***Habronattus orbis* Griswold, 1987**

Habronattus orbis Griswold 1987: 207, mf, desc. (figs 141, 183, 200); Jackman 1997: 167; Richman et al. 2011b: 20; Richman et al. 2012a: 20; Richman et al. 2012b: 20
Habronattus n. sp.; Agnew et al. 1985: 8

Distribution. Coryell, Erath

Time of activity. Male (April – June); female (April, July)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (littoral: edge of pond); (soil/woodland: edge of woods, post oak savanna with pasture, under [juniper, oak])

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (edge of pond [m], under juniper [m], under oak [m])

Type. Kansas, Lawrence

Etymology. Latin, orphan, uncertain ancestry

Collection. TAMU

***Habronattus sugillatus* Griswold, 1987**

Habronattus sugillatus Griswold 1987: 165, m, desc. (figs 167, 213); Jackman 1997: 167; Maddison and Hedin 2003a: 21; Richman et al. 2011b: 21; Richman et al. 2012a: 21; Richman et al. 2012b: 21
Habronattus sp.; Milstead 1958: 446 [part]

Distribution. Brewster, Presidio, Terrell

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Blackstone Ranch, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains, Davis Mountains

Time of activity. Male (September)

Habitat. (nest/prey: stomach of *Cnemidophorus perplexus*, stomach of *Cnemidophorus sacki*, stomach of *Cnemidophorus tessellatus*, stomach of *Cnemidophorus tigris*)

Type. Mexico, Durango, 10 miles W Durango
[female unknown]

Etymology. Latin, bruise, maculation on leg

***Habronattus texanus* (Chamberlin, 1924)**

Habronattus texanus Agnew et al. 1985: 5, 11; Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 10, 48; Griswold 1987: 215 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 137, 229); Hedin and Maddison 2001b: 1514; Jackman 1997: 130, 167; Maddison and Hedin 2003a: 19; Richman et al. 2011b: 21; Richman et al. 2012a: 21; Richman et al. 2012b: 21; Young and Edwards 1990: 21

Pellenes texanus Chamberlin, 1924; Bonnet 1958: 3471; Chamberlin 1924a: 35, m, desc. (fig. 52); Richman and Cutler 1978: 94; Roewer 1955: 1137; Vogel 1970b: 19

Pellenes rutherfordi Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1958: 3470; Cokendolpher 1978c: 118; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 16, m, desc.; Richman and Cutler 1978: 94; Roewer 1955: 1136; Vogel 1970b: 19

Habronattus rutherfordi (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936) [Kaston 1948: 469, m, desc. (figs 1736–1737)]

Distribution. Blanco, Cameron, Carson, Coleman, Collin, Comanche, Cooke, Coryell, Cottle, Duval, Erath, Grayson, Hamilton, Hays, Hidalgo, Palo Pinto, Robertson, San Patricio, Travis, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Browning Ranch, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Horne Ranch, Pantex Lake, Stiles Farm Foundation

Time of activity. Male (April – November); female (April – October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass, grasses, grassland); (littoral: playa); (orchard: pecan); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture); (structures: indoors)

Method. D-Vac suction [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; sweeping [f]

Eggs/spiderlings. Hamilton [6 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Texas (male, Travis Co., Austin, August 1909, R. V. Chamberlin, holotype, MCZ)

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Habronattus tranquillus* (Peckham & Peckham, 1901)**

Habronattus tranquillus Griswold 1987: 196, mf, desc. (figs 30, 76, 131, 236); Hedin and Lowder 2009: 57; Jackman 1997: 167; Richman et al. 2011b: 22; Richman et al. 2012a: 21; Richman et al. 2012b: 21

Distribution. Brown, Starr, Terrell

Time of activity. Male (April – May); female (May)

Habitat. (landscape features: under rock)

Type. Arizona

Etymology. Latin, of tranquil

Collection. MSU

***Habronattus tuberculatus* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)**

Habronattus tuberculatus Griswold 1987: 91 [T], mf, desc. (figs 45, 110, 153); Jackman 1997: 167; Richman et al. 2011b: 22; Richman et al. 2012a: 22; Richman et al. 2012b: 22

Pellenes tuberculatus Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1958: 3474; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 14, m, desc. (fig. 25); Richman and Cutler 1978: 94; Roewer 1955: 1137; Vogel 1970b: 19

Distribution. Hidalgo

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, no date, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, tubercles

***Habronattus virgulatus* Griswold, 1987**

Habronattus virgulatus Griswold 1987: 106, mf, desc. (figs 34, 95, 193); Jackman 1997: 167; Richman et al. 2011b: 22; Richman et al. 2012a: 22; Richman et al. 2012b: 22

Habronattus sp.; Milstead 1958: 446 [part]

Distribution. El Paso, Presidio, Terrell

Locality. Blackstone Ranch, Franklin Mountains

Time of activity. Male (March)

Habitat. (nest/prey: stomach of *Cnemidophorus perplexus*, stomach of *Cnemidophorus sacki*, stomach of *Cnemidophorus tessellatus*, stomach of *Cnemidophorus tigris*); (soil/woodland: on ground)

Type. Mexico, Chihuahua, 16 miles NNW Chihuahua

Etymology. Latin, striped on ocular region and third patella

Collection. NMSU

***Habronattus viridipes* (Hentz, 1846)**

Habronattus viridipes Bradley 2013: 189; F. O. P.-Cambridge 1901: 244, m, desc. (pl. 21, figs 4, 4a-b, 5, 5a-b); Griswold 1987: 135 [T], mf, desc. (fig. 99); Hedin and Maddison 2001b: 1514; Henderson 2007: 52, 78, 81, 84; Hunter 1988: 18, 21; Jackman 1997: 130, 167; Maddison and Hedin 2003a: 20; Richman et al. 2011b: 22; Richman et al. 2012a: 22; Richman et al. 2012b: 22 [Kaston 1948: 464, mf, desc. (figs 1703–1706, 1723–1724)]

Habrocestum viridipes (Hentz, 1846); Marx 1890: 572; Peckham and Peckham 1888: 60
Pellenes viridipes (Hentz, 1846); Peckham and Peckham 1909: 574, mf, desc. (pl. 44, fig. 10, pl. 45, figs 8–8a); Vogel 1970b: 19

Distribution. Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Coryell, Ellis, Erath, Goliad, Hidalgo, Kenedy, Montague, Presidio, San Patricio, Travis, Van Zandt

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Lick Creek Park, South Padre Island, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (March – May, July – August, October); female (January, March – April, April 26–May 2, June, July 26–August 2, August, September 28–October 4)

Habitat. (grass: grassland, short grass); (landscape features: under rock); (plants: vegetation); (soil/woodland: leaf litter, live oak forest, post oak savanna, post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woodland, woods)

Method. Beating [m]; beating/sweeping [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. South Carolina

Etymology. Latin, green

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Hasarius* Simon, 1871

Hasarius adansoni (Audouin, 1826)

Hasarius adansoni Brown 1974: 236; Hill and Edwards 2013: 50; Jackman 1997: 167; Platnick 1989: 571 [spelling]

Hasarius adansonii Audouin, 1826 [Kaston 1948: 493, mf, desc. (figs 1816, 1851–1853)]

Distribution. Cameron, Nacogdoches

Locality. Ramsey Nature Park

Time of activity. Female (May, October)

Habitat. (landscape features: in culvert); (structures: on fence)

Type. Egypt

Etymology. Person (honor French naturalist)

Genus *Hentzia* Marx, 1883

Hentzia alamosa Richman, 2010

Hentzia alamosa Richman 2010: 73, mf, desc. (figs 2–10, 17); Richman et al. 2011b: 23; Richman et al. 2012a: 23; Richman et al. 2012b: 23

Distribution. Presidio

Locality. Big Bend Ranch State Park

Time of activity. Male (March); female (March, October)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: cottonwood)

Method. Beating [mf]

Type. Texas (female, Presidio Co., Big Bend Ranch State Park, Cuevas Amarillas, March 28, 2004, D. B. Richman, holotype, TAMU)

Etymology. Spanish, alamo for cottonwood

Collection. TAMU

Hentzia fimbriata (F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901)

Hentzia fimbriata [Richman 1989: 306, mf, desc. (figs 37–43)]

Distribution. Presidio

Locality. Big Bend Ranch State Park

Time of activity. Female (October)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: cottonwood)

Method. Beating [f]

Type. Guatemala

Etymology. Latin, fringed

Collection. NMSU

Hentzia mitrata (Hentz, 1846)

Hentzia mitrata Bradley 2013: 189; Breene et al. 1993c: 23, 48, 73, mf (figs 63A-B); Brown 1974: 236; Dean and Sterling 1990: 405; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Jackman 1997: 131, 167; Richman 1989: 302 [T], mf, desc. (figs 29–36); Richman et al. 2011b: 24; Richman et al. 2012a: 24; Richman et al. 2012b: 24; Young and Edwards 1990: 22

Wala mitrata (Hentz, 1846); Bonnet 1959: 4805; Jones 1936: 70; Vogel 1970b: 20

Distribution. Bosque, Brazos, Dallas, Fannin, Jasper, Lavaca, Nacogdoches, Sabine, Travis, Uvalde, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Garner State Park, Lacuna Park

Time of activity. Male (March – August); female (February – July, September)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [m]); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: kitchen floor)

Method. Beating [mf]; malaise trap [f]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, miter (male carapace)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Hentzia palmarum* (Hentz, 1832)**

Hentzia palmarum Agnew et al. 1985: 5, 11; Bradley 2013: 190; Breene 1988: 15, 17, 23–26, 35–36, 38–40; Breene et al. 1988: 180–181; Breene et al. 1989: 163; Breene et al. 1993c: 23, 48, 73, mf (figs 62A–C); Brown 1974: 236; Bryant 1940: 498; Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 17; Calixto et al. 2013: 184–187; Carpenter 1972: 164; Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean and Sterling 1987: 7; Dean and Sterling 1990: 403, 405; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Dean et al. 1987: 268; Dean et al. 1988: 287; Hedin and Maddison 2001a: 388; Hill and Edwards 2013: 33; Hunter 1988: 18, 20–21; Jackman 1997: 131, desc., 167 (photo 41d); Li 1990: 137, 142, 144; Liao et al. 1984: 411; Lombardini et al. 2005: 1378; Nyffeler et al. 1987a: 357; Nyffeler et al. 1992b: 1459–1460; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 3; Pamanes–Guerrero 1975: 60, 78; Pfannenstiel 2008a: 204; Rapp 1984: 9; Richman 1989: 296 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 16–27); Richman 2010: 76; Richman and Cutler 1978: 86; Richman et al. 2011b: 24; Richman et al. 2012a: 24; Richman et al. 2012b: 24; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Vincent and Frankie 1985: 380; Young and Edwards 1990: 22

Hentzia ambigua (Walckenaer, 1837); Sterling et al. 1979: 979

Wala palmarum Hentz, 1832; Bonnet 1959: 4806; Jones 1936: 70; Kagan 1942: 67; Kagan 1943: 258; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 508; Petrunkevitch 1911: 717; Vogel 1970b: 20

Distribution. Eastern 2/3 Texas; Aransas, Austin, Bell, Bexar, Bosque, Brazoria, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Cameron, Collin, Comal, Comanche, Dallas, Edwards, Ellis, Erath, Falls, Galveston, Gillespie, Goliad, Grayson, Hidalgo, Hill, Houston, Hunt, Karnes, Kenedy, Kerr, Limestone, Llano, Lubbock, Mason, McLennan, Medina, Montague, Montgomery, Motley, Nacogdoches, Nolan, Nueces, Randall, Robertson, Rockwall, Sabine, San Patricio, San Saba, Scurry, Shelby, Travis, Uvalde, Walker, Wharton, Wichita, Wilbarger, Williamson, Wood, Zavala

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Brison Pecan Orchard, Buddy Adams Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Estero Llano Grande State Park, Frontera Audubon, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Jones State Forest, Lacuna Park, Lake Thomas, Lick Creek Park, McKelvey Park, Proctor Lake, Ramsey Prison Farm, Resaca de la Palma State Park, Russell Farm, Storey Pecan Orchard, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (January – December); female (January, March – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, guar, peanuts, sunflower); (grass: grasses, grassland, grassy and shrub area, pasture, tall grass prairie); (littoral: salt marsh area); (nest/prey: bird nest, mud dauber nest [mf]); (objects: on cotton fleahopper emergence cage); (orchard: grapefruit, Mexican lime, orange, pecan, sour orange, tangerine); (plants: bluebonnets, bush, croton, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, next to cotton field, vegetation, weed, *Monarda citriodora*); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, hackberry matte, live oak, lower branches of trees, post oak savanna, sandy area, tree,

trees/shrubs, willow, woods, woodland, woody annuals, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: on clothes line)

Method. Beating [mf]; beating/sweeping [f]; boll weevil pheromone trap [f]; cardboard band [mf]; D-Vac suction [mf]; fogging [mf]; irrigation tubing [mf]; malaise trap [f]; ramp trap [m]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Robertson [12, 17 spiderlings]; Walker [eggsac August 28, 1978, hatch October 3; 28 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. South Carolina and North Carolina

Etymology. Latin, plant

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU, WTAM

Genus *Leptofreya* Edwards, 2015

Leptofreya ambigua (C.L. Koch, 1846)

Leptofreya ambigua Edwards 2015: 43 [T]

Freya ambigua (C. L. Koch, 1846); Edwards and Ruiz 2013: 13, mf, desc. (figs 1–13)

Freya perelegans Simon, 1902; Richman et al. 2012a: 11; Richman et al. 2012b: 11

Freya sp.; Richman et al. 2011b: 11

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Estero Llano Grande State Park, Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Ramsey Nature Park, Resaca de la Palma State Park, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (March, May, September 20–October 3, October, November); female (March, April 24–May 7, September – November)

Habitat. (littoral: dense coastal brush, grass survey); (soil/woodland: cedar elm forest, ebony-guayacan association, palm forest, re-vegetated site)

Method. Flight intercept trap on ground [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Suriname

Etymology. Latin, doubtful

Collection. FSCA, TAMU

Genus *Lyssomanes* Hentz, 1845

Lyssomanes viridis (Walckenaer, 1837)

Lyssomanes viridis Breene et al. 1993c: 23, 48, 63, mf (figs 38A–C); Dean et al. 1982: 255; Jackman 1997: 131, desc., 167 (photo 41c); Kaston 1953: 46, desc. (fig. 98); Kaston 1972: 277, desc. (fig. 625); Kaston 1978: 265, desc. (fig. 677); Peckham and Peckham

1909: 595, mf, desc.; Richman et al. 2005: 208; Richman et al. 2011b: 26; Richman et al. 2012a: 26; Richman et al. 2012b: 26; Vogel 1970b: 17; Young and Edwards 1990: 22

Distribution. Anderson, Bastrop, Brazos, Sabine, San Jacinto, Tyler, Walker

Locality. Bastrop State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Kirby State Forest, Lick Creek Park, Sam Houston National Forest

Time of activity. Male (April – May, May 19–June 7); female (April – June, June 23–July 2, July 24–August 6)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, forest understory)

Method. Beating [f]; beating/sweeping [f]; flight intercept trap on ground [m]; malaise trap [f]; sweeping [m]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, green

Collection. MCZ, MSU, TAMU

Genus *Maevia* C. L. Koch, 1846

Maevia inclemens (Walckenaer, 1837)

Maevia inclemens Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Barnes 1955: 2 [S], mf, desc. (figs 1, 4, 7–8); Carpenter 1972: 165; Hunter 1988: 18, 20–21; Jackman 1997: 132, desc., 167; Kaston 1972: 258, desc. (fig. 581); Kaston 1978: 247, desc. (fig. 628); Richman and Cutler 1978: 87; Richman et al. 2011b: 27; Richman et al. 2012a: 26; Richman et al. 2012b: 26; Tugmon et al. 1990: 44; Vogel 1970b: 18; Young and Edwards 1990: 22

Maevia vittata (Hentz, 1846); Bonnet 1957: 2697; Jones 1936: 69

Distribution. Angelina, Bandera, Bexar, Brazoria, Brazos, Brewster, Burleson, Clay, Comanche, Dallas, Ellis, Erath, Hays, Kerr, Llano, Tarrant, Travis, Wichita, Young

Locality. Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains, Grissom Ranch, Lost Maples State Park, Nabor's Lake, Ramsey Prison Farm

Time of activity. Male (April – September); female (April – October, December 16–January 26)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (grass: grass); (plants: low succulent vegetation, weed); (soil/woodland: ground, *Juniperus* managed plot, *Juniperus* unmanaged plot, post oak savanna with pasture, upland deciduous forest, woods, woodland, *Quercus buckleyi*); (structures: house, on wall, side of house)

Method. Flight intercept trap elevated [f]; flight intercept trap on ground [mf]; Lindgren flight trap [f]; pitfall trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, unfavorable behavior, cruel

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Marpissa* C. L. Koch, 1846***Marpissa bryantae* (Jones, 1945)**

Marpissa bryantae Jackman 1997: 167; Logunov 1999: 44 (figs 86–88); Richman and Cutler 1978: 87 [T]; Richman et al. 2011b: 28; Richman et al. 2012a: 27; Richman et al. 2012b: 27

Hycia bryantae Jones, 1945; Jones 1945: 39, f, desc. (fig. 1); Roewer 1955: 1259; Vogel 1967: 116; Vogel 1970b: 17

Distribution. Denton

Time of activity. Female (March)

Habitat. (plants: herbs)

Method. sweeping [f]

Type. Texas (female, Denton Co., Denton, March 26, 1942, no collector, holotype, MCZ)

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

***Marpissa dentoides* Barnes, 1958**

Marpissa dentoides Logunov 1999: 35 [S], mf (figs 66–67, 82–83)

Marpissa obtusa Barnes, 1958; Barnes 1958: 28, f (fig. 46 [not m]); Vogel 1970b: 18 [part, West Texas records]

Distribution. Brewster, Kerr, Llano

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains

Time of activity. Female (June, September, December)

Type. New York, Sea Cliff

Etymology. Latin, referring to teeth

***Marpissa formosa* (Banks, 1892)**

Marpissa formosa Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Barnes 1958: 4 [S], mf, desc. (figs 4–11); Breene et al. 1993b: 648; Breene et al. 1993c: 23, 48, 66, mf (figs 45A–D); Cockendolpher 1978c: 118; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Jackman 1997: 167; Logunov 1999: 44, f (figs 70–71); Richman and Cutler 1978: 87; Richman et al. 2011b: 28; Richman et al. 2012a: 28; Richman et al. 2012b: 28; Vogel 1970b: 18; Young and Edwards 1990: 22

Hycia bina (Hentz, 1846); Jones 1936: 70; Vogel 1970b: 17; Woods and Harrel 1976: 44 [Texas records]

Marpissa bina (Hentz, 1846); Brown 1974: 236; Carpenter 1972: 166 [Texas records]

Distribution. Archer, Cameron, Cherokee, Comal, Dallas, Erath, Hardeman, Hidalgo, Jefferson, Kerr, Rusk, San Patricio, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Lake Striker, Lake Wichita, Medicine Mounds Ranch

Time of activity. Male (March, May – August, October); female (March – October, December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, rice, sugarcane); (grass: grass); (littoral: creek bank, creek bank vegetation, pond shore); (objects: under canvas); (plants: vegetation); (structures: on table on boat pier)

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap [m]; sweeping [m]

Type. New York

Etymology. Latin, beautiful

Collection. MCZ, MSU, TAMU, WTAM

Marpissa lineata (C. L. Koch, 1846)

Marpissa lineata Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Breene et al. 1993b: 648; Breene et al. 1993c: 23, 48, 66, mf (figs 44A-C); Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Cokendolpher 1978c: 118; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Henderson 2007: 56, 78, 81, 84; Jackman 1997: 167; Richman and Cutler 1978: 87; Richman et al. 2011b: 28; Richman et al. 2012a: 28; Richman et al. 2012b: 28; Young and Edwards 1990: 22 [Barnes 1958: 23, mf, desc. (figs 35–40)]

Distribution. Angelina, Archer, Blanco, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Coryell, Erath, Hidalgo, Robertson, Sabine, Walker, Wichita, Willacy

Locality. Angelina National Forest, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Browning Ranch, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (March – July, September – November); female (March, May, August – October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts, sugarcane); (objects: under board); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, hardwood bottomland, post oak savanna with pasture, sandy area on ground, under juniper, upland woods); (structures: indoors)

Method. cardboard band [f]; flight intercept trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf] (under juniper [m])

Type. Pennsylvania

Etymology. Latin, carapace with thin black band on margin

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Marpissa obtusa* Barnes, 1958**

Marpissa obtusa Barnes 1958: 28, m, desc. (fig. 44 [not f]); Irungu 2007: 31; Jackman 1997: 167; Logunov 1999: 40, m, desc. (figs 80–81); Richman and Cutler 1978: 88; Richman et al. 2011b: 29; Richman et al. 2012a: 28; Richman et al. 2012b: 28; Vogel 1967: 117; Vogel 1970b: 18

Distribution. Brewster, Hidalgo, Kerr, Matagorda

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains, Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (June, October, October 26–November 2)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage); (soil/woodland: re-vegetated site)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Matagorda Co., Palacios, June 4, 1936, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, round form

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Marpissa pikei* (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)**

Marpissa pikei Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Armstrong and Richman 2007: 396; Barnes 1958: 15, mf, desc. (figs 16–21); Breene et al. 1993b: 648; Breene et al. 1993c: 23, 48, 65, mf (figs 43A–D); Brown 1974: 236; Carpenter 1972: 166; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 10, 49; Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean and Sterling 1987: 7; Hunter 1988: 18–20; Jackman 1997: 133, desc., 167; Rapp 1984: 9; Richman et al. 2011b: 29; Richman et al. 2012a: 28; Richman et al. 2012b: 28; Roberts 2001: 51; Tugmon et al. 1990: 44; Vogel 1970b: 18; Vogel and Durden 1972: 1; Young and Edwards 1990: 22

Distribution. Brazoria, Brazos, Burnet, Cameron, Carson, Colorado, Dallas, Dickens, Ellis, Erath, Fannin, Floyd, Freestone, Frio, Galveston, Hamilton, Hardeman, Henderson, Hidalgo, Jack, Jeff Davis, Kaufman, Kent, Kerr, McMullen, Milam, Nacogdoches, Nueces, Oldham, Potter, Randall, Stephens, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde, Wichita

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Davis Mountains, Garner State Park, Inks Lake State Park, Lick Creek Park, Medicine Mounds Ranch, Pantex Plant, Seminole Canyon State Park, South Padre Island, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (April – December); female (April – October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts, sugarcane); (grass: Bermuda grass, grass, grassland, Johnson grass, tall grass); (landscape features: under rock); (littoral: near playa, salt marsh area); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (plants: bluebonnets, emergent vegetation, garden, miscellaneous vegetation, roadside vegetation, vegetation, weed); (structures: ceiling of picnic table); (soil/woodland: on ground, post oak savanna, trees/shrubs)

Method. Beating [mf]; boll weevil pheromone trap [imm.]; D-Vac suction [mf]; pitfall trap; sweeping [mf]

Type. New York, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

Etymology. Person (collector, Nicolas G. Pike)

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, WTAM

Genus *Menemerus* Simon, 1868

Menemerus bivittatus (Dufour, 1831)

Menemerus bivittatus Barnes 1958: 44, mf, desc. (figs 71–74); Carpenter 1972: 166; Jackman 1997: 167; Richman and Cutler 1978: 88; Richman et al. 2011b: 29; Richman et al. 2012a: 29; Richman et al. 2012b: 29; Vogel 1970b: 18

Distribution. Brazos, Cameron, Hidalgo, Jefferson, Kleberg, Montague, Nueces, Wichita

Locality. Estero Llano Grande State Park, Resaca de la Palma State Park, Russell Farm

Time of activity. Male (February, April, August – December); female (May, August, October, December)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (landscape features: under stone); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [m]); (objects: wood pile); (soil/woodland: mesquite)

Type. unknown

Etymology. Latin, two stripes

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Genus *Messua* Peckham & Peckham, 1896

Messua limbata (Banks, 1898)

Messua limbata Armstrong and Richman 2007: 396; Bradley 2013: 192; Maddison 1996: 233 [T], m (figs 90, 100, 117); Richman et al. 2005: 216; Richman et al. 2011b: 30 [S]; Richman et al. 2012a: 30; Richman et al. 2012b: 30

Dendryphantes limbatus (Banks, 1898); Banks 1910: 66; Chamberlin 1924b: 682; Peckham and Peckham 1901a: 315, mf, desc.; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 458, mf, desc. (pl. 37, fig. 3); Petrunkevitch 1911: 634; Roewer 1955: 1203

Eris limbata (Banks, 1898); Breene et al. 1993b: 648; Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Jackman 1997: 167 (photo 41b); Richman and Cutler 1978: 85

Eris limbatus (Banks, 1898); Vogel 1970b: 17

Icius exornatus (Peckham and Peckham, 1909); Banks 1910: 71; Bonnet 1957: 2281; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 505, f, desc. (pl. 41, fig. 6); Petrunkevitch 1911: 661; Roewer 1955: 1222; Vogel 1970b: 17

Distribution. Austin, Brazos, Cameron, Frio, Hidalgo, Kerr

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Estero Llano Grande State Park, Frontera Audubon, Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Resaca de la Palma State Park, Riley Estate, Russell Farm, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (January, March – April, June – August, October – November); female (February – May, July – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, sugarcane); (grass: grass); (littoral: dense coastal brush); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf]); (orchard: grapefruit, Mexican lime, orange, organic citrus grove, sour orange); (plants: bluebonnets); (soil/woodland: cedar elm forest, ebony-guayacan association, palm forest margin [resaca bank], trees)

Method. Beating [f]; boll weevil pheromone trap [m]; D-Vac suction [m]; flight intercept trap elevated [m]; flight intercept trap on ground [m]; Lindgren flight trap [mf]; sweeping [m]

Type. Mexico, Tepic

Etymology. Latin, bordered

Collection. DMNS, NMSU, TAMU

Genus *Metacyrba* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901

Metacyrba floridana Gertsch, 1934

Metacyrba floridana Edwards 2006: 197, mf, desc. (figs 1–12, 34, 98); Richman et al. 2011b: 30; Richman et al. 2012a: 30; Richman et al. 2012b: 30

Distribution. Dallas, Hays, Kerr, Nacogdoches

Locality. White Rock Lake

Time of activity. Male (August); female (September, October 27–November 11)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: *Juniperus* managed plot, upland deciduous forest)

Method. Flight intercept trap on ground [f]; Lindgren flight trap [f]

Type. Florida, Fort Meyers

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. TAMU

Metacyrba punctata (Peckham & Peckham, 1894)

Metacyrba punctata Barnes 1958: 35, mf, desc. (fig. 54); Edwards 2006: 199, mf, desc. (figs 35–46, 97); Jackman 1997: 167; Richman and Cutler 1978: 88; Richman et al. 2011b: 30; Richman et al. 2012a: 30; Richman et al. 2012b: 30; Vogel 1970b: 18

Distribution. Cameron

Locality. McKelvey Park, Ramsey Nature Park, Resaca de la Palma State Park, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (November); female (October, December)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: palm forest)

Method. Beating [f]

Type. Central America

Etymology. Latin, six white spots on abdomen

Collection. TAMU

Metacyrba taeniola similis Banks, 1904

Metacyrba taeniola similis Edwards 2006: 201, mf, desc. (figs 47–67); Richman et al. 2011b: 30; Richman et al. 2012a: 30; Richman et al. 2012b: 30

Metacyrba taeniola (Hentz, 1846); Vogel 1970b: 18 [part]

Distribution. Anderson, Brazos, Brewster, Cameron, Dickens, El Paso, Hays, Jeff Davis, Lubbock, Tyler, Wichita

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains, Davis Mountains, Engeling Wolf Management Area, Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (March, June – August, October); female (April – May, July – September, December)

Habitat. (littoral: dense coastal brush); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: *Juniperus* managed plot, *Juniperus* unmanaged plot, palm forest, palm tree, trees/shrubs, under bark); (structures: window of house)

Method. Beating [f]; flight intercept trap [f]; flight intercept trap elevated [mf]; flight intercept trap on ground [m]

Eggs/spiderlings. Brazos [eggs hatch, May 21, 1984, 18 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. California, Los Angeles

Etymology. Latin, similar to *Metacyrba taeniola* (Hentz, 1846)

Collection. TAMU

Metacyrba taeniola taeniola (Hentz, 1846)

Metacyrba taeniola taeniola Edwards 2006: 204, mf, desc. (figs 68–78, 99) [see note below]; Richman et al. 2011b: 30; Richman et al. 2012a: 30; Richman et al. 2012b: 30

Metacyrba taeniola (Hentz, 1846); Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Barnes 1958: 30, mf, desc. (figs 47–51); Brown 1974: 236; Carpenter 1972: 166; Hunter 1988: 18, 20; Jackman 1997: 133, desc., 167; Jones 1936: 69; Milstead 1958: 446; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 486; Petrunkevitch 1911: 673; Vogel 1970b: 18

Distribution. Archer, Bastrop, Bell, Bexar, Bosque, Brazos, Brewster, Brown, Burleson, Caldwell, Cameron, Clay, Coryell, Crockett, Dallas, El Paso, Ellis, Erath, Hidalgo, Kenedy, Kerr, Nacogdoches, Presidio, San Patricio, Starr, Sutton, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde, Waller, Wichita, Zapata

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Big Bend National Park, Black Gap Wildlife Management Area, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains, Davis Mountains, Falcon Lake State Park, Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Lick Creek Park, Lomita Ranch, Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Raven Ranch

Time of activity. Male (January – October, December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (grass: under rock in grassland); (landscape features: crevice in rocky ledge, loose stones, under rock); (nest/prey: in nest on shelter, stomach of *Cnemidophorus tigris*); (plants: flower, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, weeds); (soil/woodland: forest, in log, *Juniperus* managed plot, *Juniperus* unmanaged plot, oak tree, palm tree, post oak savanna with pasture, re-vegetated site, savanna with native grasses, under bark, woods, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: in house, inside on window, on [table on patio, window patio], window, window screen)

Method. Beating [f]; beating/sweeping [f]; cardboard band [m]; flight intercept trap on ground [mf]; Lindgren flight trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [f]; sweeping [f]

Type. North Carolina and Alabama

Etymology. Latin, a band or ribbon

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Note. 32 miles SE Laredo is in Zapata Co., not Webb Co. based on other records from this date.

Genus *Metaphidippus* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901

Metaphidippus chera (Chamberlin, 1924)

Metaphidippus chera Breene et al. 1993c: 23, 48, 72, mf (figs 60A-B); Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Jackman 1997: 167; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Maddison 1996: 315 [S], mf, desc. (figs 33, 186–187, 233, 257, 514–528); Richman et al. 2011b: 31; Richman et al. 2012a: 31; Richman et al. 2012b: 31

Metaphidippus manni (Peckham and Peckham, 1901); Carpenter 1972: 163; Kaston 1978: 262, desc.; Richman and Cutler 1978: 90 [Texas records]

Metaphidippus sp. cf. *manni* (Peckham and Peckham, 1901); Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Dean and Sterling 1987: 7 [Texas records]

Distribution. Western 2/3 Texas; Archer, Baylor, Bexar, Cameron, Clay, Dawson, Erath, Foard, Hardeman, Haskell, Hidalgo, Howard, Jones, Kerr, Martin, Presidio, Reagan, Robertson, Runnels, Scurry, Terry, Wichita, Winkler

Locality. Anzalduas County Park, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lake Thomas, McKelvey Park, Medicine Mounds Ranch, Ramsey Nature Park

Time of activity. Male (January – October); female (March – May, July – October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, sunflower); (grass: grasses, grassland, meadow); (orchard: pecan); (plants: low annuals and weeds, vegetation, *Baccharis*); (soil/woodland: desert brushland, mesquite, mesquite brush, mesquite brushland, saltcedar, on tree, trees/shrubs, under bark, willow)

Method. Beating [m]; cardboard band [m]; suction trap

Type. Mexico, Baja California, San Jose Island

Etymology. Greek, widow

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, WTAM

Metaphidippus felix (Peckham & Peckham, 1901)

Metaphidippus felix Richman & Cutler 1978: 89 [T]; Richman et al. 2011b: 32; Richman et al. 2012a: 32; Richman et al. 2012b: 32

Dendryphantes felix Peckham & Peckham, 1901 [Peckham and Peckham 1901a: 313a, m, desc. (pl. 27, f. 6–6a)]

Bagheera felix (Peckham & Peckham, 1901); Jackman 1997: 167 [wrong generic name used]

Distribution. Hidalgo

Locality. Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (October); female (October)

Habitat. (grass: native meadow)

Method. sweeping [mf]

Type. Mexico

Etymology. Latin, fruitful

Collection. NMSU

Metaphidippus longipalpus F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901

Metaphidippus longipalpus Bryant 1933: 192; Richman et al. 2011b: 32 (questionable); Richman et al. 2012a: 32 (questionable); Richman et al. 2012b: 32 (questionable) [F. O. P.-Cambridge 1901: 264, m (pl. 23, figs 12a-c)]

Distribution. Cameron

Type. Panama

[female unknown]

Etymology. Latin, long palp

Metaphidippus texanus* (Banks, 1904)Metaphidippus texanus* Edwards 1980: 12 [T]; Jackman 1997: 167*Dendryphantes texanus* (Banks, 1904); Petrunkevitch 1911: 642; Roewer 1955: 1216*Icius texanus* Banks, 1904; Banks 1904: 116, f, desc. (fig. 15); Banks 1910:72; Bonnet 1957: 2284; Richman and Cutler 1978: 86; Roewer 1955: 1222; Vogel 1970b: 17**Distribution.** Hidalgo**Type.** Texas (female, Hidalgo Co., holotype, no date, no collector)**Etymology.** locality (state)**Genus *Mexigonus* Edwards, 2003*****Mexigonus minutus* (F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901)***Mexigonus minutus* Edwards 2003: 70 [T], mf (figs 9–12)*Tylogonus minutus* (F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901); Jackman 1997: 168; Richman 1981: 198**Distribution.** Texas**Type.** Mexico**Etymology.** Latin, size**Genus *Naphrys* Edwards, 2003*****Naphrys acerba* (Peckham & Peckham, 1909)***Naphrys acerba* Edwards 2003: 69 [T], 73, mf (figs 5–8); Richman et al. 2011b: 34; Richman et al. 2012a: 34; Richman et al. 2012b: 34*Habrocestum acerbum* Peckham and Peckham, 1909; Banks 1910: 69; Cokendolpher 1978c: 118; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 53; Hill 1979: 194; Jackman 1997: 167; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 522; Petrunkevitch 1911: 655; Richman 1981: 202, mf, desc. (figs 12–15); Richman and Cutler 1978: 85; Roewer 1955: 1120; Vincent and Frankie 1985: 380; Vogel 1970b: 17**Distribution.** Southern 2/3 Texas; Aransas, Bandera, Bastrop, Bell, Brazos, Brewster, Cameron, Comal, Culberson, DeWitt, Edwards, Hays, Hidalgo, Hood, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Llano, Mason, McLennan, Nueces, Real, San Patricio, Starr, Terrell, Travis, Uvalde, Zapata**Locality.** Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Estero Llano Grande State Park, Fort Hood, Lost Maples State Park, Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Caves. Bell (Road Side Sink [Fort Hood])

Time of activity. Male (March – April, April 26-May 10, July – September); female (March 4-April 3, March 26-April 2, April – July)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (landscape features: cave); (soil/woodland: live oak, oak-cedar scrub, riparian mesquite forest)

Method. carrion pitfall trap [mf]; flight intercept trap [f]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Texas (male, female, Travis Co., Austin, no date, no collector, syntype, MCZ)

Etymology. Latin, rough

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU, TMM

Naphrys pulex (Hentz, 1846)

Naphrys pulex Edwards 2003: 69 [T]; Richman et al. 2011b: 34; Richman et al. 2012a: 34; Richman et al. 2012b: 34

Habrocestum pulex (Hentz, 1846); Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Brown 1974: 236; Jackman 1997: 167; Richman 1981: 200, mf, desc. (figs 2, 8–11)

Distribution. Angelina, Bandera, Bowie, Brazos, Burleson, Coryell, Erath, Gonzales, Hidalgo, Jasper, Nacogdoches, Newton, Sabine, San Jacinto, San Patricio, Tyler

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Lick Creek Park, Lost Maples State Park, Palmetto State Park, Somerville Lake, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (April – September, November); female (May – September)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: anaqua groves, clay soil brushland, hackberry woodland, leaf litter, live oak woodland, longleaf pine managed, post oak savanna with pasture, woods); (structures: side of house)

Method. Blue pan trap [m]; carrion pitfall trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf] (in woods [m])

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, flea

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Neon* Simon, 1876

Neon nelli Peckham & Peckham, 1888

Neon nelli Bradley 2013: 194; Platnick 1998: 912 [spelling]; Richman et al. 2011b: 35; Richman et al. 2012a: 35; Richman et al. 2012b: 35

Neon nellii Peckham and Peckham, 1888; Jackman 1997: 167 [Gertsch and Ivie 1955: 11, mf, desc. (figs 9–11, 15)]

Distribution. Brewster

Locality. Big Bend National Park
Time of activity. Female (September)
Habitat. (soil/woodland: mixed hardwood leaf litter)
Method. Berlese funnel [f]
Type. Pennsylvania and Canada
Etymology. Person (collector, Philip Nell)
Collection. TAMU

Genus *Neonella* Gertsch, 1936

Neonella vinnula Gertsch, 1936

Neonella vinnula Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Bonnet 1958: 3053; Gertsch 1936: 24, mf, desc. (figs 28–29); Jackman 1997: 167; Richman and Cutler 1978: 91; Richman et al. 2005: 213; Richman et al. 2011b: 35; Richman et al. 2012a: 35; Richman et al. 2012b: 35; Roth 1982: 40–5; Roth 1985: B-36–4; Roth 1994: 156; Vogel 1970b: 18; Young and Edwards 1990: 22 [erroneously listed under cotton]

Distribution. Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Coryell, Erath, Hidalgo
Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Riley Estate
Time of activity. Male (May 29–June 5, June, December); female (March 30–April 6, April, May 29–June 5, July, September, December)
Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)
Method. suction trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf]
Type. Florida, Petersburg
Etymology. Latin, delightful
Collection. TAMU

Genus *Paradamoetas* Peckham & Peckham, 1885

Paradamoetas formicinus Peckham & Peckham, 1885

Paradamoetas formicinus Platnick 2000 [spelling]; Richman et al. 2005: 209, 212; Richman et al. 2011b: 36 (questionable); Richman et al. 2012a: 36 (questionable); Richman et al. 2012b: 36 (questionable); Roewer 1955: 1223
Paradamoetas formicina Peckham and Peckham, 1885; Banks 1910: 75; Cutler 1981: 210, mf, desc. (figs 1, 6–8, 11–12, 21–22); Cutler 1982: 220, f (fig. 3b); Jackman 1997: 167; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 375; Petrunkevitch 1911: 678; Richman and Cutler 1978: 91

Distribution. South Texas
Type. Guatemala
Etymology. Latin, referring to ants

Genus *Paramaevia* Barnes, 1958***Paramaevia poultoni* (Peckham & Peckham, 1901)**

Paramaevia poultoni Barnes 1955: 7 [T], mf, desc. (figs 10–12); Vogel 1970b: 18

Maevia poultoni Peckham and Peckham, 1901; Armstrong and Richman 2007: 396; Banks 1910: 71; Jackman 1997: 167; Petrunkevitch 1911: 668; Richman and Cutler 1978: 87; Richman et al. 2011b: 27; Richman et al. 2012a: 27; Richman et al. 2012b: 27

Maevia poultonii Peckham and Peckham, 1901; Comstock 1912: 694; Comstock 1940: 702; Peckham and Peckham 1901a: 344; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 451; Roewer 1955: 1015

Distribution. Bexar, Cameron, Hidalgo, Kerr, Kleberg, Starr, Travis

Locality. Estero Llano Grande State Park, Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Laguna Madre, Resaca de la Palma State Park, Russell Farm, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (February 27–March 11, March – April, September – October); female (March – May, July – August, October)

Habitat. (littoral: dense coastal brush); (soil/woodland: palm forest, upland deciduous forest); (structures: inside house)

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap [m]; flight intercept trap elevated [m]; flight intercept trap on ground [mf]

Type. Texas (male, female, Bexar Co., San Antonio, no date, no collector)

Etymology. Person

Collection. NMSU

Genus *Paramarpissa* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901***Paramarpissa piratica* (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)**

Paramarpissa piratica Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Logunov and Cutler 1999: 1230 [T], mf, desc. (figs 11–12, 35–43); Richman et al. 2011b: 37; Richman et al. 2012a: 37; Richman et al. 2012b: 37

Eremattus piraticus Peckham and Peckham, 1888; Banks 1910: 74

Icius piraticus (Peckham and Peckham, 1888); Marx 1890: 571; Peckham and Peckham 1888: 49

Pseudicius piraticus (Peckham and Peckham, 1888); Carpenter 1972: 166; Jackman 1997: 168; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 494; Petrunkevitch 1911: 698; Richman and Cutler 1978: 98 [T]; Vogel 1970b: 20

Distribution. Archer, Hidalgo, Howard, Kimble, Lubbock, Travis, Wichita

Time of activity. Male (September – October); female (June, October)

Habitat. (plants: bush, grapecane in vineyard); (soil/woodland: mesquite, saltcedar, low trees)

Method. Beating [m]

Type. Texas (male, no locality, no date, no collector, MCZ)

Etymology. Latin, pirate

Collection. JCC, MSU

Genus *Paraphidippus* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901

Paraphidippus aurantius (Lucas, 1833)

Paraphidippus aurantius Bradley 2013: 195; Edwards 2004: 5 [T]; Richman et al. 2011b: 37 [S]; Richman et al. 2012a: 37; Richman et al. 2012b: 37

Eris aurantia (Lucas, 1833); Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 17; Jackman 1997: 167; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 3 [Kaston 1973: 118, mf (figs 55–57)]

Eris chrysis (Walckenaer, 1837); Brown 1974: 236

Distribution. Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Comanche, Erath, Nacogdoches

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Proctor Lake

Time of activity. Male (May – July); female (March, July – August)

Habitat. (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (orchard: grapefruit, pecan); (plants: *Monarda citriodora*); (structures: in lab)

Method. sweeping

Type. Georgia

Etymology. New Latin, orange

Collection. TAMU

Paraphidippus fartilis (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)

Paraphidippus fartilis Edwards 2004: 5 [T]; Richman et al. 2011b: 38 [S]; Richman et al. 2012a: 38; Richman et al. 2012b: 38

Eris fartilis (Peckham and Peckham, 1888); Jackman 1997: 167; Richman and Cutler 1978: 84; Vogel 1970b: 17

Parnaeus fartilis (Peckham and Peckham 1888); Peckham and Peckham 1909: 440, f, desc. (pl. 35, fig. 7)

Dendryphantes fartilis (Peckham and Peckham 1888); Petrunkevitch 1911: 629; Roewer 1955: 1202

Phidippus fartilis (Peckham and Peckham, 1888); Banks 1910: 63

Distribution. Cameron

Type. Mexico

[male unknown]

Etymology. undetermined

Genus *Parnaenus* Peckham & Peckham, 1896

***Parnaenus* sp.**

Parnaenus G. B. Edwards, pers. comm. [undescribed]; Richman et al. 2011b: 40; Richman et al. 2012a: 40; Richman et al. 2012b: 40

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo

Locality. Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Habitat. (littoral: dense coastal brush); (orchard: organic grapefruit grove); (soil/woodland: ebony-guayacan association)

Genus *Peckhamia* Simon, 1901

***Peckhamia americana* (Peckham & Peckham, 1892)**

Peckhamia americana Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Cokendolpher 1978c: 118; Jackman 1997: 167; Matelski 1982: 1; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 368, mf, desc. (pl. 50, fig. 4, pl. 51, fig. 1); Petrunkevitch 1911: 678; Richman et al. 2011b: 40; Richman et al. 2012a: 40; Richman et al. 2012b: 40; Tugmon et al. 1990: 43

Consingis americanus (Peckham and Peckham, 1892); Brown 1974: 236

Distribution. Angelina, Bandera, Brazos, Cameron, Comanche, Erath, Hood, Hunt, Kerr, Montague, Nacogdoches, Robertson, Travis, Tyler, Wichita

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Davy Crockett National Forest, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Kirby State Forest, Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Lake Tawakoni State Park, Lick Creek Park, Lost Maples State Park, Pioneer Park, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (March – July, September); female (April – July, September – October)

Habitat. (littoral: sedge meadow); (orchard: organic citrus grove, pecan); (soil/woodland: dense coastal brush, palm forest, woods, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: in lab, on car)

Method. Beating [mf]; cardboard band [mf]; flight intercept trap elevated [f]; flight intercept trap on ground [m]; Lindgren funnel trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. United States

Etymology. locality (country)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Peckhamia picata (Hentz, 1846)

Peckhamia picata Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Carpenter 1972: 167; Jackman 1997: 133, desc., 167 (photo 41i); Jones 1936: 69; Kaston 1972: 256, desc. (figs 576–577); Kaston 1978: 245, desc. (figs 623–624); Matelski 1982: 1; Richman and Cutler 1978: 91; Richman et al. 2011b: 40; Richman et al. 2012a: 40; Richman et al. 2012b: 40; Vogel 1970b: 18; Young and Edwards 1990: 22 [Peckham and Peckham 1909: 369, mf, desc. (pl. 51, figs 2–2c)]

Distribution. Archer, Baylor, Cameron, Clay, Dallas, Erath, Montague, Wichita

Locality. Lake Amon Carter, South Padre Island

Time of activity. Male (January, April, June, September – October); female (April – June, September)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (littoral: dune, grass marsh); (objects: under decaying burlap bag); (plants: flowering annuals); (soil/woodland: leaf litter, *Quercus* sp.)

Method. sweeping

Type. North Carolina and Alabama

Etymology. Latin, variegated

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Peckhamia scorpionia (Hentz, 1846)

Peckhamia scorpionia Bonnet 1958: 3441; Jones 1936: 69; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 370, mf, desc. (pl. 50, fig. 3, pl. 51, fig. 3); Richman et al. 2011b: 40; Richman et al. 2012a: 40; Richman et al. 2012b: 40; Vogel 1970b: 18 [Chickering 1944: 185, mf, desc. (figs 86–87)]

Peckhamia scorpionea (Hentz, 1846); Petrunkevitch 1911: 679

Distribution. Baylor, Dallas

Time of activity. Female (April)

Type. North Carolina

Etymology. Greek, referring to a scorpion

Collection. DMNS

Genus *Pelegrina* Franganillo, 1930***Pelegrina arizonensis* (Peckham & Peckham, 1901)**

Pelegrina arizonensis Jackman 1997: 167; Maddison 1996: 297 [T], mf, desc. (figs 160–161, 217, 251, 420–425); Richman et al. 2011b: 41; Richman et al. 2012a: 41; Richman et al. 2012b: 41

Metaphidippus arizonensis Peckham and Peckham, 1901; Milstead 1958: 446

Distribution. Brewster, Terrell

Locality. Black Gap Wildlife Management Area, Blackstone Ranch

Habitat. (nest/prey: stomach of *Cnemidophorus perplexus*, stomach of *Cnemidophorus sacki*)

Type. Arizona

Etymology. locality (state)

***Pelegrina chalceola* Maddison, 1996**

Pelegrina chalceola Jackman 1997: 167; Maddison 1996: 291, mf, desc. (figs 139, 211, 383–387); Richman et al. 2011b: 42; Richman et al. 2012a: 42; Richman et al. 2012b: 42

Metaphidippus insignis (Banks, 1892); Agnew et al. 1985: 8 [misidentified]; Kagan 1942: 66 [misidentified]; Kagan 1943: 258 [misidentified]; Young and Edwards 1990: 22 [misidentified, erroneously listed under cotton]

Metaphidippus cf. *insignis* (Banks, 1892); Cokendolpher 1978c: 118 [misidentified]

Distribution. Denton, Erath, Travis

Locality. Lake Dallas

Time of activity. Male (February – April, August)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: juniper, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. suction trap [m]; sweeping [m]

Type. Arizona, Santa Rita Mountains, Upper Madera Canyon

Etymology. arbitrary combination of letters referring to color

Collection. TAMU

***Pelegrina exigua* (Banks, 1892)**

Pelegrina exigua Bradley 2013: 196; Maddison 1996: 281 [T], mf, desc. (figs 127, 146–149, 203, 243, 329–337, 342); Richman et al. 2011b: 42; Richman et al. 2012a: 42; Richman et al. 2012b: 42

Metaphidippus exiguus (Banks, 1892); Breene et al. 1993c: 23, 48, 72, mf (figs 59A–D);
Dean et al. 1982: 255; Young and Edwards 1990: 22
Pelegrina exiguus (Banks, 1892); Jackman 1997: 167

Distribution. Brazos, San Augustine, Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (January, April)

Habitat. (crops: cotton)

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap [m]; pitfall trap [m]

Type. New York, Ithaca

Etymology. Latin, small

Collection. TAMU

***Pelegrina flavipes* (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)**

Pelegrina flavipes Paquin and Dupérré 2003: 198 [new name]

Pelegrina flavipedes Maddison, 1996 [Maddison 1996: 278 (figs 142–143, 201, 241, 319–323, 338–339)]

Distribution. Archer, Bandera, Fannin, Wichita

Locality. Lost Maples State Park

Time of activity. Female (March)

Type. Canada

Etymology. Latin, yellow legs

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Pelegrina furcata* (F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901)**

Pelegrina furcata Richman et al. 2011b: 43; Richman et al. 2012a: 43; Richman et al. 2012b: 43 [Maddison 1996: 292, mf, desc. (figs 158–159, 212, 249–250, 388–402)]

Distribution. Texas

Type. Mexico, Orizaba

Etymology. Latin, forked, referring to male embolus

***Pelegrina galathea* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

Pelegrina galathea Armstrong and Richman 2007: 396; Bradley 2013: 196; Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 10, 49; Jackman 1997: 134, desc., 167;

Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Maddison 1996: 263 [T], mf, desc. (figs 5, 11, 13, 35, 78, 125, 130–131, 190, 236, 258–263); Richman et al. 2011b: 43; Richman et al. 2012a: 43; Richman et al. 2012b: 43

Metaphidippus galathea (Walckenaer, 1837); Agnew et al. 1985: 5, 11; Breene 1988: 15, 17, 24–26, 35–36, 38–39; Breene et al. 1988: 180–181; Breene et al. 1989: 163; Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Breene et al. 1993b: 648; Breene et al. 1993c: 23, 48, 72, mf (figs 61A–C); Brown 1974: 236; Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 17; Carpenter 1972: 163; Dean and Eger 1986: 143; Dean and Sterling 1987: 7; Dean and Sterling 1990: 403, 405; Dean et al. 1982: 256; Dean et al. 1987: 264, 268; Dean et al. 1988: 287; Hunter 1988: 18–21; Li 1990: 137, 142, 144; Nyffeler et al. 1992a: 1181; Nyffeler et al. 1992b: 1459–1460; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 3; Pamanes-Guerrero 1975: 42, 60, 63, 81; Rapp 1984: 9; Richman and Cutler 1978: 89; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Tugmon et al. 1990: 44; Young and Edwards 1990: 22

Distribution. Eastern 2/3 Texas; Anderson, Aransas, Archer, Atascosa, Bee, Bexar, Bosque, Brazoria, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Cameron, Carson, Collin, Colorado, Comanche, Concho, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Dickens, Duval, Eastland, Ellis, Erath, Falls, Fannin, Fayette, Fort Bend, Franklin, Freestone, Frio, Galveston, Gillespie, Goliad, Grayson, Hamilton, Harris, Hidalgo, Hill, Houston, Howard, Hunt, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kaufman, Kerr, Kimble, Kleberg, Leon, Llano, Madison, Mason, Matagorda, McLennan, Milam, Mitchell, Montague, Motley, Nacogdoches, Nueces, Polk, Potter, Robertson, San Jacinto, San Patricio, San Saba, Scurry, Shackelford, Starr, Taylor, Titus, Tom Green, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Walker, Wharton, Wichita, Willacy, Williamson, Wood, Young

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Falcon Lake State Park, Frontera Audubon, Garner State Park, Gorman Falls, Hoblitzelle Farms, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lacuna Park, Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Lake Meredith, Lake Tawakoni State Park, Lake Thomas, Lick Creek Park, Nash Prairie, Pantex Plant, Riley Estate, Russell Farm, Sam Houston National Forest, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Seminole Canyon State Park, Storey Pecan Orchard, Stubblefield Lake, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (January – December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (crops: alfalfa, cotton, guar, peanuts, sugarcane); (grass: grass, grassland, grassy and shrub area, pasture); (littoral: playa edge, sedge meadow); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf]); (orchard: citrus, grapefruit, orange, pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, croton, Indian paintbrush, lemon horsemint, miscellaneous vegetation, roadside vegetation, sage, thistle, vegetation, weed, *Baccharis*, *Centaurea* sp., *Engelmannia* sp., *Gaillardia* sp., *Monarda citriodora*, *Rudbeckia* sp.); (soil/woodland: brush, brushy area, chaparral, field, hackberry matte, Juniper, live oak forest, mesquite, post oak savanna, post oak savanna with pasture, saltcedar, sandy area, trees/shrubs, willow, woods, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: around house, on sheet on clothes line)

Method. Beating [mf]; boll weevil pheromone trap [mf]; cardboard band [mf]; D-Vac suction [mf]; fogging [mf]; irrigation tubing [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Walker [eggsac laid May 15, 1978, hatched June 1, 18 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. North Carolina, Raleigh

Etymology. Greek, the sea-nymph Galatea

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU, WTAM

Pelegrina peckhamorum (Kaston, 1973)

Pelegrina peckhamorum Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Jackman 1997: 167; Maddison 1996: 272, mf, desc. (figs 126, 136–137, 195, 239, 288–293); Richman et al. 2011b: 45; Richman et al. 2012a: 45; Richman et al. 2012b: 45

Distribution. Leon, Robertson, Val Verde

Locality. Holmes Pecan Orchard

Time of activity. Male (May); female (July)

Habitat. (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: tree)

Method. Beating [m]; cardboard band [f]

Type. New Jersey, Lakehurst

Etymology. Person (arachnologists)

Collection. TAMU

Pelegrina pervaga (Peckham & Peckham, 1909)

Pelegrina pervaga Jackman 1997: 167; Maddison 1996: 276 [T], mf, desc. (figs 199, 240, 309–313); Richman et al. 2011b: 45; Richman et al. 2012a: 45; Richman et al. 2012b: 45

Metaphidippus pervagus (Peckham and Peckham, 1909); Agnew et al. 1985: 8

Distribution. Erath, Hidalgo, Kerr, Kimble, Travis, Val Verde

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park

Time of activity. Male (February – August, October); female (February – July, October)

Habitat. (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: juniper, trees, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*)

Method. Beating [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Kansas

Etymology. Latin, wandering through

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Pelegrina proterva* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

Pelegrina proterva Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 10, 69; Jackman 1997: 167; Maddison 1996: 270 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 2–3, 6–9, 15, 34, 134–135, 194, 238, 282–287); Richman et al. 2011b: 45; Richman et al. 2012a: 45; Richman et al. 2012b: 45

Metaphidippus protervus (Walckenaer, 1837); Brown 1974: 236; Richman and Cutler 1978: 90

Dendryphantes capitatus (Hentz, 1845); Jones 1936: 69

Metaphidippus capitatus (Hentz, 1845); Bonnet 1957: 2810; Vogel 1970b: 18

Dendryphantes octavus (Hentz, 1846); Jones 1936: 70

Distribution. Anderson, Brewster, Carson, Dallas, Denton, Hardin, Nacogdoches, Sabine, San Jacinto, Wichita

Habitat. (grass: grassland); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f])

Type. unknown

Etymology. Latin, violent

Collection. MSU

***Pelegrina sabinema* Maddison, 1996**

Pelegrina sabinema Jackman 1997: 167; Maddison 1996: 275, mf, desc. (figs 198, 304–308); Richman et al. 2011b: 46; Richman et al. 2012a: 46; Richman et al. 2012b: 46

Distribution. Gonzales, Hays, Jeff Davis, Real, Scurry

Locality. Lake Thomas, Palmetto State Park

Time of activity. Male (May, December 16–January 26); female (May – June)

Habitat. (plants: roadside vegetation); (soil/woodland: *Juniperus* unmanaged plot, willow)

Method. Flight intercept trap elevated [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Arizona, Showlow

Etymology. arbitrary combination of letters

Collection. TAMU

***Pelegrina tillandsiae* (Kaston, 1973)**

Pelegrina tillandsiae Jackman 1997: 167; Maddison 1996: 305, mf, desc. (figs 225, 254, 472–477); Richman et al. 2011b: 46; Richman et al. 2012a: 46; Richman et al. 2012b: 46

Distribution. Harris

Time of activity. Female (December)

Type. North Carolina, Polluckville

Etymology. habitat (Preferred habitat appears to be Spanish moss *Tillandsia*, Kaston 1973).

Genus *Pellenes* Simon, 1876

***Pellenes limatus* Peckham & Peckham, 1901**

Pellenes limatus Agnew et al. 1985: 5, 11; Banks 1910: 68; Broussard and Horner 2006: 255; Brown 1974: 236; Cokendolpher 1978c: 118; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 10, 49; Jackman 1997: 167; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 561, mf, desc. (pl. 48, figs 2–2a); Petrunkevitch 1911: 684; Richman and Cutler 1978: 92 [S]; Richman et al. 2011a: 50; Richman et al. 2011b: 48; Richman et al. 2012a: 48; Richman et al. 2012b: 48; Roewer 1955: 1135; Vogel 1970b: 19; Young and Edwards 1990: 22

Pellenes townsendii Peckham and Peckham, 1901; Peckham and Peckham 1901b: 218, f, desc. (pl. 1, fig. 9)

Distribution. Blanco, Brazos, Brewster, Burleson, Carson, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Floyd, Nacogdoches, Presidio, Wichita

Locality. Browning Ranch, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Time of activity. Male (April – October); female (June – September)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (littoral: near playa); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (soil/woodland: on ground, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [m]; sweeping

Type. California

Etymology. Latin, polished

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Pellenes longimanus* Emerton, 1913**

Pellenes longimanus Hedin and Maddison 2001b: 1514 [Kaston 1948: 462, mf, desc. (figs 1695–1697)]

Distribution. Hidalgo

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park

Type. New Jersey

Etymology. Latin, long-handed

Genus *Phidippus* C. L. Koch, 1846***Phidippus apacheanus* Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1929**

Phidippus apacheanus Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Bradley 2013: 197; Carpenter 1972: 162; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 10, 49 (photo 33); Edwards 2004: 89, mf, desc. (figs C55–56, 309–313); Hunter 1988: 18, 20; Jackman 1997: 136, 168; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Richman et al. 2011b: 50; Richman et al. 2012a: 50; Richman et al. 2012b: 50; Roberts 2001: 51; Young and Edwards 1990: 22

Distribution. Archer, Bexar, Brazos, Brown, Carson, Clay, Coryell, Crockett, Dallas, Donley, Edwards, Ellis, Erath, Floyd, Frio, Gaines, Gray, Gregg, Hardeman, Harris, Howard, Lubbock, Montague, Ochiltree, Potter, Randall, San Jacinto, Smith, Sutton, Tarrant, Taylor, Travis, Uvalde, Wichita

Locality. Medicine Mounds Ranch, Pantex Plant, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (September – October); female (March – April, September – December)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts, sunflower); (grass: grass, grassland); (landscape features: under rock); (littoral: playa); (plants: bush, cactus, prickly pear, vegetation, weeds); (soil/woodland: mesquite bush, saltcedar, shrubs, trees)

Method. Beating [f]; pitfall trap; sweeping

Type. Utah, Black Rock

Etymology. Latin, “of the Apache”

Collection. JCC, MSU, TAMU, WTAM

***Phidippus arizonensis* (Peckham & Peckham, 1883)**

Phidippus arizonensis F. O. P.-Cambridge 1901: 284; Chamberlin 1924b: 681; Edwards 2004: 40 [S], mf, desc. (figs C11–12, 82–88); Jackman 1997: 168; Marx 1890: 568; Peckham and Peckham 1888: 18; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 419; Richman and Cutler 1978: 95; Richman et al. 2011b: 51; Richman et al. 2012a: 51; Richman et al. 2012b: 51; Vogel 1970b: 19

Phidippus obscurus Peckham and Peckham, 1888; Peckham and Peckham 1888: 16; Peckham and Peckham 1901a: 294; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 431; Richman and Cutler 1978: 96; Vogel 1970b: 19

Dendryphantes obscurus (Peckham and Peckham, 1888); Petrunkevitch 1911: 638; Roewer 1955: 1213

Dendryphantes tuberculatus (F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901); Petrunkevitch 1911: 643; Roewer 1955: 1204

Distribution. Atascosa, Bexar, Brewster, Cameron, Coryell, Dallas, Frio, Hays, Hidalgo, Jeff Davis, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kleberg, Nueces, Presidio, Refugio, San Patricio, Travis, Uvalde, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Anzalduas County Park, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Big Bend Ranch State Park, Estero Llano Grande State Park, Ramsey Nature Park, Resaca de la Palma State Park, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (October – November); female (July, October)

Method. Beating [m]; light trap

Eggs/spiderlings. Hidalgo [eggsac collected April 15, 1980; hatched May 3, 9 spiderlings, reared male and female July 1981] [TAMU]

Type. Texas (not listed, Hidalgo Co., Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, no date, no collector)

Etymology. locality (Latin adjective derived from geographical name, the state of Arizona, Peckham and Peckham 1883).

Collection. MSU, TAMU, WTAM

Phidippus asotus Chamberlin & Ivie, 1933

Phidippus asotus Edwards 2004: 37, mf, desc. (figs C9–10, 65–70); Richman et al. 2011b: 51; Richman et al. 2012a: 51; Richman et al. 2012b: 51

Distribution. Jeff Davis

Type. Utah, Lynn, Grouse Creek

Etymology. Latin, a sensualist, libertine, debaucher

Phidippus audax (Hentz, 1845)

Phidippus audax Agnew et al. 1982: 631; Agnew et al. 1985: 5, 11; Armstrong and Richman 2007: 396; Bonnet 1958: 3513; Breene 1988: 15, 17, 23–26, 35–36, 38–40, 44, 49; Breene et al. 1988: 180–181; Breene et al. 1989: 163; Breene et al. 1993a: 169, Breene et al. 1993b: 648; Breene et al. 1993c: 23, 24, 48, 70, mf (figs 56A–C); Brown 1974: 236; Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 17; Calixto et al. 2013: 184, 190; Cokendolpher 1978c: 118; Comstock 1912: 681, desc.; Comstock 1940: 689; Dean and Eger 1986: 143; Dean and Sterling 1987: 7; Dean and Sterling 1990: 405; Dean et al. 1982: 256; Dean et al. 1987: 264, 268; Dean et al. 1988: 287; Edwards 2004: 72 [S], mf, desc. (figs C32–36, 237–243); Guarisco 2008b: 5; Hunter 1988: 18–21; Jackman 1997: 135, desc., 168 (photo 41l); Jackman et al. 2007: 199; Jones 1936: 70; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Li 1990: 137, 142, 144; Liao et al. 1984: 411; Lombardini et al. 2005: 1378; McDaniel et al. 1981: 104; Nuessly and Sterling 1984: 97; Nyffeler et al. 1987a: 357; Nyffeler et al. 1987b: 1121; Nyffeler et al. 1988a: 55; Nyffeler et al. 1990b: 496; Nyffeler et al. 1992a: 1181; Nyffeler et al. 1992b: 1459–1460; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 3; Rapp 1984: 9; Rice 1986: 124; Richman and Cutler 1978: 95; Richman et al. 2011b: 51; Richman et al. 2012a: 51; Richman et al. 2012b: 51; Roberts 2001: 51; Rogers

and Horner 1977: 523; Sterling et al. 1979: 979; Taber and Fleenor 2003: 238; Taylor and Peck 1975: 90; Tugmon et al. 1990: 43–44; Vincent and Frankie 1985: 380; Vogel 1970b: 19; Woods and Harrel 1976: 44; Yantis 2005: 201; Young and Edwards 1990: 22

Phidippus variegatus (Lucas, 1833); Carpenter 1972: 163; Kagan 1942: 61; Kagan 1943: 258; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 390; Vogel 1970b: 20

Dendryphantes variegatus (Lucas, 1833); Petrunkevitch 1911: 643

Phidippus rauterbergii Peckham & Peckham, 1888; Peckham and Peckham 1888: 22; Peckham and Peckham 1901a: 295; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 429

Phidippus rauterbergi Peckham & Peckham, 1888; Banks 1910: 65; Richman and Cutler 1978: 97; Vogel 1970b: 19

Dendryphantes rautenbergi (Peckham & Peckham, 1888); Petrunkevitch 1911: 641

Dendryphantes rautbergii (Peckham & Peckham, 1888); Roewer 1955: 1204

Philaeus farneus Peckham & Peckham, 1888; Peckham and Peckham 1888: 26

Dendryphantes farneus (Peckham & Peckham, 1888); Marx 1890: 570; Petrunkevitch 1911: 629; Roewer 1955: 1210

Phidippus farneus (Peckham & Peckham, 1888); Banks 1910: 63; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 430; Richman and Cutler 1978: 96; Vogel 1970b: 19

Distribution. Aransas, Archer, Atascosa, Austin, Bailey, Bastrop, Baylor, Bell, Bexar, Bosque, Brazoria, Brazos, Brooks, Brown, Burleson, Burnet, Calhoun, Cameron, Carson, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Collin, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Dalham, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Dickens, Ellis, Erath, Floyd, Fort Bend, Gaines, Galveston, Goliad, Gonzales, Gray, Grayson, Gregg, Grimes (imm.), Hansford, Hardeman, Harris, Harrison, Hidalgo, Hill, Houston, Howard, Hunt, Hutchinson, Jasper, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kaufman, Kenedy, Kerr, Kleberg, Lamb, Lee, Leon, Liberty, Lubbock, Lynn, Madison, Mason, McLennan, Medina, Menard, Mitchell, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Nueces, Orange, Potter, Randall, Robertson, Runnels, Rusk, San Patricio, Tarrant, Taylor, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Walker, Washington, Wharton, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Willacy, Williamson, Wilson, Zavala

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Estero Llano Grande State Park, Galveston Island State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lake Corpus Christi State Park, Lake Creek, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, Lake Somerville State Park [Nails Creek Unit], Lake Tawakoni State Park, Medicine Mounds Ranch, Nance Ranch, Palmetto State Park, Ramsey Nature Park, Ramsey Prison Farm, Resaca de la Palma State Park, Riley Estate, Rita Blanca Lake, Robert J. Baker Ranch, Russell Farm, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Stiles Ranch, Storey Pecan Orchard, Welder Wildlife Refuge, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (January, March – December); female (February – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, guar, peanuts, rice, soybean, sugarcane); (grass: grass, grassy and shrub area, grassland, pasture); (landscape features: bridge, culvert, overpass); (littoral: salt marsh area); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [imm.], retreat under picnic table); (orchard: citrus, grapefruit, Mexican lime, orange tree, pecan); (plants:

bluebonnets, croton, Indian paintbrush, in bush, miscellaneous vegetation, on plants, weed, *Monarda citriodora*); (soil/woodland: under Juniper logs, live oak, post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 74, 96], saltcedar, sandy brushland, sandy open prairie, willow, woodland); (structures: garage, in house, on wall, retreat under picnic table, under house eave); (web: large spider web)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [f]; beating [m]; boll weevil pheromone trap [m]; cardboard band [mf]; fogging [mf]; irrigation tubing [imm.]; moth pheromone trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Massachusetts

Etymology. Latin, audacious, bold

Collection. DMNS, JCC, MSU, NMSU, TAMU, TTU, WTAM

***Phidippus bidentatus* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901**

Phidippus bidentatus Edwards and Richman 2005: 138; Richman et al. 2011b: 52; Richman et al. 2012a: 52; Richman et al. 2012b: 52 [Edwards 2004: 71, mf, desc. (figs 232–236)]

Distribution. Cameron

Locality. Russell Farm

Time of activity. Male (March)

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap [m]

Type. Mexico, Chiapas

Etymology. Latin, having two teeth

***Phidippus californicus* Peckham & Peckham, 1901**

Phidippus californicus Edwards 2004: 57, mf, desc. (figs 162–170); Richman et al. 2011b: 53; Richman et al. 2012a: 53; Richman et al. 2012b: 53

Distribution. Brewster, Loving, Webb

Type. California

Etymology. locality (Latin adjective derived from geographic name, the state of CA, Peckham and Peckham 1901a).

***Phidippus cardinalis* (Hentz, 1845)**

Phidippus cardinalis Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Bradley 2013: 198; Breene et al. 1993c: 24, 48, 70, mf (figs 55A-C); Brown 1974: 237; Cokendolpher 1978c: 118; Dean et

al. 1982: 256; Edwards 2004: 64 [T], mf, desc. (figs C47–48, 197–202); Jackman 1997: 136, desc., 168; Kaston 1978: 257, desc.; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 393; Richman and Cutler 1978: 95; Richman et al. 2011b: 53; Richman et al. 2012a: 53; Richman et al. 2012b: 53; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Vogel 1970b: 19; Young and Edwards 1990: 22

Dendryphantes cardinalis (Hentz, 1845); Petrunkevitch 1911: 625

Phidippus mccooki (Peckham and Peckham, 1883); Hunter 1988: 18–20 [Texas record]

Distribution. Bexar, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Comanche, Coryell, Denton, Ellis, Erath, Freestone, Grayson, Hamilton, Hardeman, Hardin, Hidalgo, Johnson, Kerr, Kleberg, Knox, Montague, Nacogdoches, Runnels, Smith, Travis, Walker, Waller, Wheeler, Wichita, Zavala

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Lick Creek Park, Medicine Mounds Ranch, Riley Estate

Time of activity. Male (April – November); female (March – June, August – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, guar, peanuts); (grass: low grass, sandy grassland); (plants: mixed vegetation); (soil/woodland: ground in woods, post oak savanna with pasture, sandy area); (structures: on fence)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]; sweeping [m]

Type. southern United States

Etymology. Latin, dorsal color (cardinal red)

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, WTAM

Phidippus carneus Peckham & Peckham, 1896

Phidippus carneus Edwards 2004: 48, mf, desc. (figs C20, 120–126); Jackman 1997: 168; Richman et al. 2011b: 54; Richman et al. 2012a: 54; Richman et al. 2012b: 54

Phidippus johnsoni (Peckham and Peckham, 1883); Richman and Cutler 1978: 96; Taber and Fleenor 2003: 238 [Texas record]

Phidippus formosus Peckham and Peckham, 1883; Carpenter 1972: 162 [Texas record]

Distribution. Archer, Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Presidio, Wichita

Locality. Big Bend Ranch State Park, Franklin Mountains

Time of activity. Male (September – October); female (January, March, September – October)

Habitat. (plants: agave, vegetation); (soil/woodland: mesquite woodland)

Method. Beating [m]

Type. Central America

Etymology. Latin, of the flesh, carnal

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU

***Phidippus carolinensis* Peckham & Peckham, 1909**

Phidippus carolinensis Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Carpenter 1972: 162; Edwards 2004: 32 [T], mf, desc. (figs C5–6, 36–42); Hunter 1988: 18–19, 21; Jackman 1997: 168; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 422; Richman and Cutler 1978: 95; Richman et al. 2011b: 54; Richman et al. 2012a: 54; Richman et al. 2012b: 54; Roberts 2001: 51; Vogel 1970b: 19

Dendryphantus carolinensis (Peckham and Peckham, 1909); Petrunkevitch 1911: 626; Roewer 1955: 1207

Distribution. Bell, Bexar, Cameron, Cherokee, Clay, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Dickens, Eastland, Ellis, Erath, Frio, Gillespie, Haskell, Hidalgo, Howard, Kerr, Kimble, McLennan, Montague, Nolan, Nueces, Parker, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Runnels, Sutton, Tarrant, Taylor, Travis, Wichita [Weatherford is a city in Parker Co.]

Locality. Lake Meredith, Nabor's Lake, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (June – September); female (April – June, August – October)

Habitat. (grass: grassland); (landscape features: under rock); (plants: roadside vegetation, vegetation); (soil/woodland: mesquite bush, saltcedar, under bark, wild plum thicket, willow, woodland, woods); (structures: retreat under picnic table, window)

Method. Black light trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Texas (male, female, Erath Co., Stephenville [North Carolina, type mislabeled])

Etymology. locality (Latin adjective from geographic name, the state of NC, Peckham and Peckham 1909).

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU, WTAM

***Phidippus clarus* Keyserling, 1885**

Phidippus clarus Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Breene et al. 1993c: 24, 48, 71, mf (figs 58A–C); Brown 1974: 237; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 10, 50; Dean et al. 1982: 256; Edwards 2004: 60, mf, desc. (figs C45–46, 184–190); Hunter 1988: 18–20; Jackman 1997: 168; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 3; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 398; Richman et al. 2011b: 54; Richman et al. 2012a: 54; Richman et al. 2012b: 54; Taber and Fleenor 2003: 239; Young and Edwards 1990: 22

Phidippus rimator (Walckenaer, 1837); Vogel 1970b: 19 [Texas record]

Phidippus coloradensis Thorell, 1877; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 399; Vogel 1970b: 19 [Texas record]

Distribution. Anderson, Brazos, Burleson, Carson, Coryell, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Erath, Falls, Grayson, Hidalgo, Hood, Hopkins, Houston, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Randall, Tyler, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Anzalduas County Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Lick Creek Park, Riley Estate, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (April, June – September); female (May – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (grass: grassland, pasture); (littoral: playa); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [imm.]); (plants: bluebonnets, miscellaneous vegetation, mixed vegetation, weeds, *Monarda citriodora*); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap [f]; pitfall trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Maryland

Etymology. Latin, clear, evident

Collection. MSU, TAMU, WTAM

Phidippus comatus Peckham & Peckham, 1901

Phidippus comatus Cokendolpher 1978c: 118; Edwards 2004: 31, mf, desc. (figs C7, 29–35); Jackman 1997: 168; Richman and Cutler 1978: 96; Richman et al. 2011b: 55; Richman et al. 2012a: 55; Richman et al. 2012b: 55

Distribution. Burleson, El Paso, Jeff Davis

Locality. Franklin Mountains

Time of activity. Male (July); female (May)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. New Mexico, Las Vegas

Etymology. Latin, hairy

Collection. NMSU, TAMU

Phidippus mystaceus (Hentz, 1846)

Phidippus mystaceus Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Carpenter 1972: 162; Comstock 1912: 684, desc.; Comstock 1940: 692; Edwards 2004: 42 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs C14–16, 89–94); Jackman 1997: 168; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 435; Richman and Cutler 1978: 96; Richman et al. 2011b: 57; Richman et al. 2012a: 57; Richman et al. 2012b: 57; Vogel 1970b: 19

Dendryphantes mystaceus (Hentz, 1845); Petrunkevitch 1911: 637; Roewer 1955: 1213

Phidippus incertus Peckham and Peckham, 1901; Bryant 1942: 698; Emerton 1909: 224; Vogel 1970b: 19

Distribution. Anderson, Archer, Bastrop, Bexar, Brazos, Brown, Burnet, Clay, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Denton, Erath, Frio, Grayson, Hardeman, Jones, Kerr, Kimble, Lampasas, Llano, McLennan, Motley, Potter, Sutton, Taylor, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Medicine Mounds Ranch

Time of activity. Male (October – November); female (March, September – November)

Habitat. (crops: sunflower); (landscape features: under rock); (objects: on stake in field); (orchard: orange tree); (soil/woodland: mesquite bush, next to croton field, saltcedar shrub, trees, wild plum thicket, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: side of building)

Method. Beating [mf]; suction trap [m]

Type. North Carolina

Etymology. Latin, with moustache

Collection. MSU, TAMU, WTAM

***Phidippus octopunctatus* (Peckham & Peckham, 1883)**

Phidippus octopunctatus Edwards 2004: 26, mf, desc. (figs C1, 7–11); Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Richman et al. 2011b: 58; Richman et al. 2012a: 58; Richman et al. 2012b: 58

Distribution. Brewster, Howard, Jeff Davis, Montgomery

Habitat. (soil/woodland: saltcedar)

Type. Missouri

Etymology. Latin, 8-spotted

Collection. WTAM

***Phidippus otiosus* (Hentz, 1846)**

Phidippus otiosus Bradley 2013: 200; Edwards 2004: 55, mf, desc. (figs C30–31, 154–161); Jackman 1997: 168; Kaston 1972: 269, desc. (fig. 608); Kaston 1978: 257, desc. (fig. 657); Richman et al. 2011b: 58; Richman et al. 2012a: 58; Richman et al. 2012b: 58

Distribution. Colorado, Montague, Newton, Panola, Rusk

Time of activity. Female (March)

Type. North Alabama

Etymology. Latin, free, at leisure

Collection. MSU

***Phidippus phoenix* Edwards, 2004**

Phidippus phoenix Edwards 2004: 51, mf, desc. (figs C19, 137–142)

Distribution. Kerr**Locality.** Raven Ranch**Time of activity.** Female (June)**Type.** Arizona, S Wickenburg, Vulture Mountains**Etymology.** Latin, Greek mythology, bird arose from its own ashes***Phidippus pius* Scheffer, 1905**

Phidippus pius Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Carpenter 1972: 162; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 10, 50 (photo 34); Dean and Eger 1986: 143; Dean et al. 1988: 287; Edwards 2004: 58, mf, desc. (figs C43–44, 174–178); Jackman 1997: 168; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 3; Richman et al. 2011b: 59; Richman et al. 2012a: 58; Richman et al. 2012b: 58; Young and Edwards 1990: 22

Distribution. Archer, Brazos, Burleson (imm.), Carson, Comal, Erath (imm.), Fannin, Grayson, Grimes, Houston, Howard, Kleberg, Montague, Randall, Sutton, Travis (imm.), Uvalde (imm.), Webb, Wichita

Locality. Garner State Park, Nance Ranch, Pantex Plant**Time of activity.** Male (April, July); female (September)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (grass: grass, pasture); (littoral: near playa); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, *Monarda citriodora*); (soil/woodland: bush, saltcedar, *Quercus virginianus*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. pitfall trap; sweeping [m]**Type.** Kansas, Manhattan**Etymology.** Latin, dutiful, holy, godly, devoted**Collection.** MSU, NMSU, TAMU, WTAM***Phidippus princeps* (Peckham & Peckham, 1883)**

Phidippus princeps Bradley 2013: 200; Cokendolpher 1978c: 118; Edwards 2004: 69, mf, desc. (figs C37–38, 221–226); Jackman 1997: 168; Richman and Cutler 1978: 97; Richman et al. 2011b: 59; Richman et al. 2012a: 59; Richman et al. 2012b: 59

Distribution. Wichita**Time of activity.** Male (May)**Habitat.** (structures: fence)**Type.** Pennsylvania**Etymology.** Latin, foremost**Collection.** MSU

***Phidippus pruinosus* Peckham & Peckham, 1909**

Phidippus pruinosus Banks 1910: 65; Edwards 2004: 36 [T], mf, desc. (figs C8, 59–64); Jackman 1997: 168; Jones 1936: 70; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 433; Richman and Cutler 1978: 97; Richman et al. 2011b: 59; Richman et al. 2012a: 59; Richman et al. 2012b: 59; Vogel 1970b: 19
Dendryphantes pruinosus (Peckham and Peckham, 1909); Petrunkevitch 1911: 640; Roewer 1955: 1215

Distribution. Dallas, Johnson, Llano, Taylor, Travis

Locality. Cleburne Lake, Lake Abilene

Time of activity. Male (July, December); female (March, July, November – December)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: mountain cedar)

Type. Texas (female, Travis Co., Austin, no date, no collector, MCZ)

Etymology. Latin, full of hoarfrost (dorsal cover of gray setae)

Collection. MSU

***Phidippus putnami* (Peckham & Peckham, 1883)**

Phidippus putnami Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Edwards 2004: 28, mf, desc. (figs C2, 17–21); Jackman 1997: 168; Richman et al. 2011b: 60; Richman et al. 2012a: 60; Richman et al. 2012b: 60

Distribution. Brazos, Burleson, Comanche, Denton, Grayson, Lubbock, Robertson, Tarrant, Wichita

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Storey Pecan Orchard

Time of activity. Male (July – August); female (July – August, October)

Habitat. (orchard: pecan)

Method. cardboard band [f]; fogging [mf]

Type. Iowa

Etymology. Person (contributor)

Collection. JCC, MSU, TAMU

***Phidippus texanus* Banks, 1906**

Phidippus texanus Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Banks 1906: 98, f, desc.; Banks 1910: 65; Breene et al. 1993c: 24, 48, 71, mf (figs 57A–C); Carpenter 1972: 162; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 10, 50 (fig. 12, photo 35); Dean and Eger 1986: 143; Dean and Sterling 1987: 7; Edwards 2004: 93 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs C59, 328–333); Hunter 1988: 18–20; Jackman 1997: 168; Kagan 1942: 62; Kagan 1943: 258; Kaston 1972:

268, desc. (fig. 606); Kaston 1978: 256, desc. (fig. 655); Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 437; Reddell 1970: 407; Richman and Cutler 1978: 97; Richman et al. 2011b: 61; Richman et al. 2012a: 61; Richman et al. 2012b: 61; Roberts 2001: 51; Tugmon et al. 1990: 44; Vogel 1970b: 19; Young and Edwards 1990: 22

Dendryphantes texanus (Banks, 1906); Petrunkevitch 1911: 642; Roewer 1955: 1216

Phidippus peritus Gertsch, 1934; Bonnet 1958: 3525; Gertsch 1934d: 14, m, desc. (fig. 18); Vogel 1970b: 19

Dendryphantes peritus (Gertsch, 1934); Roewer 1955: 1214

Distribution. Archer, Atascosa, Austin, Bandera, Bastrop, Baylor, Bexar, Borden, Brazos, Brown, Burnet, Cameron, Carson, Clay, Coleman, Comanche, Coryell, Cottle, Crockett, Crosby, Dallas, DeWitt, Denton, Dickens, Duval, Eastland, Ector, Ellis, Erath, Foard, Garza, Gillespie, Grayson, Hall, Hemphill, Hidalgo, Hood, Howard, Jim Wells, Jones, Kerr, King, Kleberg, La Salle, Lampasas, Lipscomb, Live Oak, McLennan, Midland, Montague, Nolan, Nueces, Parker, Pecos, Potter, Randall, Reagan, Starr, Tarrant, Terrell, Tom Green, Travis, Val Verde, Webb, Wharton, Wheeler, Wichita, Williamson, Young

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Horne Ranch, Lake Meredith, Matador Wildlife Management Area, Resaca de la Palma State Park, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Caves. Williamson (Inner Space Caverns)

Time of activity. Male (March, May – August, November); female (March, May – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (grass: grassland); (landscape features: cave); (littoral: near playa); (orchard: pecan); (plants: cactus, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, vegetation, weed, yucca); (soil/woodland: ground, mesquite, post oak savanna with pasture, saltcedar, trees/shrubs)

Method. Beating [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Erath [15 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Texas (female, Brazos Co., September, no collector)

Etymology. locality (Latin adjective derived from geographic name, the state of Texas, Banks 1906).

Collection. DMNS, MCZ, MSU, TAMU, TMM, WTAM

Phidippus tyrannus Edwards, 2004

Phidippus tyrannus Edwards 2004: 90, mf, desc. (figs 314–317); Richman et al. 2011b: 61; Richman et al. 2012a: 61; Richman et al. 2012b: 61

Distribution. Culberson, Floyd

Locality. Montgomery Ranch

Time of activity. Male (October); female (June)

Type. Arizona, Skeleton Canyon

Etymology. Latin, tyrant, despot

***Phidippus vexans* Edwards, 2004**

Phidippus vexans Edwards 2004: 35, mf, desc. (figs 54–58); Richman et al. 2011b: 62; Richman et al. 2012a: 62; Richman et al. 2012b: 62

Distribution. Brewster, El Paso, Presidio, Wichita

Locality. Crazy Cat Mountains

Time of activity. Male (May, November); female (October)

Habitat. (grass: on grass, *Bouteloua* sp.)

Type. New Mexico, 17 miles N Las Cruces

Etymology. Latin, to annoy, difficulty in collecting specimens

Collection. MSU, NMSU

***Phidippus whitmani* Peckham & Peckham, 1909**

Phidippus whitmani Bradley 2013: 201; Edwards 2004: 79, mf, desc. (figs C49–51, 254–260); Richman et al. 2011b: 62; Richman et al. 2012a: 62; Richman et al. 2012b: 62

Distribution. Burleson, San Jacinto, Travis

Time of activity. Male (July)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. New York

Etymology. Person (Patronym for Prof. C. O. Whitman, University of Chicago, Peckham and Peckham 1909).

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Phlegra* Simon, 1876

***Phlegra hentzi* (Marx, 1890)**

Phlegra hentzi Bradley 2013: 201; Logunov and Koponen 2002: 264 [S], mf, desc. (figs 1–2, 4–7); Richman et al. 2005: 215; Richman et al. 2011b: 63; Richman et al. 2012a: 63; Richman et al. 2012b: 63

Phlegra fasciata (Hahn, 1826); Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Carpenter 1972: 165; Jackman 1997: 136, desc., 168; Kaston 1953: 109, desc. (fig. 265); Kaston 1972: 264, desc. (fig. 597); Kaston 1978: 253, desc. (fig. 646); Petrunkevitch 1911: 694; Richman

and Cutler 1978: 97; Roth 1982: 40–6; Roth 1985: B-36–5; Roth 1994: 158; Vogel 1970b: 20

Phlegra leopardus (Hentz, 1846); Peckham and Peckham 1909: 512

Distribution. Archer, Bell, Brown, Burnet, Carson, Clay, Coryell, Erath, Foard, Hardeman, Kerr, Moore, Randall, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Canoncita Ranch, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, Medicine Mounds Ranch, Palo Duro Canyon State Park, Pantex Plant, Raven Ranch

Time of activity. Male (April – June, August, September 28–October 4, December); female (February, April – June, August, October)

Habitat. (grass: grassland); (landscape features: rocky hillside, under [rock, stone in sparse grass]); (soil/woodland: open semi-arid areas, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Person (honor arachnologist)

Collection. MCZ, MSU, TAMU, WTAM

Genus *Platycryptus* Hill, 1979

Platycryptus californicus (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)

Platycryptus californicus Hill 1979: 215 [T]; Richman et al. 2011b: 63; Richman et al. 2012a: 63; Richman et al. 2012b: 63

Metacryba californica (Peckham and Peckham, 1888) [Barnes 1958: 39, mf, desc. (figs 57–58, 61, 64, 68)]

Distribution. Texas

Type. California

Etymology. locality (state)

Platycryptus undatus (De Geer, 1778)

Platycryptus undatus Bradley 2013: 201; Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 18; Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Edwards 2006: 210 (figs 107–108); Hill 1979: 215 [T]; Jackman 1997: 168 (photo 41); Richman et al. 2011b: 64; Richman et al. 2012a: 63; Richman et al. 2012b: 63; Tugmon et al. 1990: 44; Young and Edwards 1990: 22

Marpissa undata (De Geer, 1778); Bonnet 1957: 2729; Jones 1936: 70; Kagan 1942: 72; Kagan 1943: 258

Metacryba undata (De Geer, 1778); Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Barnes 1958: 36, mf, desc. (figs 55–56, 62, 65, 67, 69); Brown 1974: 236; Carpenter 1972: 167; Hunter 1988: 18–19; Kaston 1972: 264, desc. (figs 595–596); Kaston 1978: 252, desc. (figs 643–644); Rice 1986: 124; Richman and Cutler 1978: 88; Vogel 1970b: 18

Distribution. Angelina, Archer, Bastrop, Bexar, Brazoria, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Clay, Collin, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Deaf Smith, Denton, Ellis, Erath, Gaines, Harris, Hartley, Hays, Hidalgo, Houston, Jim Wells, Kerr, McLennan, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Palo Pinto, Polk, Potter, Presidio, Randall, Robertson, Sabine, San Patricio, Tarrant, Taylor, Travis, Tyler, Victoria, Walker, Wheeler, Wichita

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Bastrop State Park, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Camp Tonkawa, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Kirby State Forest, Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Lake Corpus Christi State Park, Lake Tanglewood, Lick Creek Park, Lomita Ranch, Resaca de la Palma State Park, Riley Estate, Somerville Lake

Time of activity. Male (January – December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (crops: near cotton); (grass: grassland, sandy grassland); (landscape features: bridge, culvert, underpass, walls of highway concrete bridges); (littoral: dense coastal brush, sedge meadow); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (objects: cage outside, under board); (orchard: pecan, pecan tree trunk); (plants: flower, miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, juniper, on [bark, ground], tree trunk, trunk of ornamental tree, under bark, willow, woods, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: indoors, on [bedroom rug, brick wall], screen door, side of building)

Method. Beating [f]; cardboard band [imm.]; flight intercept trap elevated [m]; fogging [mf]; Lindgren funnel trap [f]; malaise trap [m]; moth pheromone trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. unknown

Etymology. Latin, wavy lines

Collection. DMNS, MCZ, MSU, NMSU, TAMU, WTAM

Genus *Plexippus* C. L. Koch, 1846

Plexippus paykulli (Audouin, 1826)

Plexippus paykulli Bradley 2013: 202; Hunter 1988: 18; Jackman 1997: 136, desc., 168 (photo 41o); Kaston 1953: 105, desc. (fig. 257); Kaston 1972: 250, desc. (fig. 566); Kaston 1978: 241, desc. (fig. 613); Nyffeler et al. 1990a: 92; Petrunkevitch 1911: 695; Rapp 1984: 9; Richman and Cutler 1978: 98; Richman et al. 2011b: 64; Richman et al. 2012a: 64; Richman et al. 2012b: 64; Vogel 1970b: 20

Plexippus paykullii (Audouin, 1826); Peckham and Peckham 1909: 442, mf, desc

Distribution. Brazos, Cameron, Ellis, Galveston, Harris, Hidalgo, Kleberg, Nueces, Walker, Waller

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Estero Llano Grande State Park, Galveston Island State Park, McKelvey Park, Resaca de la Palma State Park

Time of activity. Male (February, April – November); female (February – April, June – October, December)

Habitat. (littoral: salt marsh); (objects: wood pile); (soil/woodland: outside on ground, palm); (structures: abandoned barn, bedroom, in [bed, lab])

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap [imm.]

Eggs/spiderlings. Brazos [eggsac laid October 10, 1978, hatch November 2; 14 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Egypt

Etymology. Person

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Genus *Poultonella* Peckham & Peckham, 1909

Poultonella alboimmaculata (Peckham & Peckham, 1883)

Poultonella alboimmaculata Carpenter 1972: 165; Cokendolpher and Horner 1978: 135, mf, desc. (figs 1–3, 6–7); Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 10, 50; Hedin and Madison 2001a: 388; Jackman 1997: 168; Richman and Cutler 1978: 98; Richman et al. 2005: 210; Richman et al. 2011b: 65; Richman et al. 2012a: 65; Richman et al. 2012b: 65

Distribution. Carson, Dickens, Donley, Nolan, Upton, Wichita, Zapata [see note below]

Locality. Falcon Lake, Pantex Lake (edge), Pantex Plant

Time of activity. Male (January, April – August); female (May – September)

Habitat. (crops: *Helianthus* sp.); (grass: grassland, *Bromus tectorum*); (plants: low bush, sparse sage, *Asclepias aenotheroides*, *Gaillardia pulchella*, *Thelesperma* sp.); (soil/woodland: mesquite, saltcedar)

Method. Ballooning [m]; beating [mf]; sweeping

Eggs/spiderlings. Upton [eggsac laid late June 2013, hatched mid July, 13 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Iowa

Etymology. Latin, cephalothorax white, dense short white hairs

Collection. MSU, TAMU, WTAM

Note. not Brewster Co. (mistake on map, pers. comm, N. V. Horner).

Poultonella nuecesensis Cokendolpher & Horner, 1978

Poultonella nuecesensis Cokendolpher and Horner 1978: 137, mf, desc. (figs 4–5, 8–9); Jackman 1997: 168; Richman 1980: 11; Richman et al. 2005: 210; Richman et al. 2011b: 65; Richman et al. 2012a: 65; Richman et al. 2012b: 65

Distribution. Nueces

Time of activity. Male (April, August); female (April)

Habitat. (littoral: salt-grass); (plants: low vegetation, *Gaillardia pulchella*)

Method. sweeping [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Nueces Co., Port Aransas, Mustang Island, August 14, 1977, W. W. Dalquest and R. M. Carpenter, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (The specific name is derived from Nueces County, Texas, where the original material was collected, Cokendolpher and Horner 1978).

Collection. MCZ, MSU

Genus *Rhetenor* Simon, 1902

Rhetenor texanus Gertsch, 1936

Rhetenor texanus Gertsch 1936: 25, mf, desc. (figs 25–26); Jackman 1997: 168; Richman and Cutler 1978: 98; Richman et al. 2005: 213; Richman et al. 2011b: 65; Richman et al. 2012a: 65; Richman et al. 2012b: 65; Roewer 1955: 1017; Roth 1982: 40–5; Roth 1985: B-36–4; Roth 1994: 156; Vogel 1970b: 20

Distribution. Cameron

Time of activity. Male (May); female (November)

Type. Texas (male, Cameron Co., Brownsville, May 25, 1934, J. N. Knull, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (state)

Genus *Salticus* Latreille, 1804

Salticus austinensis Gertsch, 1936

Salticus austinensis Carpenter 1972: 165; Gertsch 1936: 20 (new name); Horner et al. 1988: 260; Jackman 1997: 137, 168; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Richman and Cutler 1978: 98; Richman et al. 2011b: 66; Richman et al. 2012a: 65; Richman et al. 2012b: 65; Roewer 1955: 1277; Tugmon et al. 1990: 43–44; Vogel 1970b: 20
Epiblemum albocinctum Peckham and Peckham, 1896; F. O. P.-Cambridge 1901: 300, f (pl. 29, fig. 13)

Salticus albocinctus (Peckham and Peckham, 1896); Banks 1910: 74; Jones 1936: 70; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 479, f, desc. (pl. 44, fig. 5); Petrunkevitch 1911: 700

Distribution. Archer, Baylor, Carson, Clay, Dallas, Hidalgo, Howard, Lubbock, Montague, Randall, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Lake McClellan

Time of activity. Female (March – June)

Habitat. (landscape features: concrete dam, rock-faced cliff, under rock); (plants: vegetation); (soil/woodland: open areas, saltcedar, tree trunk); (structures: outside wall of house, overhanging surface, side of building, walls of building)

Method. Beating

Eggs/spiderlings. Wichita [2–5 eggs/sac] [Horner et al. 1988: 260]

Type. unknown

[male unknown]

Etymology. after Austin, Texas

Collection. JCC, MSU, NMSU, WTAM

Salticus peckhamae (Cockerell, 1897)

Salticus peckhamae Broussard and Horner 2006: 255; Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Cokendolpher 1978c: 118; Hill and Edwards 2013: 51; Jackman 1997: 137, 168; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Richman et al. 2011a: 50; Richman et al. 2011b: 66; Richman et al. 2012a: 66; Richman et al. 2012b: 66 [Peckham and Peckham 1909: 478, mf, desc. (pl. 42, figs 9–9a, pl. 44, fig. 6)]

Icius elegans (Hentz, 1846); Carpenter 1972: 165 [misidentified]

Distribution. Archer, Brewster, Comanche, Howard, Presidio, Reeves, Wichita

Locality. Big Bend Ranch State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site

Time of activity. Male (October); female (June)

Habitat. (crops: sunflower); (orchard: pecan); (plants: pokeberry); (soil/woodland: mesquite); (structures: bush, saltcedar, tailgate of truck)

Method. cardboard band [f]; pitfall trap [f]

Type. New Mexico

Etymology. Person (*Icius peckhamae* is respectfully dedicated to Mrs. Elizabeth G. Peckham, who, in conjunction with her husband, has done such admirable work on the Attid spiders, Cockerell 1897).

Collection. MSU, TAMU, WTAM

Salticus scenicus (Clerck, 1757)

Salticus scenicus Bradley 2013: 202; Roberts 2001: 51 [Paquin and Dupérré 2003: 200, mf (figs 2242–2244)]

Distribution. Coryell, Potter, Wichita

Locality. Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Type. unknown

Etymology. Greek, tent

Collection. MSU

Genus *Sarinda* Peckham & Peckham, 1892

Sarinda hentzi (Banks, 1913)

Sarinda hentzi Breene et al. 1993c: 24, 48, 64, mf (figs 39A-C); Brown 1974: 237; Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Cokendolpher 1978c: 118; Dean and Eger 1986: 143; Dean et al. 1982: 256; Dean et al. 1988: 287; Galiano 1965: 282, mf, desc. (pl. 2, figs 10–13; pl. 3, fig. 6; pl. 4, fig. 9; pl. 6, fig. 6; pl. 7, figs 8–9); Hunter 1988: 18–20; Jackman 1997: 168; Kaston 1972: 255, desc. (fig. 575); Kaston 1978: 245, desc. (fig. 622); Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 3; Richman and Cutler 1978: 98 [T]; Richman et al. 2011b: 66; Richman et al. 2012a: 66; Richman et al. 2012b: 66; Young and Edwards 1990: 22

Myrmarachne hentzi (Banks, 1913); Kaston 1953: 121, desc. (figs 295–296) [Kaston 1948: 449, mf, desc. (figs 1611–1612, 1625–1627)]

Distribution. Angelina, Brazos, Burleson, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Ellis, Goliad, Hidalgo, Hill, Houston, Hunt, Kenedy, Kerr, Lavaca, Montague, Nacogdoches, Rains, Robertson, Titus, Tyler, Uvalde, Walker, Wichita, Wilbarger, Wood

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Angelina National Forest, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Garner State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Kirby State Forest, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (March – August, October – November); female (April – August, September 25–October 2)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (grass: grass, grassland, pasture); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, vegetation, roadside vegetation, weed, *Monarda citriodora*); (soil/woodland: hardwood bottomland, leaf litter, post oak savanna with pasture); (structures: on patio)

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap at house [m]; cardboard band [m]; flight intercept trap on ground [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. unknown

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Sassacus* Peckham & Peckham, 1895

Sassacus cyaneus (Hentz, 1846)

Sassacus cyaneus Bradley 2013: 203; Richman 2008: 33 [T], mf, desc. (figs 17–22); Richman et al. 2011b: 67; Richman et al. 2012a: 67; Richman et al. 2012b: 67

Agassa cyanea (Hentz, 1846); Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Breene et al. 1993c: 22, 48, 67, mf (figs 46A-C); Brown 1974: 236; Dean and Sterling 1987: 7; Jackman 1997: 167; Jones 1936: 69; Richman et al. 2011b: 67; Vogel 1970b: 17

Distribution. Blanco, Brazos, Collin, Colorado, Dallas, Fort Bend, Frio, Hale, Mitchell, Nacogdoches, San Patricio, Tom Green

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (May, July – August); female (May – July)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (plants: Mexican hat, vegetation); (soil/woodland: juniper)

Method. D-Vac suction [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. North Carolina and Alabama

Etymology. Latin, color

Collection. TAMU

Sassacus papenhoei Peckham & Peckham, 1895

Sassacus papenhoei Agnew et al. 1985: 5, 11; Breene et al. 1993c: 24, 48, 68, mf (figs 49A-C); Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Carpenter 1972: 164; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 10, 50; Dean and Sterling 1987: 7; Hunter 1988: 18–21; Jackman 1997: 168; Jones 1936: 70; Kagan 1942: 69; Kagan 1943: 258; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 592; Petrunkevitch 1911: 704; Richman 2008: 28, mf, desc. (figs 1–8); Richman et al. 2011b: 68; Richman et al. 2012a: 67; Richman et al. 2012b: 67; Roberts 2001: 51; Roewer 1955: 1228; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Vogel 1970b: 20; Young and Edwards 1990: 22

Distribution. Archer, Brazos, Brewster, Brown, Burnet, Calhoun, Cameron, Carson, Collin, Comanche, Dallas, Denton, Dickens, El Paso, Ellis, Erath, Floyd, Gaines, Grayson, Hale, Howard, Jones, Kenedy, Kerr, Limestone, Martin, McLennan, Midland, Montague, Nolan, Nueces, Potter, Randall, Scurry, Somervell, Sterling, Taylor, Tom Green, Travis, Val Verde, Webb, Wichita, Wilbarger, Winkler, Wise, Yoakum

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Lake Thomas, Pantex Lake, Pantex Plant, Seminole Canyon State Park, White Rock Lake, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (April – September); female (May – September, November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, guar, peanuts, sunflower); (grass: grass, grassland); (littoral: near playa); (orchard: pecan); (plants: brown-eyed Susan, Compositae, flower, low vegetation, roadside vegetation, weed, *Baccharis*, *Gutierrezia*); (soil/woodland: juniper, mesquite, saltcedar, willow, woodland, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. cardboard band [imm.]; D-Vac suction [f]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [m]

Type. Kansas

Etymology. Person (We have a number of males and females sent us from Wallace, Kansas, by Mr. Papenhoe, Peckham and Peckham 1895).

Collection. MCZ, MSU, NMSU, TAMU, WTAM

***Sassacus vitis* (Cockerell, 1894)**

Sassacus vitis Hill 1979: 217; Richman 2008: 35 [T], mf, desc. (figs 29–35); Richman et al. 2011b: 68; Richman et al. 2012a: 68; Richman et al. 2012b: 68;
Icius vitis (Cockerell, 1894); Peckham and Peckham 1909: 501; Petrunkevitch 1911: 662; Woods and Harrel 1976: 44
Metaphidippus vitis (Cockerell, 1894); Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Carpenter 1972: 164; Jackman 1997: 167; Jones 1936: 70; Kagan 1942: 65; Kagan 1943: 258; Richman and Cutler 1978: 91 [T]; Vogel 1970b: 18; Young and Edwards 1990: 22

Distribution. Bell, Bosque, Brewster, Burnet, Cameron, Dallas, Denton, Erath, Grayson, Hidalgo, Hunt, Jefferson, Johnson, Kerr, Kimble, Llano, McLennan, Palo Pinto, Presidio, Runnels, Scurry, Travis, Wichita, Zapata

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Estero Llano Grande State Park, Lacuna Park, Lake Thomas

Time of activity. Male (April, July – September, November); female (June, August – September, November)

Habitat. (crops: rice); (grass: grass, on ground with sparse grass); (plants: shrubs, vegetation, *Baccharis*); (soil/woodland: edge of plowed field, limbs of bushes, saltcedar, wheel-ruts of dirt roads, willow)

Method. D-Vac suction [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. New Mexico

Etymology. Latin, vine

Collection. MCZ, MSU, TAMU

Genus *Sitticus* Simon, 1901***Sitticus concolor* (Banks, 1895)**

Sitticus concolor Maddison 1996: 270 [S]

Sitticus cf. *cursor* Barrows, 1919; Carpenter 1972: 165; Jackman 1997: 168

Sitticus floridanus Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936 [Kaston 1948: 459, mf, desc. (figs 1686–1688)]

Distribution. Hays, Wichita

Locality. Lake Wichita

Time of activity. Female (January 27–February 24)

Habitat. (grass: open ground in dense grass); (soil/woodland: *Juniperus* unmanaged plot)

Method. Flight intercept trap on ground [f]

Type. Missouri

Etymology. Latin, for one color

Collection. TAMU

***Sitticus dorsatus* (Banks, 1895)**

Sitticus dorsatus Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Breene et al. 1993c: 24, 48, 67, mf (figs 47A-B); Broussard and Horner 2006: 255; Dean and Sterling 1987: 7; Jackman 1997: 168; Richman 1979: 125 [S]; Richman et al. 2011a: 50 [S]; Richman et al. 2011b: 70; Richman et al. 2012a: 69; Richman et al. 2012b: 69; Young and Edwards 1990: 22
Sitticus absolutus Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1958: 4068; Cokendolpher 1978c: 118; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 19, mf, desc. (figs 19–20); Prószyński 1973: 79, mf, desc. (figs 17–19, 22–25, 33–35, 39, 43–44); Richman and Cutler 1978: 99; Roewer 1955: 1250

Sittacus absolutus Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Vogel 1970b: 20

Sitticus callidus Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1958: 4069; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 20, mf, desc. (figs 17–18); Roewer 1955: 1251

Sittacus callidus Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Vogel 1970b: 20

Distribution. Archer, Bosque, Brewster, Brown, Cameron, Coryell, Erath, Frio, Hidalgo, Kleberg, Presidio, Wichita

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site, Lacuna Park

Time of activity. Male (April – August, August 28–September 4, October – November); female (May – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass); (soil/woodland: juniper, leaf litter, post oak savanna with pasture, sandy area, under oak); (structures: porch)

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (in sand [f], under juniper [mf], under oak [m]); suction trap [m]

Type. California

Etymology. Latin, dorsal markings

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Sitticus welchi* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936**

Sitticus welchi Bonnet 1958: 4085; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936a: 21, f, desc. (fig. 31); Jackman 1997: 168; Richman and Cutler 1978: 99; Richman et al. 2011b: 72; Richman et al. 2012a: 72; Richman et al. 2012b: 72; Roewer 1955: 1251

Sittacus welchi Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Vogel 1970b: 20

Distribution. Val Verde

Time of activity. Female (August)

Type. Texas (female, Val Verde Co., Langtry, August 18, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. Person

Genus *Synageles* Simon, 1876***Synageles bishopi* Cutler, 1988**

Synageles bishopi Cutler 1988a: 330, mf, desc. (figs 5, 10–13); Dean and Sterling 1990: 405; Jackman 1997: 168; Richman et al. 2011b: 72; Richman et al. 2012a: 72; Richman et al. 2012b: 72

Distribution. Bastrop, Montgomery, Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Jones State Forest

Time of activity. Male (April)

Method. suction trap [m]

Type. Pennsylvania, NE Jamison, Neshaminy Creek, Horseshoe Bend

Etymology. Person (Named after Sherman C. Bishop, arachnologist (and herpetologist) from the eastern United States in the first half of the twentieth century, Cutler 1988a).

Collection. TAMU

***Synageles noxiosus* (Hentz, 1850)**

Synageles noxiosus Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Cutler 1988a: 334 [spelling], mf, desc. (figs 1, 7, 18–24); Dean and Sterling 1990: 403, 405; Henderson 2007: 53, 78, 81, 84; Jackman 1997: 168; Richman et al. 2011b: 72; Richman et al. 2012a: 72; Richman et al. 2012b: 72

Synageles noxiosa (Hentz, 1850); Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Cokendolpher 1978c: 118; Hunter 1988: 18, 20; Richman and Cutler 1978: 100

Sarinda hentzi Banks, 1913; Dean and Sterling 1990: 403, 405 [misidentified]

Distribution. Eastern 2/3 Texas; Bastrop, Brazos, Burleson, Coryell, Dallas, Ellis, Erath, Harris, Hays, Hunt, Kerr, Kleberg, Palo Pinto, Robertson, San Patricio, Shelby, Walker, Wichita, Zavala

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (March – May); female (March – April, April 26–May 2, June)

Habitat. (grass: sandy-prairie grass); (orchard: pecan); (plants: weed); (soil/woodland: elm, juniper, post oak savanna with pasture, upland woods)

Method. Beating/sweeping [m]; cardboard band [mf]; D-Vac suction [f]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [m]; sweeping

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, injurious

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Synemosyna* Hentz, 1846***Synemosyna formica* Hentz, 1846**

Synemosyna formica Cutler 1988b: 198; Jackman 1997: 168; Richman et al. 2005: 208; Richman et al. 2011b: 74; Richman et al. 2012a: 73; Richman et al. 2012b: 73 [Kaston 1948: 448, desc. mf (figs 1609–1610, 1623–1624); Peckham and Peckham 1909: 366, mf, desc. (pl. 50, figs 1–1c)]

Distribution. Angelina, Kerr, Travis

Locality. Davy Crockett National Forest

Time of activity. Male (April, July)

Habitat. (grass: grass)

Type. North Carolina and Alabama

Etymology. Latin, refers to ants

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Talavera* Peckham & Peckham, 1909***Talavera minuta* (Banks, 1895)**

Talavera minuta Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Jackman 1997: 168; Richman et al. 2005: 213; Richman et al. 2011b: 74; Richman et al. 2012a: 74; Richman et al. 2012b: 74; Roth 1985: B-36–4; Roth 1994: 156 [Kaston 1948: 470, mf, desc. (figs 1738–1739)]

Distribution. Cameron, Coryell, Erath

Locality. McKelvey Park

Time of activity. Male (March 29–April 5, April, April 25–May 2, June); female (May – July)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture, under [juniper, oak])

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (under juniper [f], under oak [mf])

Type. Washington

Etymology. Latin, size

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Tutelina* Simon, 1901***Tutelina elegans* (Hentz, 1846)**

Tutelina elegans Chickering 1944: 211 [T]; Jackman 1997: 168; Richman et al. 2011b: 76; Richman et al. 2012a: 76; Richman et al. 2012b: 76

Icius elegans (Hentz, 1846) [Kaston 1948: 488, mf, desc. (figs 1809–1811, 1833–1837)]

Distribution. Jones, Montague

Time of activity. Male (June)

Habitat. (plants: vegetation); (soil/woodland: trees/shrubs)

Method. Beating [m]

Type. southern states

Etymology. Latin, elegant

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Tutelina similis (Banks, 1895)

Tutelina similis Chickering 1944: 216 [T]; Richman et al. 2011a: 50 [Paquin and Dupérré 2003: 203 (figs 2276–2278)]

Icius similis Banks, 1895 [Kaston 1948: 489 (figs 1812–1813, 1838–1840)]

Distribution. Presidio

Type. Washington, Olympia; Colorado, Fort Collins

Etymology. Latin, similar to *Icius elegans* Hentz

Genus *Zygoballus* Peckham & Peckham, 1885

Zygoballus nervosus (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)

Zygoballus nervosus Breene et al. 1993c: 25, 48, 69, mf (figs 53A-C); Dean and Sterling 1990: 405; Dean et al. 1982: 256; Jackman 1997: 168; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 3; Richman et al. 2011b: 77; Richman et al. 2012a: 77; Richman et al. 2012b: 77 [Peckham and Peckham 1909: 580, mf, dec. (pl. 50, figs 8–8c, pl. 51, fig. 12)]

Distribution. Burleson, Colorado, Freestone, Hidalgo, Travis, Walker

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Zilker Park

Time of activity. Male (March – May, August); female (March – April, June, August, October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation, *Monarda citriodora*)

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap [mf]; D-Vac suction [f]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. New York

Etymology. Latin, for nervous

Collection. TAMU

***Zygoballus rufipes* Peckham & Peckham, 1885**

Zygoballus rufipes Agnew et al. 1985: 5, 11; Banks 1910: 74; Breene et al. 1993c: 25, 48, 68, 69, mf (figs 51A-B, 52A-C); Comstock 1912: 697; Comstock 1940: 705; Dean and Eger 1986: 143; Dean and Sterling 1990: 403, 405; Dean et al. 1982: 256; Dean et al. 1987: 268; Dean et al. 1988: 287; Edwards 1980: 12 [S]; Henderson 2007: 64, 70, 78, 81, 84; Hill and Edwards 2013: 35; Hunter 1988: 18–21; Jackman 1997: 138, desc., 168; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 3; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 581, mf, desc.; Petrunkevitch 1911: 719; Rapp 1984: 9; Richman and Cutler 1978: 101; Richman et al. 2011b: 78; Richman et al. 2012a: 77; Richman et al. 2012b: 77; Roewer 1955: 1018; Vogel 1970b: 20; Young and Edwards 1990: 23

Zygoballus nervosus (Peckham and Peckham, 1888); Dean and Eger 1986: 143 [misidentified]

Zygoballus bettini Peckham and Peckham, 1888; Brown 1974: 237; Kaston 1953: 115, desc. (fig. 279); Kaston 1972: 265, desc. (fig. 599); Kaston 1978: 254, desc. (fig. 648); Pamanes-Guerrero 1975: 60; Peckham and Peckham 1909: 579, mf, desc. (pl. 50, figs 7–7e, pl. 51, fig. 10); Petrunkevitch 1911: 718; Vogel 1970b: 20

Distribution. Anderson, Archer, Bastrop, Bexar, Bosque, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Coryell, Ellis, Erath, Falls, Fannin, Fort Bend, Galveston, Hays, Hidalgo, Houston, Hunt, Kerr, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Polk, San Patricio, Titus, Travis, Uvalde, Walker, Williamson, Wood

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Brazos Bend State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Galveston Island State Park, Garner State Park, Jones State Forest, Lacuna Park, Lick Creek Park, Mansfield Dam, Reimers Ranch Park, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Sam Houston National Forest, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Stubblefield Lake, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (March – November); female (February – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass, grassland, pasture); (littoral: salt marsh, sedge meadow); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf]); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, weed, *Monarda citriodora*); (soil/woodland: buckeye-sycamore forest, disturbed habitat, hackberry matte, juniper, post oak savanna with pasture, roadside vegetation, sandy area, upland woods, woods, woodland, *Quercus virginiana*); (structures: abandoned shack)

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap [m]; flight intercept trap [f]; pitfall trap [mf] (in sand [m]); suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Guatemala

Etymology. Latin, reddish legs

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Zygoballus sexpunctatus* (Hentz, 1845)**

Zygoballus sexpunctatus Armstrong and Richman 2007: 396; Brown 1974: 237; Cockendolpher 1978c: 118; Dean and Sterling 1990: 403, 405; Jackman 1997: 168; Kaston 1953: 115, desc. (fig. 280); Kaston 1972: 266, desc. (fig. 600); Kaston 1978: 254, desc. (fig. 649); Peckham and Peckham 1909: 583, mf, desc. (pl. 51, fig. 11); Petrunkevitch 1911: 720; Richman and Cutler 1978: 101; Richman et al. 2011b: 78; Richman et al. 2012a: 78; Richman et al. 2012b: 78; Vogel 1970b: 20
Zygoballus nervosus (Peckham and Peckham, 1888); Breene et al. 1993c: 25, 48, 69 (fig. 53); Dean and Eger 1986: 143; Dean and Sterling 1990: 405; Dean et al. 1982: 256; Young and Edwards 1990: 23 [all misidentified]
Zygoballus rufipes Peckham and Peckham, 1885; Dean and Eger 1986: 143; Dean and Sterling 1987: 7 [misidentified]

Distribution. Blanco, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Comal, Coryell, Fayette, Hidalgo, Lavaca, McMullen, Nacogdoches, San Patricio, Tyler, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Browning Ranch, Ellis Prison Unit, Estero Llano Grande State Park, Kirby State Forest, Lick Creek Park, Russell Farm, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (April – November); female (February, April – October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (littoral: sedge meadow); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf]); (orchard: organic citrus grove); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, vegetation); (soil/woodland: hackberry matte, post oak savanna, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap [m]; D-Vac suction [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. North Carolina

Etymology. Latin, spots on abdomen

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Family Scytodidae Blackwall, 1864

Note. Species incorrectly reported from Texas

Scytodes championi F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1899; Gertsch 1935a: 9; Jackman 1997: 168; Vogel 1970b: 21 [not in United States, misidentified]

Genus *Scytodes* Latreille, 1804***Scytodes atlacoya* Rheims, Brescovit & Durán, 2007**

Scytodes atlacoya: partial data from G.B. Edwards, pers. comm. [Rheims et al. 2007: 96, mf, desc. (figs 7–8, 28–32)]

Scytodes intricata Banks, 1909; Bonnet 1958: 3984; Comstock 1940: 317, desc.; Gertsch 1935a: 9; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 319; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 91; Roewer 1942: 330; Vogel 1970b: 21 [erroneous identification, see Brown 1974: 237; Valerio 1981: 84]

Scytodes longipes Lucas, 1844; Comstock 1912: 306 [Texas record]; Vogel 1970b: 21 [see Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 319]

Scytodes n. sp.; Agnew et al. 1985: 6, 11; Jackman 1997: 36

Scytodes sp.; Brown 1974: 237 [undescribed species]; Yantis 2005: 202

Distribution. Aransas, Archer, Bexar, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Collin, Coryell, Dallas, DeWitt, Erath, Fayette, Harris, Hays, Hidalgo, Houston, Jasper, Kendall, Kerr, Kleberg, Leon, Llano, Nacogdoches, Nueces, San Patricio, Starr, Travis, Washington, Webb, Wichita, Zapata

Locality. Aransas National Wildlife Refuge, Arkansas Bend Park, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, El Rancho Cima Scout Camp, Falcon State Park, Iron Wheel Mesa, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Caves. Bexar (Strange Little Cave)

Time of activity. Male (February – November); female (February – December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave, under rock); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [m]); (soil/woodland: cedar elm forest, hackberry woodland, hollow log, in [branch, dead log], *Juniperus* managed plot, *Juniperus* unmanaged plot, live oak woodland, palm forest, post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [93%], Red bay-liveoak forest, upland deciduous forest, yucca-*Quercus incana* association); (structures: cellar, in [house, lab, tent], garage, on house, porch, storeroom, under picnic table, window screen); (web: in webs in trees at night)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; flight intercept trap on ground [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Brazos [36 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Mexico, Tamaulipas

Etymology. noun in apposition taken from Aztec mythology; Atlacoya is believed to be the goddess of drought

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU

***Scytodes dorothea* Gertsch, 1935**

Scytodes dorothea Bonnet 1958: 3982; Gertsch 1935a: 9, mf, desc. (figs 10, 13); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 318; Jackman 1997: 168; Roewer 1942: 329; Vogel 1970b: 21
Scytodes fusca Walckenaer, 1837; Gertsch 1935a: 9 [see Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 318]; Vogel 1970b: 21 [Texas records]

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo, Kleberg, Nueces

Time of activity. Male (September – October); female (January, March – June, September – October)

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, October 22–25, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (This fine species is named for Mrs. Stanley Mulaik [Dorothea], Gertsch 1935a).

***Scytodes lugubris* (Thorell, 1887)**

Scytodes lugubris: partial data from G.B. Edwards, pers. comm. [Rheims et al. 2007: 105, mf, desc. (figs 20–22, 90–93)]

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Valley Botanical Garden

Time of activity. Male (May, August – October); female (February – March, May, August, October, November 20–December 4)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (orchard: grapefruit); (soil/woodland: debris under banana trees, palm tree, palm forest, under [bark, log])

Method. Beating [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Hidalgo [21, 44, 50, 60 spiderlings]; [eggsac hatch March 25, 1980, 56 spiderlings, 8 eggs unhatched] [TAMU]

Type. Myanmar

Etymology. Latin, dark

Collection. TAMU

***Scytodes thoracica* (Latreille, 1802)**

Scytodes thoracica Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 318; Jackman 1997: 168; Vogel 1970b: 21 [Kaston 1948: 65, mf, desc. (figs 17–21)]

Distribution. Hidalgo

Time of activity. Female (March – April)

Type. unknown

Etymology. Greek, markings on cephalothorax

***Scytodes univittata* Simon, 1882**

Scytodes univittata Rheims et al. 2007: 106 [S] [Brescovit and Rheims 2000: 323, mf, desc. (figs 11–20)]

Scytodes perfecta Banks, 1898; Gertsch 1935a: 7, f, desc. (figs 12, 17); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 318; Jackman 1997: 168; Kaston 1972: 86, desc. (fig. 197); Kaston 1978: 88, desc. (fig. 215); Roewer 1942: 330; Vogel 1970b: 21 [Texas record]

Distribution. Brazos, Cameron, El Paso, Hidalgo, Nueces, San Patricio, Travis, Webb

Locality. Franklin Mountains

Time of activity. Male (March – June, August); female (March, May, October)

Habitat. (landscape features: coal mine [4000 feet down]); (structures: in bath-room, bedroom, indoors, on stairway)

Type. Yemen

Etymology. Latin, one stripe

Collection. NMSU, TAMU

***Scytodes zapatana* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940**

Scytodes zapatana Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 318, f, desc.; Jackman 1997: 168; Vogel 1970b: 21

Scytodes zapatan Gertsch and Mulaik, 1940; Vogel 1967: 123

Distribution. Presidio, Zapata

Locality. Big Bend Ranch State Park

Time of activity. Female (November)

Type. Texas (female, Zapata Co., 32 miles SE Laredo, November 11, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (county)

Collection. NMSU

Family Segestriidae Simon, 1893

Genus *Ariadna* Audouin, 1826

***Ariadna bicolor* (Hentz, 1842)**

Ariadna bicolor Agnew et al. 1985: 6, 11; Beatty 1970: 458, mf, desc. (figs 38, 42–43); Brown 1974: 237; Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 323; Hen-

derson 2007: 61–64, 78, 81, 84; Jackman 1997: 41, desc., 168; Reddell 1965: 176; Reddell and Smith 1965: 33; Vogel 1970b: 21; Yantis 2005: 196, 199

Distribution. Bastrop, Brazos, Brewster, Brown, Cameron, Comal, Denton, Edwards, Erath, Hays, Hidalgo, Hood, Kerr, Lampasas, Leon, Lubbock, Madison, Matagorda, McLennan, Nacogdoches, Robertson, Sabine, Smith, Starr, Travis, Walker, Wichita, Williamson, Young

Locality. Bastrop State Park, Chisos Mountains, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge

Caves. **Edwards** (Dunbar Cave); **Lampasas** (Battery Cave)

Time of activity. Male (March, May – July, September – October, October 27–November 11); female (March – May, July – September, December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (littoral: near water); (nest/prey: *Neotoma* rat nest litter); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: beech bottom, beech-magnolia forest, *Juniperus* managed plot, leaf litter, post oak woods [%: 80, 85, 93], post oak woodland, riparian mesquite forest, upland deciduous forest, under [bark of pine tree, log, woods]); (structures: indoors)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; berlese funnel [f]; cardboard band [f]; flight intercept trap [m]; flight intercept trap on ground [m]; malaise trap [f]; pitfall trap [m]; ramp trap [m]; suction trap [m]; tile trap [m]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, color of carapace and abdomen

Collection. DMNS, JCC, MSU, TAMU, TMM, TTU

Family Selenopidae Simon, 1897

Genus *Selenops* Latreille, 1819

Selenops actophilus Chamberlin, 1924

Selenops actophilus Bradley 2013: 208; Cokendolpher 1982: 2; Crews 2011: 57, mf, desc. (figs 53–56, 198); Jackman 1997: 118, 168; Muma 1953: 14, mf, desc. (figs 19–22); Roewer 1955: 737; Vogel 1970b: 21

Distribution. Brewster, Presidio, Val Verde

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chisos Basin, Seminole Canyon State Park

Time of activity. Male (April – July); female (April, June – July)

Habitat. (landscape features: under [bridge, rock]); (soil/woodland: running on ground)

Type. Mexico, Sonora, San Carlos Bay

Etymology. Greek, rocky loving

Collection. NMSU

Family Sicariidae Keyserling, 1880

Note. Loxoscelidae became a synonym of Sicariidae (Platnick et al. 1991: 71).

nomen dubium

Loxosceles unicolor Keyserling, 1887; Kaston 1953: 41; Kaston 1972: 88

Genus *Loxosceles* Heineken & Lowe, 1832***Loxosceles apachea* Gertsch & Ennik, 1983**

Loxosceles apachea Gertsch and Ennik 1983: 296, mf, desc. (figs 64–67, 92–96) [see note below]; Jackman 1997: 35, 168; Vetter 2008: 152; Vetter 2009: 519; Vetter 2015: 75, 78, 83

Loxosceles arizonica Gertsch and Mulaik, 1940; Gertsch 1958b: 13 [some West Texas records]

Distribution. El Paso, Terrell

Time of activity. Male (March, June, November – December); female (March, December)

Habitat. (objects: trash pile on dry hillside)

Type. Arizona, Portal

Etymology. Indians (Specific name for Apache Indians, Gertsch and Ennik 1983).

Collection. NMSU

Note. Hudspeth Co. mistakenly listed [Gertsch and Ennik 1983: 293], should be El Paso.

***Loxosceles blanda* Gertsch & Ennik, 1983**

Loxosceles blanda Gertsch and Ennik 1983: 298 [S], mf, desc. (figs 68–71, 97–101); Jackman 1997: 35, 168; Vetter 2005: 514; Vetter 2008: 152; Vetter 2009: 519; Vetter 2015: 75, 78, 83

Loxosceles unicolor Keyserling, 1887; Kunath and Smith 1968: 51; Reddell 1965: 173; Vogel 1970b: 21 [part]

Loxosceles arizonicus Gertsch and Mulaik, 1940; Gertsch 1939b: 24; Vogel 1967: 121; Vogel 1970b: 21 [West Texas records]

Loxosceles arizonica Gertsch and Mulaik, 1940; Gertsch 1958b: 13 [some West Texas records]

Distribution. Brewster, Crockett, Jeff Davis, Midland, Presidio, Terrell, Terry, Val Verde

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Big Bend Ranch State Park, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains

Caves. **Terrell** (Bendele's Uncave); **Val Verde** (Oriente Milestone Molasses Bat Cave, Seminole Sink)

Time of activity. Male (March – June, September – October); female (March, May, July, September – October)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave, under [rock, rocks on trail]); (structures: in house)

Type. Texas (male, Terrell Co., Sanderson, May 26, 1952, W. J. Gertsch, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, flattering

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU, TMM

Loxosceles devia Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Loxosceles devia Gertsch 1958b: 11, mf (figs 7–8, 12–14, 16–20, 24–26); Gertsch and Ennik 1983: 289, 339, mf, desc. (figs 1–7, 12–15, 28–31, 42–46); Jackman 1997: 35, 168; Reddell 1965: 173; Taber and Fleenor 2003: 234; Vetter 2008: 152; Vetter 2009: 519; Vetter 2015: 75, 78, 83; Vogel 1970b: 21

Loxosceles devius Gertsch and Mulaik, 1940; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 316, mf, desc; Vogel 1967: 122

Loxosceles arizonicus Gertsch and Mulaik, 1940; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 317 [Hidalgo Co. record]; Vogel 1970b: 21 [South Texas record]

Distribution. Central and south Texas; Bexar, Brewster, Brooks, Cameron, Frio, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kerr, McLennan, Nueces, Real, San Augustine, San Patricio, Starr, Terrell, Uvalde, Webb, Wilson, Zapata

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Green Island Bird Refuge, La Mesa Ranch, Laguna Madre, Lake Corpus Christi, Raven Ranch, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Caves. **Real** (Turkey Pens Cave); **Uvalde** (Tampke Ranch Cave)

Time of activity. Male (February – June, August, September 25–October 2, October – December); female (January – August, October – December)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (landscape features: cave, under [rock, rock in arroya bed]); (nest/prey: nest of *Neotoma micropus* [mf]); (objects: under board of dumpsite); (structures: on floor under box in bedroom); (soil/woodland: scrub forest)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, December 1933, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, distinct from *Loxosceles unicolor* Keyserling, 1887 (nomen dubium)

Collection. MCZ, NMSU, TAMU, TMM

***Loxosceles reclusa* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940**

Loxosceles reclusa Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Brown 1974: 234; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 53; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 729; Gertsch 1958b: 7, mf, desc., (figs 4–6, 9–10, 21–23, 91–93); Gertsch and Ennik 1983: 285, mf, desc. (figs 8–11, 16, 20–23, 36–41); Henderson 2007: 64, 78, 81, 85; Horner 1967: 6; Horner and Stewart 1967: 334; Jackman 1997: 34, desc., 168 (photo 7a); Kaston 1972: 87, desc. (fig. 199); Kaston 1978: 89, desc. (fig. 217); Reddell 1970: 406; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 91; Roberts 2001: 48; Sandidge and Hopwood 2005: 101; Taber and Fleenor 2003: 233; Tugmon et al. 1990: 43; Vetter 2005: 514; Vetter 2008: 152; Vetter 2009: 519; Vetter 2015: 74–75, 78; Vogel 1970b: 21; Yantis 2005: 67, 197, 201

Loxosceles rufipes (Lucas, 1834); Jones 1936: 69 [Texas record]

Loxosceles reclusus Gertsch and Mulaik, 1940; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 317, mf, desc

Loxosceles reculsus Gertsch and Mulaik, 1940; Vogel 1967: 122

Distribution. Widespread (not south or west Texas); Anderson, Archer, Bastrop, Bell, Bexar, Bowie, Brazos, Burnet, Cooke, Dallas, Denton, Erath, Grayson, Hamilton, Harrison, Hill, Houston, Jack, Leon, Llano, Lubbock, McLennan, Montague, Palo Pinto, Polk, Potter, Robertson, Shelby, Tarrant, Throckmorton, Tom Green, Travis, Uvalde, Wichita, Wilson, Wise, Young

Locality. Buescher State Park, Fort Hood, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Caves. **Bell** (Seven Cave [Fort Hood]); **Bexar** (Roan's Cave); **Uvalde** (Tampke Ranch Cave)

Time of activity. Male (February – December); female (January, March – October, December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (objects: in stacks of wood or posts, outdoors under sacks, under [board, corrugated metal, rocks]); (soil/woodland: in decaying logs, pine woods [%: 69, 82, 88, 99], post oak woods [%: 77, 80, 82, 85, 90], under [bark, log], upland woods, woods); (structures: building, closet, corner of apartment, garages and closets of homes, in house, lumber yard, under miscellaneous rubbish in old barns and sheds, warehouse)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Travis Co., Austin, September 1909, no collector, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, hide

Collection. DMNS, JCC, MCZ, MSU, TAMU, TMM

***Loxosceles rufescens* (Dufour, 1820)**

Loxosceles rufescens Gertsch 1958b: 31, mf, desc. (figs 60–62, 73); Gertsch 1967: 128; Gertsch and Ennik 1983: 353, mf, desc. (figs 341–343, 348–351); Jackman 1997: 35, 168; Jones 1936: 69; Petrunkevitch 1911: 118

Distribution. Dallas, Galveston, Harris, Lubbock

Time of activity. Female (July – August)

Habitat. (structures: in building)

Type. Spain, Valencia Province, Sagunto

Etymology. Latin, reddish-brown

Family Sparassidae Bertkau, 1872

Note. transferred from Heteropodidae (Jäger 1999)

Genus *Curicaberis* Rheims, 2015

Curicaberis ferrugineus (C. L. Koch, 1836)

Curicaberis ferrugineus Rheims 2015: 424, mf, desc. (figs 51–54)

Distribution. Cameron

Time of activity. Male (February); female (April)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: palm grove)

Type. Mexico, Veracruz, Pico de Orizaba

Etymology. Latin, rust colored, dusky

Genus *Heteropoda* Latreille, 1804

Heteropoda venatoria (Linnaeus, 1767)

Heteropoda venatoria Bradley 2013: 212; Broussard and Horner 2006: 255; Gertsch 1979: 206; Jackman 1997: 199, desc.; Kaston 1972: 235, desc. (fig. 530); Kaston 1978: 226, desc. (fig. 577); Richman et al. 2011a: 49 [Jäger 2014: 147, mf, (fig. 1–26)]

Distribution. Brewster, Cameron, Harris, Nueces, Presidio

Locality. Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site, Houston Zoo

Time of activity. Male (April, June, “September/October”); female (February, June)

Habitat. (structures: in bathroom, inside house)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Eggs/spiderlings. Nueces [received female June 28, 2004, eggsac hatch July 4–9, 191 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. unknown

Etymology. Latin, hunter

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Olios* Walckenaer, 1837

Note. Species incorrectly reported from Texas

Olios fasciculatus Simon, 1880; Gertsch 1979: 206 (West Texas) [not native to Nearctic and mislabeled, Rheims 2010: 530]

***Olios giganteus* Keyserling, 1884**

Olios giganteus Bradley 2013: 212; Rheims 2010: 535, mf, desc. (figs 13–16, 20)

Distribution. Cameron

Type. New Mexico, Punta del Agua

Etymology. Latin, size

Family Symphytognathidae Hickman, 1931

Genus *Anapistula* Gertsch, 1941

***Anapistula secreta* Gertsch, 1941**

Anapistula secreta [Forster and Platnick 1977: 22, mf, desc. (figs 19, 57–61); Gertsch 1941a: 2, f, desc. (figs 14–17)]

Distribution. Travis, Williamson

Caves. **Travis** (Tooth Cave); **Williamson** (Electro-Mag Cave, Shell Cave)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Panama, Barro Colorado Island

Etymology. Latin, secretive

Collection. TMM

Note. James Reddell (pers. comm.) stated that egg sacs are laid in irregular horizontal webs in small pockets in flowstone or rocks in total darkness with one egg per sac.

Family Tengellidae Dahl, 1908**Genus *Lauricius* Simon, 1888**

Note. transferred from Clubionidae to Tengellidae (Brignoli 1983: 534) and to Zoropsidae (Polotow et al. 2015: 152)

Family Tetragnathidae Menge, 1866**Genus *Azilia* Keyserling, 1881*****Azilia affinis* O. P.-Cambridge, 1893**

Azilia affinis Jackman 1997: 168; Levi 1980: 72, mf, desc. (figs 290–308); Levi 2005b: 234; Roth 1982: 11–3; Roth 1985: B-6–2, B-6–9; Roth 1994: 170

Distribution. East and south Texas

Type. Mexico, Tabasco, Teapa

Etymology. Latin, allied to *Azilia guatemalensis* O. P.-Cambridge, 1889

Genus *Glenognatha* Simon, 1887***Glenognatha foxi* (McCook, 1894)**

Glenognatha foxi Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Breene et al. 1993c: 25, 48, 107, mf (figs 167A–C); Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 17; Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1985: 117; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 402, 404; Dean and Sterling 1992: 3–4; Dean et al. 1988: 286; Dondale et al. 2003: 48, mf, desc. (figs 36–43); Jackman 1997: 168; Levi 1980: 68 [S], mf, desc. (figs 272–284); Liao et al. 1984: 410; Young and Edwards 1990: 15

Mimognatha foxi McCook, 1894; Kagan 1942: 38; Kagan 1943: 258

Distribution. Widespread; Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Collin, Colorado, Coryell, Delta, Denton, Erath, Fort Bend, Hidalgo, Hill, Houston, Kaufman, McLennan, Nueces, Polk, Presidio, Robertson, San Patricio, Travis (imm.), Walker, Wharton, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, NK Ranch

Time of activity. Male (January – December); female (February – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass, grassland, pasture); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, *Baccharis*); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture, *Juniperus ashei*)

Method. cardboard band [m]; D-Vac suction [mf]; fogging [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]; ramp trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]; tile trap [mf]

Type. unknown

Etymology. Person

Collection. MCZ, MSU, TAMU

Genus *Leucauge* White, 1841

Leucauge venusta (Walckenaer, 1841)

Leucauge venusta Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Breene et al. 1993b: 648; Brown 1974: 232; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 54; Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1990: 404; Dondale et al. 2003: 51, mf, desc. (figs 44–51); Jackman 1997: 66, desc., 168; Kaston 1953: 197, desc. (fig. 483); Kaston 1972: 141, desc. (fig. 315); Kaston 1978: 135, desc. (fig. 338); Levi 1980: 25 [T], mf, desc. (figs 44–59); Reddell 1970: 404; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 91; Roth 1994: 170; Taber and Fleenor 2003: 236; Vogel 1970b: 5

Argyropeira venusta (Walckenaer, 1841); McCook 1893: 242

Distribution. Eastern ½ Texas; Archer, Bastrop, Bell, Brazos, Cameron, Comal, Edwards, Erath, Grimes, Hidalgo, Houston, Hunt, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Red River, Travis, Upshur, Walker

Locality. Buescher State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Fort Hood, Lake Tawakoni State Park, Lick Creek Park, Sam Houston National Forest, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Stubblefield Lake

Caves. **Bell** ([all Fort Hood] C. B. Cave, Keilman Cave, Violet Cave); **Comal** (Little Gem Cave No. 1); **Edwards** (Devil's Sinkhole); **Travis** (La Crosse Cave [questionable])

Time of activity. Male (April); female (April – November)

Habitat. (crops: sugarcane); (grass: grasses, pasture); (landscape features: cave); (littoral: creek bank); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f] *Chalybion californicum*); (plants: Indian paintbrush); (soil/woodland: oak, palm forest margin [resaca bank], trees/shrubs, *Quercus buckleyi*); (web: web between shrub)

Method. Beating [mf]; beating/sweeping [f]; suction trap [f]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, elegant or charming

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, TMM

Genus *Metellina* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1941***Metellina mimetoides* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1941**

Metellina mimetoides Bradley 2013: 218; Dondale et al. 2003: 109, mf, desc. (figs 235–239); Levi 1980: 36 [T], mf, desc. (figs 87–94)

Meta mimetoides Chamberlin and Ivie, 1941; Jackman 1997: 168

Meta sp.; Reddell 1965: 170; Reddell 1970: 404; Vogel 1970b: 5

Distribution. North and southwest Texas; Bandera, Collingsworth, Hardeman, King, Medina, San Saba, Uvalde, Wheeler

Caves. **Bandera** (Tucker's Fissure, Garrison Hilltop Cave); **Collingsworth** (Bumpas Cave); **Hardeman** (Walkup Cave); **King** (River Styx Cave); **Medina** (Davenport Cave); **San Saba** (Davenport Cave [questionable], Wedge Cave [questionable]); **Uvalde** (Tampke Ranch Cave); **Wheeler** (Big Mouth Cave)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. California, Mount Diablo

Etymology. Greek-Latin, mimic-like

Collection. TMM

Genus *Pachygnatha* Sundevall, 1823***Pachygnatha autumnalis* Marx, 1884**

Pachygnatha autumnalis [Levi 1980: 58, mf, desc. (figs 155, 158–159, 202–213)]

Distribution. Colorado

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (May, August)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Pennsylvania, Harrisburg

Etymology. collected in autumn (November)

Collection. TAMU

***Pachygnatha tristriata* C. L. Koch, 1845**

Pachygnatha tristriata Dondale et al. 2003: 98, mf, desc. (figs 195–204); Henderson 2007: 54, 61–63, 78, 81, 85; Jackman 1997: 168; Kaston 1953: 198, desc. (fig. 485); Kaston 1972: 168, desc. (fig. 371); Kaston 1978: 161, desc. (fig. 400); Levi 1980: 60 [S], mf, desc. (figs 238–250); McCook 1893: 270; Petrunkevitch 1911: 384

Distribution. Southeast Texas; Brazos, Montgomery

Locality. Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (June); female (April, May 27–June 15, June)

Habitat. (littoral: near river); (soil/woodland: disturbed habitat, post oak woodland, upland woods)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Pennsylvania

Etymology. Greek, for three stripes

Collection. MCZ, TAMU

Genus *Tetragnatha* Latreille, 1804

Tetragnatha caudata Emerton, 1884

Tetragnatha caudata Jackman 1997: 168; Levi 1981a: 310 [T], mf, desc. (figs 140–148)

Eucta lacerta (Walckenaer, 1837); McCook 1893: 266

Eucta caudata Emerton, 1884; Marx 1890: 552

Distribution. North Texas; Jefferson

Time of activity. Male (July)

Type. Massachusetts, Malden

Etymology. Latin, shape of abdomen (tail)

Collection. MCZ

Note. Dondale et al. 2003 (page 60) labels map 6 as *caudata* but is actually *T. pallescens* (see map 8).

Tetragnatha elongata Walckenaer, 1841

Tetragnatha elongata Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Brown 1974: 237; Dondale et al. 2003: 83, mf, desc. (figs 144–156); Jackman 1997: 168; Jones 1936: 70; Levi 1981a: 300, mf, desc. (figs 74–89); McKenzie and Reddell 1964: 7; Reddell 1965: 170; Seeley 1928: 109; Vogel 1970b: 21

Distribution. Eastern ½ Texas; Archer, Bell, Brown, Burleson, Clay, Comanche, Dallas, Erath, Harrison, Kerr, Lee, Nacogdoches (imm.), Travis, Wichita

Locality. Proctor Lake

Caves. Bell (Adam's Gold Mine)

Time of activity. Male (March – June, October – November); female (March – May, August – September)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (landscape features: cave); (littoral: brush pile by creek); (web: web in grass by creek)

Method. sweeping [m]

Type. Carolina's (of 1841)

Etymology. Latin, long jaws

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, TMM

***Tetragnatha extensa* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Tetragnatha extensa [Levi 1981a: 298, mf, desc. (figs 56–64)]

Distribution. Jack, Kerr

Type. Sweden

Etymology. Latin, stretched out

Collection. MSU

***Tetragnatha guatemalensis* O. P.-Cambridge, 1889**

Tetragnatha guatemalensis Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Bradley 2013: 220; Dondale et al. 2003: 81, mf, desc. (figs 134–143); Guarisco 2008b: 5; Jackman 1997: 168; Jackman et al. 2007: 199; Knutson et al. 2010: 516; Levi 1981a: 296 [S], mf, desc. (figs 46–55); Rapp 1984: 5; Rice 1986: 124

Tetragnatha seneca Seeley, 1928; Brown 1974: 237

Tetragnatha laudativa Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1959: 4337; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 15, mf, desc. (figs 33–35); Roewer 1942: 993; Vogel 1970b: 22

Distribution. North-central and south Texas; Archer, Cameron, Clay, Comanche, Dallas, Galveston, Hidalgo, Hood, Howard, Hunt, Kerr, Kleberg, Lee, Limestone, Nacogdoches, San Patricio, Travis, Wharton, Wichita

Locality. Arkansas Bend Park, Frontera Audubon, Galveston Island State Park, Lake Corpus Christi State Park, Lake Limestone, Lake Rayburn, Lake Somerville State Park [Nails Creek Unit], Lake Tawakoni State Park, Lakeside Park South, Proctor Lake, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Starnes Island

Time of activity. Male (June – December); female (March, June – December)

Habitat. (grass: grass, grassy and shrub area); (littoral: salt marsh); (orchard: grapefruit, orange); (soil/woodland: saltcedar, under log); (structures: outside house); (web: large spider web, on communal web, trees overhanging town lake)

Method. Beating [mf]; D-Vac suction [mf]

Type. Guatemala

Etymology. locality (country)

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU, TTU

***Tetragnatha laboriosa* Hentz, 1850**

Tetragnatha laboriosa Agnew et al. 1982: 631; Agnew et al. 1985: 4, 9; Bonnet 1959: 4335; Breene 1988: 23–26; Breene et al. 1988: 180–181; Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Breene et al. 1993c: 25, 48, 108, mf (figs 168A–C); Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 17; Calixto et al. 2013: 184, 190; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 10, 52 (fig. 13, photo 36); Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1985: 117; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 402, 404; Dean and Sterling 1992: 3–4; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dean et al. 1987: 268; Dean et al. 1988: 286; Dondale et al. 2003: 74, mf, desc. (figs 106–114); Jackman 1997: 68, 168, desc. (photo 20d); Jones 1936: 70; Kagan 1942: 33; Kagan 1943: 258; Knutson and Gilstrap 1989: 514; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Levi 1981a: 308, mf, desc. (figs 16–22, 120–128); Liao et al. 1984: 410; McCook 1893: 262; Milstead 1958: 445; Nyffeler and Sterling 1994: 1295, 1298; Nyffeler et al. 1987b: 1119; Nyffeler et al. 1987c: 372; Nyffeler et al. 1988a: 55; Nyffeler et al. 1989: 374, 377; Nyffeler et al. 1992b: 1459–1460; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 2; Rapp 1984: 5; Roberts 2001: 48; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Seeley 1928: 123; Vogel 1970b: 22; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 15

Distribution. Widespread; Archer, Atascosa, Bastrop, Baylor, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Brazos, Briscoe, Brown, Burleson, Cameron, Carson, Castro (imm.), Clay, Collin, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Erath, Fayette, Floyd, Fort Bend, Frio, Gaines, Galveston, Gillespie, Hale, Harris, Hidalgo, Hill, Hockley, Houston, Howard, Jefferson, Kaufman, Kerr, Lubbock (imm.), Martin (imm.), McLennan, Mitchell, Montague, Nueces, Pecos, Potter, Presidio, Reeves, Robertson, San Patricio, Scurry, Terrell, Terry, Tom Green, Travis, Victoria (imm.), Walker, Wharton, Wichita, Willacy, Williamson, Wood

Locality. Big Bend Ranch State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Blackstone Ranch, Ellis Prison Unit, Galveston Island State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lake Thomas, Lick Creek Park, Mansfield Dam Park, Pantex Lake, Proctor Lake, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Stiles Farm Foundation, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (February – October); female (February – November)

Habitat. (crops: corn, cotton, guar, peanuts, rice); (grass: grass, grassland, grassy and shrub area, pasture); (littoral: creek bank, near falls, near playa, salt marsh); (nest/prey: stomach of *Cnemidophorus sacki*); (orchard: citrus, pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, clover, croton, emergent vegetation, geranium, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, roadside vegetation, vegetation, *Baccharis*, *Monarda citriodora*); (soil/woodland: brush, juniper, post oak savanna with pasture, saltcedar, shrub, willow, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: around house, in camper)

Method. Beating [mf]; beating/sweeping [mf]; boll weevil pheromone trap [mf]; D-Vac suction [mf]; fogging [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. United States

Etymology. Latin, toiling

Collection. DMNS, MSU, NMSU, TAMU

***Tetragnatha nitens* (Audouin, 1826)**

Tetragnatha nitens Jackman 1997: 168; Levi 1981a: 291, mf, desc. (figs 23–34)

Distribution. Baylor, Clay, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Indio Mountains

Time of activity. Male (June); female (August)

Habitat. (plants: vegetation)

Type. Egypt

Etymology. Latin, glittering

Collection. DMNS, MSU, NMSU

***Tetragnatha pallescens* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1903**

Tetragnatha pallescens Armstrong and Richman 2007: 396; Dondale et al. 2003: 64, mf, desc. (figs 70–78); Jackman 1997: 168; Jones 1936: 69; Levi 1981a: 308 [S, T], mf, desc. (figs 129–139); Rapp 1984: 5; Seeley 1928: 131; Vogel 1970b: 22

Eugnatha pallida (Banks, 1892); McCook 1893: 265

Eugnatha pallescens (F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1903); Petrunkevitch 1911: 340

Distribution. Eastern ½ Texas; Bexar, Brown, Cameron, Dallas, Fannin, Galveston, Titus, Victoria, Wichita

Locality. Galveston Island State Park, Russell Farm, South Padre Island

Time of activity. Male (May, July – September); female (June, September – October)

Habitat. (grass: grass, grassland, grassy and shrub area); (littoral: salt marsh); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation)

Method. Boll weevil pheromone trap [m]; sweeping [m]

Type. New York, Ithaca

Etymology. Latin, pale

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU

***Tetragnatha straminea* Emerton, 1884**

Tetragnatha straminea Dondale et al. 2003: 67, mf, desc. (figs 79–87); Jackman 1997: 168; Kaston 1953: 201, desc. (fig. 493); Kaston 1972: 172, desc. (fig. 379); Kaston 1978: 163, desc. (fig. 408); Levi 1981a: 312, mf, desc. (figs 149–157); Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 15

Distribution. Northeast Texas; Dallas, Jefferson

Habitat. (crops: rice)

Type. Connecticut, New Haven

Etymology. Latin, swollen

Collection. MCZ

***Tetragnatha vermiformis* Emerton, 1884**

Tetragnatha vermiformis Jackman 1997: 168 [Levi 1981a: 316, mf, desc. (figs 176–184)]

Distribution. Wichita

Time of activity. Male (July)

Habitat. (littoral: vegetation near water)

Type. Massachusetts, Beverly

Etymology. Latin, worm-like

Collection. MSU

***Tetragnatha versicolor* Walckenaer, 1841**

Tetragnatha versicolor Agnew et al. 1985: 7; Dondale et al. 2003: 76, mf, desc. (figs 115–123); Jackman 1997: 168; Levi 1981a: 302 [S], mf, desc. (figs 90–109); Vogel 1970b: 22; Woods and Harrel 1976: 43; Young and Edwards 1990: 15

Tetragnatha extensa Linnaeus, 1758; Jones 1936: 70; McCook 1889: 155; Seeley 1928: 113; Vogel 1970b: 21 [Texas records]

Tetragnatha limnocharis (Seeley, 1928); Jones 1936: 69; Vogel 1970b: 22

Distribution. North-central and central Texas; Brown, Comanche, Dallas, Houston, Jack, Jefferson, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Proctor Lake

Time of activity. Male (June – August)

Habitat. (crops: rice); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: cottonwood, willow)

Method. sweeping [m]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, changed color

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Tetragnatha viridis* Walckenaer, 1841**

Tetragnatha viridis Dondale et al. 2003: 78, mf, desc. (figs 124–133); Jackman 1997: 168; Levi 1981a: 304, mf, desc. (figs 110–119)

Distribution. Harris

Habitat. (soil/woodland: pine)

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, green

Family Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833

Note. Species incorrectly reported from Texas

Hentziectypus conjuncta (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936) [not in Texas]

Achaeearanea conjuncta (Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936); Vogel 1970b: 22

Genus *Anelosimus* Simon, 1891

Anelosimus studiosus (Hentz, 1850)

Anelosimus studiosus Agnarsson 2006: 505, mf (figs 49A–F, 50, 51); Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Bradley 2013: 223; Breene et al. 1993c: 26, 48, 56, mf (figs 20A–C); Dean and Sterling 1990: 404; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Jackman 1997: 53, desc., 169; Kaston 1978: 109, desc.; Levi 1956b: 418, mf, desc. (figs 21–23, 37–39); Vogel 1970b: 22; Young and Edwards 1990: 23

Distribution. Aransas, Archer, Bee, Brazos, Cameron, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Denton, Erath, Hidalgo, Jefferson, Jim Wells, Kleberg, La Salle, Liberty, Montague, Newton, Nueces, Travis, Walker, Zapata

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Frontera Audubon, Goose Island State Park, Proctor Lake, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (March – September); female (March – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (orchard: orange, sour orange, Valley lemon); (soil/woodland: juniper, shrub, trees/shrubs, willow, yaupon holly, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [m]; boll weevil pheromone trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [m]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, eager

Collection. MCZ, MSU, TAMU

Genus *Argyrodes* Simon, 1864***Argyrodes elevatus* Taczanowski, 1873**

Argyrodes elevatus Agnarsson 2004: 513; Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 404; Exline and Levi 1962: 134, mf, desc. (figs 128–132, 154); Jackman 1997: 169; Jackman et al. 2007: 199; Knutson et al. 2010: 516; Nyffeler et al. 1987c: 370; Vogel 1970b: 22

Distribution. Archer, Bastrop, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Comal, Comanche, Denton, DeWitt, Erath, Hidalgo, Hood, Houston, Howard, Hunt, Navarro, San Patricio, Starr, Travis, Walker

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Lake Dallas, Lake Tawakoni State Park, Lick Creek Park, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (April – September); female (April, June – September)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (grass: pasture); (orchard: pecan); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation, vegetation); (soil/woodland: saltcedar, shrubs, woods); (web: *Araneus* sp. web [mf], *Araneus bicentenarius* web [mf], *Argiope aurantia* web, bowl and doily web [f], *Neoscona crucifera* web [f], large spider web)

Method. Beating [mf]; fogging [f]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. French Guiana, Uassa

Etymology. Latin, elevated

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Argyrodes pluto* Banks, 1906**

Argyrodes pluto Exline and Levi 1962: 143, mf, desc. (figs 138–142); Jackman 1997: 169; Levi and Randolph 1975: 36; Vogel 1970b: 23

Distribution. Brewster, Travis

Locality. Chisos Mountains

Type. Virginia, Falls Church

Etymology. Greek, god of the underworld

Genus *Asagena* Sundevall, 1833***Asagena americana* Emerton, 1882**

Asagena americana Wunderlich 2008: 199 [T]

Steatoda americana (Emerton, 1882); Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Brown 1974: 238; Henderson 2007: 54, 75, 78, 81, 85; Jackman 1997: 59, desc., 169; Levi 1957b: 400, mf, desc. (figs 66–69); Levi and Randolph 1975: 40; Vogel 1970b: 24; Yantis 2005: 198

Distribution. Baylor, Bexar, Brazos, Erath, Leon, Nacogdoches, Titus, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Lick Creek Park, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (March 15–April 15, April – May, July – August); female (July)

Habitat. (littoral: near pond, pond, sedge meadow); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (soil/woodland: post oak woods [%: 82], post oak woodland, woods)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]; pitfall trap [m] (near pond [m])

Type. Massachusetts, Boston

Etymology. locality (country)

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Asagena fulva (Keyserling, 1884)

Asagena fulva Wunderlich 2008: 199 [T]

Lithyphantes fulvus Keyserling, 1884; Comstock 1912: 362; Comstock 1940: 377, desc.; Fox 1940: 41; Marx 1890: 522; Milstead 1958: 446

Steatoda fulva (Keyserling, 1884); Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Gertsch 1960b: 45, mf, desc. (figs 62, 64–65, 70–71); Jackman 1997: 169; Kaston 1972: 119, desc.; Kaston 1978: 115, desc.; Levi 1957b: 391 [T], mf, desc. (figs 32–33, 45–47, 52); Levi and Randolph 1975: 41; Vogel 1970b: 24; Young and Edwards 1990: 23

Distribution. Brewster, Brown, Colorado, Comanche, Culberson, Dallam, El Paso, Erath, Hidalgo, Howard, Hudspeth, Knox, Llano, Martin, Somervell, Starr, Wichita

Locality. Black Gap Wildlife Management Area

Time of activity. Male (March, July – September); female (July, September)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass); (nest/prey: stomach of *Cnemidophorus tigris*)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Utah, Spring Lake

Etymology. Latin, tawny-yellow

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Chrosiothes* Simon, 1894

Chrosiothes jocosus (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)

Chrosiothes jocosus Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1964d: 82 [T]; Levi and Randolph 1975: 37

Dipoena jocosus Gertsch and Davis, 1936; Bonnet 1956: 1507; Gertsch and Davis 1936: 7, mf, desc. (fig. 20); Roewer 1942: 424

Theridiotis jocosus (Gertsch and Davis, 1936); Levi 1954a: 180 [T], mf, desc. (figs 1–5, 10, 19, 26–27)

Chrosiothes jocosus (Gertsch and Davis, 1936); Vogel 1970b: 23

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo, Llano, Starr, Travis, Uvalde

Locality. Falcon State Park, Garner State Park

Time of activity. Male (January, June – August); female (January, March – April, July – August, October, December)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: *Juniperus ashei*)

Method. Beating [m]

Type. Texas (male, Travis Co., Austin, August 1935, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, full of fun

Collection. TAMU

Chrosiothes minusculus (Gertsch, 1936)

Chrosiothes minusculus Breene et al. 1993b: 648; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1964d: 82 [T]; Levi and Randolph 1975: 37; Vogel 1970b: 23

Episinus minusculus Gertsch, 1936; Bonnet 1956: 1721; Gertsch 1936: 9, m, desc. (fig. 9); Roewer 1942: 450

Theridiotis minuscula (Gertsch, 1936); Levi 1954a: 182 [T], mf, desc. (figs 11, 16–18, 21, 28–29)

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo

Locality. Big Tree-Vine Association

Time of activity. Male (February – March, September); female (July, September)

Habitat. (crops: sugarcane)

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., 5 miles S San Juan, February 22, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, small size

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Chrysso* O. P.-Cambridge, 1882

Chrysso albomaculata O. P.-Cambridge, 1882

Chrysso albomaculata Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957c: 61 [T], mf, desc. (figs 1–4, 18–19, 25–27); Levi and Randolph 1975: 37; Vogel 1970b: 23

Steatoda albomaculata (O. P.-Cambridge, 1882); F. O. P.-Cambridge 1902: 385

Theridion albomaculatum (O. P.-Cambridge, 1882); Petrunkevitch 1911: 190; Roewer 1942: 501

Distribution. Newton

Type. Amazon

Etymology. Latin, white spots on abdomen

Genus *Coleosoma* O. P.-Cambridge, 1882***Coleosoma acutiventer* (Keyserling, 1884)**

Coleosoma acutiventer Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Breene et al. 1993c: 26, 48, 60, mf (figs 30A–D); Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1959a: 4, mf, desc. (figs 6–11); Levi and Randolph 1975: 37; Vogel 1970b: 23

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo, Wharton

Locality. Big Tree-Vine Association

Time of activity. Male (July, October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, sugarcane); (orchard: citrus)

Method. D-Vac suction [m]

Type. Peru

Etymology. Latin, shape of abdomen

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Crustulina* Menge, 1868***Crustulina altera* Gertsch & Archer, 1942**

Crustulina altera Jackman 1997: 169 [Levi 1957b: 372, mf, desc. (figs 4–6, 8–10)]

Distribution. Gonzalez, Montague, Sabine, Tyler

Locality. Big Thicket National Preserve

Time of activity. Male (April); female (March, May, December)

Habitat. (plants: vegetation); (soil/woodland: leaf litter)

Type. Connecticut, Norwalk

Etymology. Latin, alternate

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Crustulina sticta* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)**

Crustulina sticta Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957b: 370, mf, desc. (figs 1–3, 7); Levi and Randolph 1975: 37; Vogel 1970b: 23

Distribution. Hidalgo, Matagorda

Type. England

Etymology. Greek, dappled

Genus *Cryptachaea* Archer, 1946***Cryptachaea canionis* (Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1929)***Cryptachaea canionis* Yoshida 2008: 39 [T]*Achaeearanea canionis* (Chamberlin and Gertsch, 1929) [Levi 1955a: 24, mf, desc. (figs 60–68)]**Distribution.** Culberson**Caves.** Culberson (Brooks Cave, Canyon Cave, Straight Cave)**Habitat.** (landscape features: cave)**Type.** Utah, Zion National Park**Etymology.** canyon**Collection.** TMM***Cryptachaea insulsa* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)***Cryptachaea insulsa* Yoshida 2008: 39 [T]*Theridion insulsum* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 11, f, desc. (figs 25–26)*Theridium insulsum* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1959: 4483*Achaeearanea insulsa* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936); Jackman 1997: 168; Levi 1955a: 19 [T], mf, desc. (figs 41–45); Levi 1959b: 61; Levi 1963b: 192*Achaeearanea insula* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936); Levi and Randolph 1975: 36; Vogel 1970b: 22**Distribution.** Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr**Locality.** Big Tree-Vine Association, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge**Time of activity.** Male (October); female (February, April – May, September – November)**Eggs/spiderlings.** Hidalgo [16 spiderlings] [TAMU]**Type.** Texas (female, Cameron Co., Brownsville, November 30, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)**Etymology.** Latin, boring**Collection.** TAMU***Cryptachaea porteri* (Banks, 1896)***Cryptachaea porteri* Bradley 2013: 225; Yoshida 2008: 39 [T]*Theridium porteri* Banks, 1896; Banks 1910: 20

Theridion redemptum Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 13, mf, desc. (figs 14–15); Roewer 1942: 505

Theridium redemptum Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1959: 4518

Achaearanea porteri (Banks, 1896); Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Barr and Reddell 1967: 261; Brown 1974: 237; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 54; Jackman 1997: 52, desc., 168; Kaston 1978: 106, desc.; Kunath and Smith 1968: 19, 30; Levi 1955a: 30 [S], mf, desc. (figs 71–75, 80–82); Levi 1963b: 215; McKenzie and Reddell 1964: 15, 22; Rapp 1984: 3; Reddell 1964: 41; Reddell 1965: 176; Reddell 1967: 11, 15, 23, 27, 34, 50; Reddell 1970: 408; Reddell 1973: 29, 46; Reddell 1994: 6; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 92; Reddell and Finch 1963: 28, 41, 48, 53, 54; Reddell and Smith 1965: 20, 33, 46, 61, 62, 66; Smith and Reddell 1971: 21, 24, 29, 41; Vogel 1970b: 22

Distribution. Widespread in caves; Atascosa, Bandera, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Brown, Burnet, Childress, Clay, Collingsworth, Comal, Comanche, Coryell, Crockett, Culberson, Denton, Edwards, Erath, Galveston, Hardeman, Harrison, Hays, Irion, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, King, Kinney, Lampasas, Llano, Mason, Medina, Menard, Nacogdoches, Pecos, Randall, Real, San Saba, Schleicher, Stonewall, Sutton, Terrell, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde, Wheeler, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Camp Bullis, Fort Hood, Galveston Island State Park

Caves. **Bandera** (Haby Swallow Cave, Keese Cave); **Bell** (Cub Cave [Fort Hood], Gnarla Cave [Fort Hood], Hill's Cave, Lunch Counter Cave [Fort Hood], Nolan Creek Cave [Fort Hood], Rugger's Rift Cave [Fort Hood], Sanford Pit Cave [Fort Hood], Streak Cave [Fort Hood]); **Bexar** (40 mm Cave, Assassin Cave, Banzai Mud Dauber Cave, Bear Cave, Boneyard Pit, Bunny Hole [Camp Bullis], Cave site #301, Cave site #306, Cave of the Bee Spirits, Charley's Hammer Hole, Cross the Creek Cave, Dirt-water Cave, Dos Viboras Cave, Eagles Nest Cave, Goat Cave, Government Canyon Bat Cave, Hairy Tooth Cave, Headquarters Cave, Hogan's Cave, Holy Smoke Cave, Isocow Cave, Isopit, Kamikazi Cricket Cave, Lithic Ridge Cave, Mattke Cave, Phil's Friggin Line Cave [Cave, site #803], Poor Boy Baculum Cave, Porcupine Parlor Cave, Raging Cajun Cave, Rattlesnake Cave, Robber Baron Cave, Scorpion Cave, Stevens Ranch Cave No. 1, Strange Little Cave, Tall Tales Cave, Three Fingers Cave, Tin Pot, Unknown Cave, Up the Creek Cave, Valley of Death Cave, Well Done Cave, World Newt Cave, Wurzbach Bat Cave, Young Cave No. 1); **Blanco** (Davis Blowout Cave); **Burnet** (Beaver Creek Bat Cave, Duncan's Flea Cave, Huber Mine, Longhorn Caverns, Nolan's Cave, Pie Cave, Snelling's Cave, Taylor Water Cave); **Childress** (Black Hand Cave); **Collingsworth** (Bumpas Cave, Turtle Cave); **Comal** (Kappelman Cave, Little Bear Creek Cave, Natural Bridge Caverns); **Coryell** (Fossil Spring Cave [Fort Hood], Oxygen Bottle Cave, Plateau Cave No. 2, Rocket River Cave System (Double Tree Cave) [Fort Hood], Saltpeter Cave [Fort Hood]); **Crockett** (Dudley Cave); **Culberson** (Dillahunty Swallow Cave, Gyp Joint, Plateau Cave); **Edwards** (Blue Elm

Cave, Cueva de la Cola Blanca, Devil's Sinkhole, Dunbar Cave, Green Cave, Hughes Cave, Jacoby Cave, Midnight Cave, 3-Bounce Pit, Wheat Cave, Wheat Cave No. 1, Wyatt Cave); **Hardeman** (Walkup Cave); **Hays** (Boggus Cave, Donaldson Cave, Ezell's Cave, Fern Cave, Ladder Cave, McCarty Cave, McGlothlin Sink); **Irion** (Arden Cave); **Kendall** (Jan's Fissure, Swaglet Cave); **Kerr** (East Trap Cave, Mingus Swallow Cave, Old Morris Cave, Pinto Ranch Cave, Seven Room Cave, Stowers Cave); **Kimble** (Flemming Bat Cave, Garter Snake Cave, The Hole, Live Dog Cave, Lizard Cave, Top Dog Cave); **King** (River Styx Cave); **Kinney** (Cot Cave, Kickapoo Caverns); **Lampasas** (Battery Cave, Dead Goat Cave, Jackson Flea Cave, Jackson One-Bat Cave); **Llano** (Enchanted Rock Cave, Miller's Cave); **Mason** (Kothmann Cave, Zesch Ranch Cave); **Medina** (Boehme's Cave, Davenport Cave, Haby Bat Cave, Lutz Cave, Ney Cave, Valdina Farms Sinkhole); **Menard** (Kearney's Dead Goat Cave, Powell's Cave); **Pecos** (Ess Cave); **Randall** (Catarina Cave, Confusion Cave); **Real** (Orell Bat Cave, Red Arrow Cave, Turkey Pens Cave); **San Saba** (Bremer Cave, Chimneyer's Delight Cave, Cicurina Cave, Fence Line Fissure, Wedge Cave); **Schleicher** (Cave Y); **Stonewall** (Aspermont Bat Cave); **Sutton** (Felton Cave, Silky Cave, Word Cave); **Terrell** (Blackstone Cave); **Travis** (Balcones Sink, Beckett's Cave, Broken Lid Cave, Cave X, Cave Y, Central Sink, Cold Cave, Cotterell Cave, Dead Dog Cave No. 1, Deer Stand Cave, Driskill Cave, Feather Sink, Gallifer Cave, Get Down Cave, Goat Cave, Grove Sinks Cave, Jack's Joint, Kretschmarr Double Pit, Kretschmarr Fluted Sink, LaCrosse Cave, Lost Gold Cave, McDonald Cave, Midden Sink, No Rent Cave, Outhouse Hole Sink, Pickle Pit, Salamander Cave, Schulze Cave, Seider Springs Cave, Singletary Cave, Slumberger Sink, Spanish Wells, Stark's North Mine, Stoneworks Sink, Substations Sink, Tardus Hole, Three-Holer Cave, Tooth Cave, Weldon Cave, Weldon West Cave, Whirlpool Cave, Wildflower Cave); **Uvalde** (Big Foot Cave, Burial Cave, Cement Tank Cave, Crom Cave, Davy Crockett Cave, Frio Bat Cave, Frio King Cave, Maybe Stream Cave, North Well Cave, Pablo's Cave, Picture Cave No. 1, Sandtleben Cave, Tampke Ranch Cave, Whitecotton Bat Cave); **Val Verde** (Fawcett's Cave, Four-Mile Cave); **Wheeler** (Big Mouth Cave); **Williamson** (Beck Sewer Cave, Bev's Grotto, Coon Scat Cave, Elm Bat Cave, Elm Cave, Formation Forest Cave, Good Friday Cave, Grimace Cave, Jug Cave, Ku Klux Klan Cave, Lorfing's Unseen Rattler Cave, Man-With-A-Spear Cave, Marigold Cave, Sore-ped Cave, Steam Cave, Susana Cave, T.W.A.S. A Cave, Three-Mile Cave, Two Hole Cave, Walsh Ranch Cave, Williams Cave, Wolf Cave)

Time of activity. Male (January – August, October – November); female (January – December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (littoral: salt marsh); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: woods); (structures: bathroom, indoors)

Method. Fogging [m]; pitfall trap [m] (in woods [m])

Type. Indiana, Porter's Cave

Etymology. locality (name of Porter's cave)

Collection. MSU, TAMU, TMM

Genus *Dipoenia* Thorell, 1869***Dipoenia abdita* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936**

Dipoenia abdita Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Bonnet 1956: 1502; Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Breene et al. 1994: 8; Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 6, f, desc. (fig. 28); Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1953: 37, mf, desc. (figs 77–82, 108–109); Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 93; Roewer 1942: 423; Vogel 1970b: 23

Distribution. Bexar, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Hays, Hidalgo, Llano, Robertson, San Patricio, Starr

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Holmes Pecan Orchard

Caves. Bexar (Firing Line 11 Cave)

Time of activity. Male (May, June 20–July 2, July – October); female (January – February, April – July, October, December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, watermelon); (landscape features: cave); (orchard: citrus, pecan); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [mf]

Type. Texas (female, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, December 7, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, hidden

Collection. TAMU, TMM

***Dipoenia buccalis* Keyserling, 1886**

Dipoenia buccalis [Levi 1953: 27, mf, desc. (figs 6, 16–18, 33–34, 98–101)]

Distribution. Travis

Type. “Philadelphia, Fortress Monroe and Atlantic City” collected by Marx

Etymology. Latin, mouth or cheek

Collection. DMNS

***Dipoenia cathedralis* Levi, 1953**

Dipoenia cathedralis Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1953: 15, m, desc. (figs 19–22); Levi and Randolph 1975: 37; Vogel 1967: 130

Distribution. Brewster

Type. Texas (male, Brewster Co., 25 miles S Alpine, no date, no collector, holotype, AMNH)

[female unknown]

Etymology. referring to a cathedral

***Dipoenia nigra* (Emerton, 1882)**

Dipoenia nigra Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1953: 21, mf, desc. (figs 30–32, 37–46, 91–97); Vogel 1970b: 23

Distribution. Brazos, Colorado, Erath, Travis

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (March – June, September); female (May, July – August)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: *Quercus buckleyi*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating/sweeping [f]; pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Maine, Portland; Massachusetts, Beverly and Holyoke

Etymology. Latin, color brown to black

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Emertonella* Bryant, 1945

***Emertonella taczanowskii* (Keyserling, 1886)**

Emertonella taczanowskii Yoshida 2002: 17 [T]

Euryopsis taczanowskii (Keyserling, 1886); Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1967: 178 [S], mf, desc. (figs 37–41); Levi and Randolph 1975: 39; Vogel 1970b: 24

Euryopsis nigripes Banks, 1929; Levi 1954b: 24, mf, desc. (figs 38–52); Vogel 1970b: 23

Euryopsis dentatus Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 6, mf, desc. (figs 10–11)

Euryopsis dentata Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1956: 1821; Roewer 1942: 454

Distribution. Hidalgo, Starr

Locality. Frontera Audubon

Time of activity. Male (September); female (September)

Habitat. (orchard: grapefruit)

Type. Peru, Tumbes

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Enoplognatha* Pavesi, 1880***Enoplognatha caricis* (Fickert, 1876)**

Enoplognatha caricis Wunderlich 1976: 99 [S]

Enoplognatha tecta (Keyserling, 1884); Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957a: 13, 113, mf, desc. (figs 11, 25, 28–29, 34–37); Levi and Randolph 1975: 38; Vogel 1970b: 23

Distribution. Travis

Type. unknown

Etymology. Latin, sedge

***Enoplognatha marmorata* (Hentz, 1850)**

Enoplognatha marmorata Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957a: 11, 113, mf, desc. (figs 24, 26–27, 30–33); Levi and Randolph 1975: 38; Vogel 1970b: 23

Distribution. Wilbarger

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Greek, of marble

Genus *Euryopsis* Menge, 1868***Euryopsis lineatipes* O. P.-Cambridge, 1893**

Euryopsis lineatipes Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1954b: 36, mf, desc. (figs 60, 73, 76, 90–91, 104, 125–126); Levi and Randolph 1975: 39; Vogel 1970b: 23

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo, Presidio, San Patricio

Locality. Lake Corpus Christi State Park, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (August – September); female (November)

Habitat. (grass: grass)

Method. Beating [f]; pitfall trap [m]

Type. Guatemala

Etymology. Latin, black transverse lines

Collection. TAMU

***Euryopsis mulaiki* Levi, 1954**

Euryopsis mulaiki Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1954b: 19, mf, desc. (figs 17–18, 27–28, 32); Levi and Randolph 1975: 38; Vogel 1967: 134; Vogel 1970b: 23

Distribution. Kleberg

Time of activity. Male (October)

Type. Texas (male, Kleberg Co., Kingsville, October 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, USNM)

Etymology. Person (collector)

***Euryopsis quinquemaculata* Banks, 1900**

Euryopsis quinquemaculata Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1954b: 46 [S], f, desc. (figs 133–136); Levi 1963a: 131, mf, desc. (figs 11–16); Levi and Randolph 1975: 38; Vogel 1970b: 23

Mufila texana Bryant, 1949; Bryant 1949b: 67, m, desc. (figs 1a-b); Vogel 1967: 135

Euryopsis bryantae Levi, 1954; Levi 1954b: 47, m (fig. 137); Vogel 1970b: 23

Distribution. Comanche, Dallas, Erath, Kerr, Uvalde, Wichita

Locality. Garner State Park, Nabor's Lake

Time of activity. Male (April – May, July); female (July, September)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: woods); (structures: outside house)

Method. pitfall trap [m]; sweeping [f]

Type. Washington D. C.; Virginia, Falls Church

Etymology. Latin, five white spots on abdomen

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Euryopsis spinigera* O. P.-Cambridge, 1895**

Euryopsis spinigera Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Henderson 2007: 66–69, 71–72, 78, 81, 85; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1954b: 20 [S], mf, desc. (figs 23–24, 30, 33, 36); Levi and Randolph 1975: 39; Vogel 1970b: 23

Euryopsis deridens Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1956: 1821; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 7, f, desc. (fig. 13); Roewer 1942: 454

Distribution. Bell, Bexar, Brazos, Cameron, Erath, Gonzalez, Hidalgo, Jeff Davis, Llano

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Davis Mountains, Lick Creek Park, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, South Padre Island

Time of activity. Male (January – April, June – October, November 15–December 21, December); female (February – March, August 15–September 17, September 17–October 20, October, December)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (littoral: dune); (soil/woodland: bottomland forest, disturbed habitat, leaf litter, next to woods, post oak woodland, upland woods)

Method. Berlese funnel [mf]; D-Vac suction [m]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Guatemala

Etymology. Latin, spines on abdomen

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Euryopis texana* Banks, 1908**

Euryopis texana Agnew et al. 1985: 3, 9; Banks 1908: 207, m, desc.; Banks 1910: 22; Broussard and Horner 2006: 255; Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1954b: 34, mf, desc. (figs 57–58, 72, 87–89, 103, 122–124); Levi and Randolph 1975: 39; Milstead 1958: 445; Petrunkevitch 1911: 178; Richman et al. 2011a: 46; Roewer 1942: 454; Vogel 1970b: 24; Young and Edwards 1990: 23

Distribution. Bastrop, Brazos, Brewster, Burleson, Comal, Comanche, Erath, Gray, Hidalgo, Kerr, Nueces, Presidio, Randall, San Patricio, Scurry, Val Verde, Wheeler

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Black Gap Wildlife Management Area, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site, Lake Corpus Christi State Park, Lake Thomas, Seminole Canyon State Park

Time of activity. Male (March, July – August); female (July – October)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (grass: grass); (nest/prey: stomach of *Cnemidophorus perplexus*); (orchard: pecan); (plants: over grazed mixed prairie); (soil/woodland: saltcedar)

Method. cardboard band [f]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Brazos Co., no date, no collector, cotype, MCZ)

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Genus *Faiditus* Keyserling, 1884***Faiditus americanus* (Taczanowski, 1874)**

Faiditus americanus Agnarsson 2004: 478 [T]

Argyrodes americanus (Taczanowski, 1874); Exline and Levi 1962: 161 [S], mf, desc. (figs 236–247); Jackman 1997: 169; Levi and Randolph 1975: 36; Vogel 1970b: 22

Argyrodes argenteola O. P.-Cambridge, 1894; Petrunkevitch 1911: 166

Argyrodina argenteola (O. P.-Cambridge, 1894); Roewer 1942: 436

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo

Type. French Guiana, Uassa

Etymology. locality (country)

***Faiditus cancellatus* (Hentz, 1850)**

Faiditus cancellatus Agnarsson 2004: 479 [T]

Argyrodes cancellatus (Hentz, 1850); Exline and Levi 1962: 180 [S], mf, desc. (figs 323–336); Fox 1940: 39; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi and Randolph 1975: 36; Vogel 1970b: 22

Argyrodes larvatus Keyserling, 1884; Marx 1890: 524

Distribution. Brazos, Colorado, Denton, Liberty, Robertson, San Augustine, Tyler, Walker, Wood

Locality. Lick Creek Park, Sam Houston National Forest, Stubblefield Lake

Time of activity. Male (April – June, August); female (March – April)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: shrubs, tree)

Method. Beating [mf]; beating/sweeping [f]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, grating or bars

Collection. TAMU

***Faiditus caudatus* (Taczanowski, 1874)**

Faiditus caudatus Agnarsson 2004: 479 [T]

Argyrodes caudatus (Taczanowski, 1874); Exline and Levi 1962: 176, mf, desc. (figs 300–322); Jackman 1997: 169; Levi and Randolph 1975: 36; Vogel 1970b: 22

Distribution. Hidalgo

Time of activity. Male (April, October)

Type. French Guiana, Uassa

Etymology. Latin, posterior abdomen

***Faiditus davis* (Exline & Levi, 1962)**

Faiditus davis Agnarsson 2004: 479 [T]

Argyrodes davis Exline and Levi, 1962; Exline and Levi 1962: 191, mf, desc. (figs 370–374); Jackman 1997: 169; Levi and Randolph 1975: 36; Vogel 1967: 128

Distribution. Cameron

Locality. Big Tree-Vine Association

Time of activity. Male (September)

Type. Texas (male, Cameron Co., Big Tree-Vine Association, September 1936, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (The species is named after the collector, Exline and Levi 1962).

***Faiditus globosus* (Keyserling, 1884)**

Faiditus globosus Agnarsson 2004: 479 [T]

Argyrodes globosus Keyserling, 1884; Exline and Levi 1962: 164, mf, desc. (figs 248–260); Jackman 1997: 169; Levi and Randolph 1975: 36; Vogel 1970b: 22

Distribution. Tyler

Type. Florida, Crescent City

Etymology. Latin, round form

***Faiditus subdolus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1898)**

Faiditus subdolus Agnarsson 2004: 479 [T]

Argyrodes subdolus O. P.-Cambridge, 1898; Exline and Levi 1962: 190, mf, desc. (figs 365–369); Jackman 1997: 169; Levi and Randolph 1975: 36; Vogel 1970b: 23

Distribution. Bell, Hidalgo, Leon, Sutton, Travis

Type. Guatemala, near Guatemala, San Antonio

Etymology. Latin, “below a trap”

Genus *Hentziectypus* Archer, 1946

***Hentziectypus florendidus* (Levi, 1959)**

Hentziectypus florendidus Yoshida 2008: 38 [T]

Achaeearanea florens O. P.-Cambridge, 1896; Levi 1955a: 15 [Texas record]

Achaeearanea florendida Levi, 1959; Jackman 1997: 168; Levi 1959b: 65, mf, desc., syn. (figs 17, 20–21); Levi 1963b: 233; Levi and Randolph 1975: 35; Vogel 1970b: 22 [Texas records]

Distribution. Hidalgo

Time of activity. Male (April)

Type. Panama

Etymology. Latin, glittering

***Hentziectypus globosus* (Hentz, 1850)**

Hentziectypus globosus Bradley 2013: 227; Yoshida 2008: 38 [T]

Achaeearanea globosa (Hentz, 1850); Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Breene et al. 1993b: 648; Breene et al. 1993c: 25, 48, 58, mf (figs 26A–C); Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 17; Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 401, 404; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dean et al. 1988: 286; Jackman 1997: 52, desc., 168; Levi 1955a: 9, mf, desc. (figs 19–25); Levi 1963b: 203; Vogel 1970b: 22; Young and Edwards 1990: 23

Achaeearanea globosus (Hentz, 1850); Kaston 1972: 109, desc. (fig. 242); Kaston 1978: 106, desc. (fig. 260)

Distribution. Bexar, Brazos, Cameron, Erath, Gonzalez, Hidalgo, Houston, Montgomery, Nueces, Robertson, San Patricio, Uvalde, Walker, Willacy

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Garner State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Jones State Forest, Palmetto State Park, Sam Houston National Forest, Stubblefield Lake

Time of activity. Male (April, June – November); female (April, June – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, sugarcane); (grass: grassland, pasture); (orchard: pecan); (plants: Indian paintbrush)

Method. D-Vac suction [m]; fogging [m]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [m]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, round form

Collection. TAMU

Hentziectypus schullei (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

Hentziectypus schullei Yoshida 2008: 38 [T]

Theridion schullei Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 15, f, desc. (fig. 22); Roewer 1942: 505

Theridium schullei Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1959: 4524

Achaearanea schullei (Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936); Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Breene et al. 1993b: 648; Jackman 1997: 168; Levi 1955a: 17 [S], mf, desc. (figs 32–38); Levi 1963b: 203; Levi and Randolph 1975: 36; Vogel 1970b: 22

Theridion credulum Gertsch and Davis, 1936; Gertsch and Davis 1936: 11, m, desc. (fig. 17); Roewer 1942: 502

Theridium credulum Gertsch and Davis, 1936; Bonnet 1959: 4463

Distribution. Bell, Bexar, Cameron, Coryell, Dallas, Hays, Hidalgo, Llano, Starr

Time of activity. Male (March, June, August); female (April – November)

Habitat. (crops: sugarcane); (grass: grass); (orchard: citrus); (soil/woodland: in log, post oak savanna with pasture, woods)

Method. pitfall trap [m]

Type. Texas (female, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, October 15, 1935, Schulle, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (collector)

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Latrodectus* Walckenaer, 1805

Latrodectus geometricus C. L. Koch, 1841

Latrodectus geometricus Brown et al. 2008: 960; Jackman 1997: 55, desc., 169 [Levi 1959c: 21, mf, desc. (figs 8–10, 25–28, 37, 39–51, 80–83); Levi 1967: 185, mf (figs 57–59)]

Distribution. Aransas, Cameron, Hidalgo, Nueces, San Patricio

Time of activity. Female (March, August, October – November)

Habitat. (structures: in autos at Aransas Auto-Plex, eave of building, ice chest, in house, refinery equipment)

Type. Colombia

Etymology. Greek, land measuring

Collection. TAMU

Latrodectus hesperus Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935

Latrodectus hesperus Cokendolpher 1993: 39–40; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 11, 53 (fig. 14, photo 40–46); Jackman 1997: 55, desc., 169; Kaston 1970: 39 [S], mf, desc. (figs 5b, 8–11, 13e, f, h); Kaston 1972: 102, desc. (figs 231–233); Kaston 1978: 101, desc. (figs 249–251); Knutson et al. 2010: 516; Roberts 2001: 48; Zhang et al. 2004: 349

Latrodectus mactans hesperus Chamberlin and Ivie, 1935; Chamberlin and Ivie 1935a: 15, mf, desc. (figs 1, 4, 6–14, 21, 23–33); Keegan 1955: 148; Levi 1969: 72

Latrodectus mactans texanus Chamberlin and Ivie, 1935; Chamberlin and Ivie 1935a: 14, mf, desc. (figs 3, 15–18); Comstock 1940: 374; Keegan 1955: 148; Vogel 1970b: 24

Distribution. Bastrop, Brewster, Carson, Culberson, Floyd, Garza, Howard, Johnson, Kent, Loving, Lubbock, Potter, Presidio

Locality. Big Bend Ranch State Park, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Caves. Culberson (Gully Cave, Jack Rabbit Cave)

Time of activity. Female (August – September)

Habitat. (grass: grassland); (landscape features: cave, sheltered rock face); (soil/ woodland: saltcedar)

Method. pitfall trap

Type. Utah, Salt Lake City

Etymology. Greek, western

Collection. DMNS, JCC, NMSU, TAMU, TMM

Latrodectus mactans (Fabricius, 1775)

Latrodectus mactans Agnew et al. 1985: 3, 5; Breene and Sweet 1985: 332; Breene et al. 1993b: 648; Breene et al. 1993c: 27, 48, 56–57, mf (figs 23A-B, 24A-B); Brown 1974: 238; Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Cokendolpher 1993: 39; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 401, 404; Dean and Sterling 1992: 3–4; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dean et al. 1988: 285–286; Gertsch 1939b: 24; Jackman 1997: 54, 56, desc., 169 (photo 18f); Jones 1936: 69; Kagan 1942: 17; Kagan 1943: 258;

Kaston 1970: 37 [S], mf, desc. (figs 2, 3, 4a, 4c, 5, 12, 13a-d, g, i, k); Kaston 1972: 101, desc. (figs 225–227); Kaston 1978: 100, desc. (figs 243–245); Levi 1959c: 24, mf, desc. (figs 1, 5–7, 15, 19–21, 53–67, 72–79); Levi 1967: 185; Milstead 1958: 445; Nyffeler and Sterling 1994: 1295, 1298; Nyffeler et al. 1986: 200; Nyffeler et al. 1987c: 370; Nyffeler et al. 1988a: 55; Nyffeler et al. 1992a: 1181; Reddell 1964: 37; Reddell 1965: 177; Reddell 1967: 34, 54; Reddell 1970: 408; Reddell 1973: 41; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 93; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Taber and Fleenor 2003: 237; Vogel 1970b: 24; Young and Edwards 1990: 23; Zhang et al. 2004: 349 [Levi 1967: 185, mf (figs 60–62)]

Latrodectus mactans mactans Fabricius, 1775; Chamberlin and Ivie 1935a: 13, mf, desc. (figs 2, 5, 19–20, 22); Keegan 1955: 148; Vogel 1970b: 24

Theridium lineamentum McCook, 1879; Banks 1910: 24

Distribution. Widespread; Bailey, Bexar, Brazos, Brewster, Brown, Burnet, Cameron, Childress, Clay, Comal, Comanche, Coryell, Dallam, Dallas, Edwards, Erath, Frio, Hardeman, Harris, Hidalgo, Houston, Jack, Kimble, Lamar, Limestone, Lubbock, McLennan, Medina, Nacogdoches, Presidio, Randall, Robertson, San Jacinto, San Patricio, San Saba, Shelby, Stonewall, Sutton, Terrell, Travis, Walker, Webb, Wichita, Williamson, Wise

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Blackstone Ranch, Camp Arrowmoon, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Inks Lake State Park, La Mota Mountains, Lick Creek Park, Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge, Stiles Farm Foundation, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Caves. **Bexar** (Strange Little Cave); **Childress** (Black Hand Cave); **Comal** (Little Brehmmer-Heidrich Cave); **Edwards** (Punkin Cave); **Hardeman** (Short Cave); **Medina** (Ney Cave, Weynand Cave); **Randall** (Big Rock Cave); **San Saba** (Dove Cave); **Stonewall** (Aspermont Bat Cave)

Time of activity. Male (March – September, November); female (February – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, guar, peanuts, sugarcane); (grass: grassland); (landscape features: cave, under stones); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf], stomach of *Cnemidophorus perplexus*, stomach of *Cnemidophorus sacki*, stomach of *Cnemidophorus tessellatus*); (orchard: pecan); (plants: vegetation); (soil/woodland: clay soil brushland, hackberry woodland, live oak woodland, post oak savanna, post oak savanna with pasture, sandy brushland, sandy open prairie, tree, *Quercus virginiana*); (structures: barn, base of building, roof, storeroom, under porch, top of cellar doorway near entrance, warehouse)

Method. Beating [m]; beating/sweeping [m]; cardboard band [imm.]; D-Vac suction [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [m]

Type. America

Etymology. Latin, unfavorable behavior, dangerous

Collection. DMNS, JCC, MSU, TAMU, TMM, TTU

***Latrodectus variolus* Walckenaer, 1837**

Latrodectus variolus Jackman 1997: 58, desc., 169; Kaston 1972: 101, desc. (figs 228–230); Kaston 1978: 101, desc. (figs 246–248); McCrone and Levi 1964: 13 (figs 3, 8–13) [Kaston 1970: 38 [S], mf, desc. (figs 4b, 5a, 6a-f, 7, 14a, b, f)]

Latrodectus curacaviensis (Muller, 1776); Levi 1959c: 38, mf, desc. (figs 2–4, 16–18, 35–36, 52, 68–71); Vogel 1970b: 24

Distribution. Brewster, Hunt, Pecos, Starr, Terrell, Webb

Locality. Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, variable form

Collection. MSU

Genus *Neopisinus* Marques, Buckup & Rodrigues, 2011***Neopisinus cognatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1893)**

Neopisinus cognatus Marques et al. 2011: 374 [T]

Episinus cognatus O. P.-Cambridge, 1893; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1955b: 71, mf, desc. (figs 8–10, 21–22, 33, 41); Levi 1964b: 13; Levi 2005c: 239; Levi and Randolph 1975: 38; Vogel 1970b: 23

Distribution. Hidalgo

Locality. Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (February 28–March 14, April); female (August – September)

Habitat. (orchard: orange); (soil/woodland: ebony-guayacan association)

Method. Flight intercept trap on ground [m]

Type. Mexico, Tabasco, Teapa

Etymology. Latin, related

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Neospintharus* Exline, 1950***Neospintharus furcatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1894)**

Neospintharus furcatus Agnarsson 2004: 479, 514 [T]

Argyrodes furcatus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1894); Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 18; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 54; Exline and Levi 1962: 116, mf, desc. (figs 84–88); Jackman 1997: 169; Levi and Randolph 1975: 36; Vogel 1970b: 22

Distribution. Anderson, Atascosa, Bastrop, Bell, Bexar, Brazos, Cameron, Frio, Harris, Harrison, Henderson, Hidalgo, Jasper, Kleberg, Montgomery, Newton, Polk, Starr, Travis

Locality. Fort Hood, Jones State Forest, Lick Creek Park, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Zilker Park

Caves. **Bell** ([all Fort Hood] Coyote Den Cave, Talking Crows Cave)

Time of activity. Male (April, June – July, September – November); female (April, October)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (soil/woodland: bottomland forest, *Juniperus ashei*, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (web: web of *Tidarren sisypoides*)

Method. Beating [m]; flight intercept trap [m]; sweeping [m]

Type. Mexico, Tabasco, Teapa

Etymology. Latin, end of abdomen fish-tail or furcate termination

Collection. DMNS, TAMU, TMM

Neospintharus trigonum (Hentz, 1850)

Neospintharus trigonum Agnarsson 2004: 479 [T]; Bradley 2013: 229

Argyrodes trigonum (Hentz, 1850); Breene et al. 1993c: 26, 48, 56, mf (figs 21A-C); Dean et al. 1982: 254; Exline and Levi 1962: 122, mf, desc. (figs 66–78); Fox 1940: 40; Jackman 1997: 53, desc., 169; Levi and Randolph 1975: 36; Vogel 1970b: 23; Young and Edwards 1990: 23

Distribution. Brazos, Harris, Hunt, Polk, Travis, Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Lick Creek Park, Sam Houston National Forest, Stubblefield Lake

Time of activity. Male (April, July); female (April, August)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (soil/woodland: bottomland forest)

Method. Flight intercept trap [imm.]; suction trap [m]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Greek, abdomen viewed sideways appears three-sided

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Genus *Nesticodes* Archer, 1950

Nesticodes rufipes (Lucas, 1846)

Nesticodes rufipes Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 2005c: 242; Platnick 1989: 198 [T]

Theridion rufipes Lucas, 1846; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957a: 56, 116, mf, desc. (figs 188–193); Levi and Randolph 1975: 45; Vogel 1970b: 25

Distribution. Hays

Type. Algiers, Oran

Etymology. Latin, reddish legs

Genus *Parasteatoda* Archer, 1946

Parasteatoda tepidariorum (C. L. Koch, 1841)

Parasteatoda tepidariorum Saaristo 2006: 70 [T] (figs 60–63)

Achaeearanea tepidariorum (C. L. Koch, 1841); Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Brown 1974: 237; Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 18; Dean and Sterling 1990: 401; Jackman 1997: 52, desc., 168 (photo 18a); Levi 1955a: 32, mf (figs 69–70, 83–84); Levi 1963b: 215; Levi and Randolph 1975: 36; Nyffeler et al. 1988a: 55; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 93; Rice 1986: 124; Vogel 1970b: 22

Distribution. Eastern ½ Texas; Angelina, Aransas, Bexar, Brazos, Clay, Erath, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Harrison, Hays, Henderson, Hidalgo, Houston, Jefferson, Jim Wells, Kerr, Llano, Lubbock, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Robertson, San Patricio, Titus, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Lake Corpus Christi State Park, Lick Creek Park

Caves. **Bexar** (Robber Barron Cave); **Hays** (Ezell's Cave); **Kerr** (Seven Room Cave); **Llano** (Enchanted Rock Cave)

Time of activity. Male (January, April, September – December); female (March – April, June, August – December)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (littoral: near water); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf]); (structures: attached garage, barn, in [garage, house], indoors, storage area, window screen)

Method. suction trap [mf]

Type. Germany, Bavaria

Etymology. Latin, warm water referring to a Roman bath

Collection. DMNS, JCC, MSU, TAMU, TMM

Genus *Paratheridula* Levi, 1957

Paratheridula perniciosus (Keyserling, 1886)

Paratheridula perniciosus [Levi 1967: 176, mf, desc. (figs 1–4)]

Distribution. Travis

Time of activity. Female (November)

Type. Brazil, Blumenau

Etymology. Latin, rapid or swift

Collection. DMNS

Genus *Pholcomma* Thorell, 1869***Pholcomma hirsutum* Emerton, 1882***Pholcomma hirsutum* Platnick 1998: 279 [spelling]*Pholcomma hirsuta* Emerton, 1882 [Levi 1957d: 110, mf, desc. (figs 19–27)]**Distribution.** Wichita**Type.** Connecticut, Hamden, Mt. Carmel**Etymology.** Latin, hairy**Collection.** MSU**Genus *Phoroncidia* Westwood, 1835*****Phoroncidia americana* (Emerton, 1882)***Phoroncidia americana* Guarisco 2008a: 153; Jackman 1997: 169 [Levi 1964c: 74 [T]]*Oronota americana* (Emerton, 1882) [Levi 1955c: 334, mf, desc. (figs 1–8)]**Distribution.** Sabine, Travis (imm.)**Time of activity.** Female (August 25–September 10)**Habitat.** (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)**Method.** Flight intercept trap [f]**Type.** Massachusetts, Beverly and Danvers; Connecticut, New Haven**Etymology.** locality (country)**Collection.** TAMU**Genus *Phycosoma* O. P.-Cambridge, 1879*****Phycosoma lineatipes* (Bryant, 1933)***Phycosoma lineatipes* Fitzgerald and Sirvid 2004: 10 [T]*Dipoena alta* Keyserling, 1886; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1963a: 159, f (figs 138–139); Levi and Randolph 1975: 37; Vogel 1970b: 23 [see note below]*Dipoena lineatipes* Bryant, 1933; Levi 1953: 12, mf, desc. (figs 11–15, 120–121); Roberts 1979: 202, 205, mf, desc. (figs 58–87, 108–110); Vogel 1970b: 23**Distribution.** Brazos, Harris, Travis**Locality.** Lick Creek Park**Time of activity.** Male (March – July, October); female (March – August)

Habitat. (littoral: sedge meadow); (soil/woodland: *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Florida, Royal Palm Park

Etymology. Latin, striped legs

Collection. TAMU

Note. Texas record is *Dipoenia cathedralis* Levi, 1953.

Genus *Platnickina* Koçak & Kemal, 2008

Platnickina alabamensis (Gertsch & Archer, 1942)

Platnickina alabamensis Bradley 2013: 231; Koçak and Kemal 2008: 3 [T]

Theridion alabamense Gertsch and Archer, 1942; Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Jackman 1997: 169; Kaston 1978: 108, desc. (fig. 268); Levi 1957a: 58, 116, mf, desc. (figs 202–203, 206–208); Levi and Randolph 1975: 41

Distribution. Brazos, Burleson, Erath, Goliad, Matagorda

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard

Time of activity. Male (March, May, July)

Habitat. (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: trees)

Method. sweeping [m]

Type. Massachusetts, Wellesley

Etymology. locality (range of distribution)

Collection. TAMU

Platnickina antoni (Keyserling, 1884)

Platnickina antoni Koçak and Kemal 2008: 3 [T]

Theridium antonii Keyserling, 1884; Banks 1910: 19; Marx 1890: 519

Theridion antoni Keyserling, 1884; Petrunkevitch 1911: 191

Theridion antonii Keyserling, 1884; Fox 1940: 42; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957a: 60, mf, desc. (figs 196–197, 205, 215–216, 219–220); Levi and Randolph 1975: 43; Roewer 1942: 501

Distribution. Bexar

Type. Texas (male, Bexar Co., San Antonio, no date, no collector, holotype, USNM)

Etymology. locality (city)

Platnickina mneon* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906)Platnickina mneon* Koçak and Kemal 2008: 3 [T]*Theridion adamsoni* (Berland, 1934); Levi and Randolph 1975: 41; Vogel 1970b: 24*Coleosoma adamsoni* (Berland, 1934); Jackman 1997: 169*Theridion hobbsi* Gertsch and Archer, 1942; Levi 1957a: 62, 116, mf, desc. (figs 198–199, 209, 213–214)*Keijia mneon* (Bösenberg and Strand, 1906); Yoshida 2001: 172 [S]**Distribution.** Jefferson**Type.** Japan**Etymology.** Greek, mindful***Platnickina punctosparsa* (Emerton, 1882)***Platnickina punctosparsa* Koçak and Kemal 2008: 3 [T]*Theridion punctosparsum* Emerton, 1882; Jackman 1997: 169; Vogel 1970b: 25 [Levi 1957a: 60, mf, desc. (figs 194–195, 204, 217–218, 220–221)]*Theridion punctisparsum* Emerton, 1882; Jones 1936: 69**Distribution.** Dallas**Type.** Massachusetts, Salem**Etymology.** Latin, white spot on abdomen**Genus *Rhomphaea* L. Koch, 1872*****Rhomphaea fictilium* (Hentz, 1850)***Rhomphaea fictilium* Agnarsson 2004: 480 [T]*Argyrodes fictilium* (Hentz, 1850); Dean et al. 1988: 286; Exline and Levi 1962: 103, mf, desc. (figs 6–7, 26–28); Jackman 1997: 169; Kaston 1978: 103, desc. (fig. 253C); Levi and Randolph 1975: 36; Vogel 1970b: 22*Rhomphaea fictilium* (Hentz, 1850); Knutson et al. 2010: 516**Distribution.** Dallas, Denton, Erath (imm.), Houston, Howard, Travis**Time of activity.** Female (September)**Habitat.** (grass: pasture); (soil/woodland: saltcedar)**Method.** D-Vac suction [f]; suction trap [imm.]**Type.** Alabama**Etymology.** Latin, to make**Collection.** NMSU, TAMU

***Rhomphaea projiciens* O. P.-Cambridge, 1896**

Rhomphaea projiciens Agnarsson 2004: 480 [T]

Argyrodes projiciens O. P.-Cambridge, 1896; Exline and Levi 1962: 106, mf, desc. (figs 8–10, 29–31); Jackman 1997: 169; Levi and Randolph 1975: 36; Vogel 1970b: 23

Rhomphaea projiciens (O. P.-Cambridge, 1896); Knutson et al. 2010: 516

Distribution. Brazos, Cameron, Hidalgo, Howard, Kerr, Liberty, Travis, Tyler, Walker, Washington

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Lick Creek Park, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (June – August, October); female (February, May, July – October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (soil/woodland: forest, palm forest margin [resaca bank], post oak savanna, saltcedar, trees, trees/shrubs, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [mf]; pitfall trap [m]; sweeping [m]

Type. Mexico, Tabasco, Teapa

Etymology. Latin, abdomen and clypeus project forward

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Genus *Spintharus* Hentz, 1850***Spintharus flavidus* Hentz, 1850**

Spintharus flavidus Bradley 2013: 232; Jackman 1997: 169; Kaston 1978: 102, desc. (fig. 252); Levi 1963d: 225, mf (figs 1, 2k-u, w, 3–9); Levi and Randolph 1975: 40; Vogel 1970b: 24

Distribution. Hardin

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, of golden yellow

Genus *Steatoda* Sundevall, 1833***Steatoda alamosa* Gertsch, 1960**

Steatoda alamosa Gertsch 1960b: 41 [S, part], mf, desc. (figs 53, 59–60, 68–69); Levi and Randolph 1975: 41; Vogel 1967: 136; Vogel 1970b: 24

Lithyphantes pulcher Keyserling, 1884; Milstead 1958: 445

Steatoda pulcher (Keyserling, 1884); Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957b: 393 [T], m, desc. (fig. 40) [male misidentified]

Steatoda pulchra (Keyserling, 1884); Vogel 1970b: 24

Distribution. Archer, Brewster, Brown, Concho, Culberson, Hunt, Jeff Davis, Kendall, Kerr, McCulloch, Presidio, Terrell

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains, Davis Mountains, La Mota Mountains, Mount Locke Observatory, Raven Ranch

Time of activity. Male (March, May); female (March, May, July – September, December)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (landscape features: under rock); (nest/prey: stomach of *Cnemidophorus perplexus*, stomach of *Cnemidophorus tigris*)

Type. Texas (male, Brewster Co., Chisos Mountains, Chisos Basin, May 28, 1952, W. J. Gertsch, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Spanish, cottonwood

Collection. MSU

Steatoda borealis (Hentz, 1850)

Steatoda borealis Jackman 1997: 169; Kaston 1978: 113, desc. (fig. 281); Levi 1957b: 422, mf, desc. (figs 116–118, 148–154); Levi and Randolph 1975: 40; Vogel 1970b: 24

Distribution. Jeff Davis, Knox, McLennan

Time of activity. Female (September)

Type. United States

Etymology. Latin, northern

Collection. MSU

Steatoda mexicana Levi, 1957

Steatoda mexicana Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957b: 417, mf, desc. (figs 98–103, 124–128); Levi and Randolph 1975: 41; Vogel 1970b: 24

Distribution. Brewster, Walker

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chisos Mountains

Time of activity. Female (October)

Type. Mexico, Guerrero, Omiltemi

Etymology. locality (country, new name)

Steatoda punctulata (Marx, 1898)

Steatoda punctulata Gertsch 1960b: 11 [S, part], mf, desc. (figs 3–5, 11–13, 26–27) [see note below]; Levi 1959d: 109; Levi and Randolph 1975: 41; Vogel 1970b: 24
Steatoda medialis Levi, 1957; Levi 1957b: 388, mf, desc. (figs 34, 44, 55) [part]; Vogel 1970b: 24 [part]

Distribution. Brewster, Hidalgo, Kerr, Llano, Starr, Terrell, Travis, Webb, Zapata

Locality. Enchanted Rock, Raven Ranch

Time of activity. Male (March – April, July – August, November); female (February – August, October – December)

Type. Mexico, Baja California

Etymology. Latin, markings on abdomen

Collection. MSU

Note. 32 miles E Laredo and 32 miles SW Laredo should be 32 miles SE Laredo in Zapata Co. based on other records from this date.

Steatoda quadrimaculata (O. P.-Cambridge, 1896)

Steatoda quadrimaculata Brown 1974: 238; Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Irungu 2007: 31; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957b: 385, mf, desc. (figs 28–31); Levi and Randolph 1975: 41; Vogel 1970b: 24

Distribution. Chambers, Hidalgo, Nacogdoches, Starr, Victoria

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park

Time of activity. Male (April, May 25–June 8, August, October, November); female (July)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (plants: Indian paintbrush); (soil/woodland: ground); (structures: on house, patio)

Method. pitfall trap [m]; sweeping [m]

Type. Guatemala, Antigua

Etymology. Latin, four white spots forming quadrangle on abdomen

Collection. TAMU

Steatoda transversa (Banks, 1898)

Steatoda transversa Agnew et al. 1985: 3, 9; Calixto et al. 2013: 184; Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Irungu 2007: 31; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957b: 383 [spelling], mf, desc. (figs 23–27); Levi and Randolph 1975: 41; Young and Edwards 1990: 23
Steatoda transversus (Banks, 1898); Vogel 1970b: 24

Distribution. Brazos, Burleson, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Hays, Hidalgo

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Somerville Lake

Time of activity. Male (April – September); female (June, September)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, peanuts); (littoral: near pond); (orchard: pecan); (plants: Indian paintbrush); (structures: lawn)

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (near pond [m]); suction trap [f]; sweeping [m]

Type. Mexico, Baja California, El Taste

Etymology. Latin, abdomen with transverse band

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Steatoda triangulosa* (Walckenaer, 1802)**

Steatoda triangulosa Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Bradley 2013: 233; Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Breene et al. 1993c: 27, 48, 56, mf (figs 22A-C); Brown 1974: 238; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Horner and Russell 1986: 142; Jackman 1997: 59, desc., 169 (photo 18i); Levi 1957b: 407 [T], mf, desc. (figs 75–76, 80–82); Levi 1962: 25; Levi and Randolph 1975: 41; MacKay and Vinson 1989: 232; Rice 1986: 124; Roberts 2001: 48; Tugmon et al. 1990: 43–44; Vogel 1970b: 24; Young and Edwards 1990: 23
Teutana triangulosa Walckenaer, 1802; Jones 1936: 69

Distribution. Anderson, Archer, Atascosa, Bexar, Brazos, Clay, Dallas, Erath, Fort Bend, Haskell, Hidalgo, Kerr, Lubbock, McLennan, Montague, Nacogdoches, Nueces, Potter, Robertson, San Patricio, Shelby, Taylor, Travis, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Lake Corpus Christi State Park, Riley Estate, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (January – April, June, August – December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (landscape features: culvert, under wooden bridge); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf]); (objects: water meter housing); (orchard: citrus); (soil/woodland: bark of Brazil tree); (structures: around house, behind old boards in [attic, lab, warehouse], house, indoors, on [house by door, wall in lab])

Type. France, Paris

Etymology. Latin, markings on abdomen

Collection. DMNS, JCC, MSU, TAMU

***Steatoda variata* Gertsch, 1960**

Steatoda variata Broussard and Horner 2006: 255; Gertsch 1960b: 24 [S, part], mf, desc. (figs 23–25, 34–44); Levi and Randolph 1975: 41; Richman et al. 2011a: 46; Vogel 1970b: 24

Steatoda medialis (Banks, 1898); Agnew et al. 1985: 3 [misidentified]; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957b: 388, m, desc. (fig. 35); Vogel 1970b: 24 [part]; Young and Edwards 1990: 23 [Texas records, male misidentified, see *punctulata*]

Distribution. El Paso, Erath, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Maverick, Presidio, Reeves, Wise

Locality. Big Bend Ranch State Park, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site, Davis Mountains, Fort Hancock, La Mota Mountains

Time of activity. Male (June); female (May – June, August – October)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (plants: vegetation)

Method. Beating [f]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Arizona

Etymology. Latin, variable

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Steatoda variata china* Gertsch, 1960**

Steatoda variata china Gertsch 1960b: 29, mf, desc; Levi and Randolph 1975: 41; Vogel 1967: 137; Vogel 1970b: 24

Distribution. Starr

Time of activity. Male (April)

Type. Mexico, Nuevo Leon, China

Etymology. locality (town)

Genus *Stemmops* O. P.-Cambridge, 1894

***Stemmops bicolor* O. P.-Cambridge, 1894**

Stemmops bicolor Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1955c: 338, mf, desc. (figs 14, 17–18, 35–36); Levi and Randolph 1975: 41; Vogel 1970b: 24

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo, Kenedy, Starr

Locality. Big Tree-Vine Association, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (January, January 30–February 2, March 3–April 4, May, September – October); female (February, March 3–April 4, September)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: forest, oak savanna)

Method. carrion trap [m]; flight intercept trap [mf]

Type. Mexico, Tabasco, Teapa

Etymology. Latin, two colors

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Theridion* Walckenaer, 1805

***Theridion australe* Banks, 1899**

Theridion australe Agnew et al. 1985: 3, 9; Breene 1988: 23–24, 35; Breene et al. 1988: 180; Breene et al. 1989: 162; Breene et al. 1993b: 648; Breene et al. 1993c: 28, 48, 60,

mf (figs 31A-B); Breene et al. 1994: 8; Brown 1974: 238; Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 18; Calixto et al. 2013: 185; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 401, 404; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dean et al. 1987: 268; Dean et al. 1988: 286; Jackman 1997: 60, desc., 169; Levi 1957a: 41, 115, mf, desc. (figs 131–132, 148–151); Li 1990: 137, 142, 144; Liao et al. 1984: 410; Nyffeler et al. 1988a: 55; Nyffeler et al. 1988b: 215; Vincent and Frankie 1985: 380; Vogel 1970b: 24; Young and Edwards 1990: 24

Distribution. Archer, Bee, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Collin, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Crosby, Delta, Erath, Hays, Hidalgo, Houston, Hunt, Kaufman, Kenedy, Nacogdoches, Nueces, Robertson, San Patricio, Travis, Victoria, Walker, Wilbarger

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, South Padre Island, Storey Pecan Orchard

Time of activity. Male (January, April – October); female (January, May – September, November – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts, sugarcane, watermelon); (grass: grass, grassland, pasture); (landscape features: under rock); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (orchard: grapefruit, pecan); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation, orchid, ornamental bush); (soil/woodland: live oak, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. cardboard band [m]; D-Vac suction [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Nueces [13 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Louisiana, Shreveport

Etymology. Latin, southern

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Theridion cameronense Levi, 1957

Theridion cameronense Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957a: 40, f, desc. (figs 114–115); Levi 1959b: 81; Levi and Randolph 1975: 43; Vogel 1967: 139

Distribution. Cameron

Type. Texas (female, Cameron Co., Harlingen, no date, no collector, holotype, AMNH)

[male unknown]

Etymology. locality (county)

Theridion cinctipes Banks, 1898

Theridion cinctipes Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Dean and Sterling 1990: 404; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957a: 29 [T], m, desc. (figs 87–88, 99); Levi 1959b: 80; Levi and Ran-

dolph 1975: 43; Petrunkevitch 1911: 193; Roewer 1942: 502; Young and Edwards 1990: 24

Theridium cinctipes Banks, 1898; Banks 1898a: 186, m, desc.; Banks 1910: 19; Bonnet 1959: 4460

Distribution. Brazos, Brown, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Jasper, Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit

Time of activity. Male (June, June 28–July 5, August)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Brown Co., Brownwood, no date, no collector, holotype, MCZ) [female unknown]

Etymology. Latin, markings on dorsum

Collection. TAMU

Theridion cynicum Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936

Theridion cynicum Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 10, m, desc. (fig. 12); Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957a: 39 [T], 115, mf, desc. (figs 126–128); Levi 1959b: 81; Levi and Randolph 1975: 43; Roewer 1942: 502; Vogel 1970b: 25; Vogel and Durden 1972: 1

Theridium cynicum Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1959: 4464

Distribution. Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Kleberg, Llano, Travis

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park

Time of activity. Male (May, July, September); female (August, October)

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, May 27, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Greek, snarling or dog-like

Collection. DMNS

Theridion differens Emerton, 1882

Theridion differens Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957a: 32, 114, mf, desc. (figs 100–101, 104–106); Marx 1890: 519; Vogel 1970b: 25

Distribution. Brown, Burleson, Cherokee, Denton, Fannin, Freestone, Henderson, Hunt, Navarro, Titus

Time of activity. Male (May, August); female (August)

Habitat. (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: shrubs, trees)

Method. Beating [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Massachusetts, Saugus

Etymology. Latin, difference in size and color of sexes greater than other species

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Theridion dilutum* Levi, 1957**

Theridion dilutum Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Jackman 1997: 169; Knutson et al. 2010: 516; Levi 1957a: 37, 115, mf, desc. (figs 112–113, 123–125); Levi and Randolph 1975: 43; Vogel 1967: 141; Vogel 1970b: 25

Distribution. Concho, Coryell, Dickens, Erath, Foard, Hamilton, Hidalgo, Howard, Kimble, Llano, Menard, Scurry, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde

Locality. Frontera Audubon, Garner State Park, Lake Thomas, Seminole Canyon State Park

Time of activity. Male (April – July); female (May – August)

Habitat. (orchard: grapefruit, orange); (plants: roadside vegetation); (soil/woodland: juniper, post oak savanna with pasture, saltcedar, trees/shrubs, under oak, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: greenhouse)

Method. Beating [mf]; pitfall trap [m] (under oak [m]); sweeping [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., S of Pharr, April 5, 1936, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, diluted

Collection. MSU, NMSU, TAMU

***Theridion dividuum* Gertsch & Archer, 1942**

Theridion dividuum Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 401; Jackman 1997: 169 [Levi 1957a: 25, mf, desc. (figs 67–68, 71–74)]

Distribution. Brazos, Coryell, Erath, Uvalde

Locality. Garner State Park

Time of activity. Male (April, June – September); female (July – August)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [mf]

Type. Alabama, Pea River Project

Etymology. Latin, divided

Collection. TAMU

***Theridion dulcineum* Gertsch & Archer, 1942**

Theridion dulcineum [Levi 1957a: 26, mf, desc. (figs 69–70, 75–76)]

Distribution. Gonzales

Time of activity. Female (October)

Type. Alabama, Cypress Creek

Etymology. Latin, sweet

Collection. DMNS

***Theridion flavonotatum* Becker, 1879**

Theridion flavonotatum Breene et al. 1993c: 28, 48, 63, mf (figs 37A-B); Brown 1974: 238; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957a: 34, 114, mf, desc. (figs 102–103, 107–109); Levi and Randolph 1975: 43; Vogel 1970b: 25

Distribution. Angelina, Brazos, Coryell, Hidalgo, Houston, Lavaca, Marion, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Polk, Shelby, Travis, Tyler, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Jones State Forest, Lick Creek Park, Sam Houston National Forest, Stubblefield Lake

Time of activity. Male (April – May, July – August); female (April – August)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (littoral: sedge meadow); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation, vegetation); (soil/woodland: bottomland forest, post oak savanna with pasture, shrubs, trees, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: abandoned shack)

Method. Beating [mf]; flight intercept trap [m]; pitfall trap [f]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Mississippi, Pascagoula

Etymology. Latin, yellow spots

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Theridion frondeum* Hentz, 1850**

Theridion frondeum [Levi 1957a: 81, mf, desc. (figs 288–289, 298–299)]

Distribution. Bexar, Brazoria

Locality. Ramsey Prison Farm

Time of activity. Female (August)

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, referring to a leaf (pattern?)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Theridion glaucescens* Becker, 1879**

Theridion glaucescens Breene et al. 1993c: 28, 48, 63, mf (figs 36A-C); Dean and Sterling 1990: 404; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Guarisco 2008b: 5; Jackman 1997: 169; Jackman et al. 2007: 199; Kaston 1972: 111, desc. (fig. 248); Kaston 1978: 108, desc. (fig. 266); Levi 1957a: 44, 115, mf, desc. (figs 152–153, 155–156); Levi and Randolph 1975: 43; Vogel 1970b: 25; Young and Edwards 1990: 24

Distribution. Burnet, Fannin, Hays, Hunt, Nacogdoches, Walker, Washington

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Inks Lake State Park, Lake Tawakoni State Park

Time of activity. Male (April, June – August); female (June, August – September)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (soil/woodland: trees, trees/shrubs); (web: large spider web)

Method. Beating [mf]; suction trap [m]

Type. Mississippi, Pascagoula

Etymology. Greek, silvery

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Theridion goodnightorum Levi, 1957

Theridion goodnightorum Jackman 1997: 169; Knutson et al. 2010: 516; Levi 1957a: 41, 115, mf, desc. (figs 129–130, 145–147); Levi and Randolph 1975: 43; Vogel 1970b: 25

Distribution. Crockett, Howard, Hutchinson, Lubbock, Wichita

Locality. Johnson Ranch

Time of activity. Male (August); female (April, August)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: saltcedar, under log)

Method. Beating [m]

Type. Colorado, Blanca

Etymology. Person (collectors, C. and M. Goodnight)

Collection. JCC, MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Theridion hidalgo Levi, 1957

Theridion hidalgo Agnew et al. 1985: 3, 9; Breene et al. 1993c: 28, 48, 62, mf (figs 35A-C); Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 18; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 401; Jackman 1997: 60, desc., 169; Levi 1957a: 43, 115, mf, desc. (figs 133–134, 139–141); Levi 1959b: 83; Levi and Randolph 1975: 43; Vogel 1967: 142; Young and Edwards 1990: 24

Theridion hildalgo Levi, 1957; Vincent and Frankie 1985: 380

Distribution. Andrews, Brazos, Cameron, Collin, Comanche, Coryell, Ellis, Erath, Falls, Gregg, Hidalgo, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Kleberg, Llano, McLennan, Mills, Real, Robertson, Scurry, Shackelford, Starr, Sutton, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde, Walker, Zapata

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Garner State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lake Thomas, Seminole Canyon State Park

Time of activity. Male (February – August, October); female (March – October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (orchard: grapefruit, orange, sour orange); (plants: roadside vegetation, *Baccharis*); (soil/woodland: juniper, live oak, post oak savanna with pasture, trees, trees/shrubs, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [mf]; cardboard band [f]; D-Vac suction [m]; fogging [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Starr Co., 5 miles W Rio Grande City, April 10, 1936, S. Muilaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. undetermined (not county)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Theridion kawea Levi, 1957

Theridion kawea [Levi 1957a: 48, f, desc. (figs 118–119)]

Distribution. Presidio

Time of activity. Female (April, September)

Habitat. (plants: *Baccharis*); (soil/woodland: saltcedar, willow)

Type. California, Kawea River, 5 miles E Three Rivers
[male known but not described, deposited at TAMU]

Etymology. locality (river)

Collection. TAMU

Theridion llano Levi, 1957

Theridion llano Agnew et al. 1985: 3, 9; Dean and Sterling 1990: 401; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957a: 28, mf, desc. (figs 77–80); Levi and Randolph 1975: 45; Reddell 1965: 177; Vogel 1967: 143; Vogel 1970b: 25; Young and Edwards 1990: 24

Distribution. Brazos, Coryell, Dickens, Erath, Hardeman, Hidalgo, Llano, Starr, Val Verde

Locality. Seminole Canyon State Park

Caves. Hardeman (Campsey Cave)

Time of activity. Male (June – September); female (April – May, July – August)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (landscape features: cave); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture, trees/shrubs)

Method. Beating [f]; pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [m]

Type. Texas (male, Llano Co., Llano, July 9, 1936, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (city)

Collection. MSU, TAMU, TMM

Theridion murarium Emerton, 1882

Theridion murarium Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Breene et al. 1993c: 28, 48, 61, mf (figs 32A–C); Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 17; Calixto et al. 2013: 185; Dean and Eger

1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1990: 401, 404; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dean et al. 1988: 286; Jackman 1997: 60, desc., 169; Kagan 1942: 16; Kagan 1943: 258; Levi 1957a: 22, 113, mf, desc. (figs 12, 57–58, 61–63); Li 1990: 137, 142, 144; Vincent and Frankie 1985: 380; Vogel 1970b: 25; Young and Edwards 1990: 24

Distribution. Widespread; Angelina, Archer, Bandera, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Burnet, Cameron, Coke, Comal, Comanche, Concho, Coryell, Crockett, Dallas, Eastland, Edwards, Erath, Falls, Gaines, Gillespie, Hall, Hidalgo, Houston, Kerr, Kimble, Lamar, Liberty, McLennan, Medina, Mitchell, Navarro, Panola, Pecos, Robertson, Shelby, Sutton, Travis, Uvalde, Walker, Wichita, Young

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Garner State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Inks Lake State Park, Lost Maples State Park, Proctor Lake, Vinson Pecan Farm

Time of activity. Male (March – August); female (April – September, November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass, grassland, pasture); (orchard: orange, pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: elm, juniper, live oak, oak, post oak savanna with pasture, trees/shrubs, woods, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [mf]; cardboard band [mf]; fogging [mf]; irrigation tubing [f]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]; tile trap [f]

Eggs/spiderlings. Robertson [eggsac hatch August 18, 2001, 48 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Massachusetts, Salem

Etymology. Latin, mouse-like

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Theridion myersi Levi, 1957

Theridion myersi Breene et al. 1993b: 648; Jackman 1997: 169 [Levi 1957a: 31, mf, desc. (figs 95–98)]

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo, Willacy

Time of activity. Male (March 26–April 2, August, October – November, November 20–December 4); female (January 29–February 6, March 26–April 2, April, August – December)

Habitat. (crops: sugarcane); (grass: grass); (orchard: orange, sour orange, Valley lemon)

Method. D-Vac suction [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Florida, Fort Myers

Etymology. locality (city)

Collection. TAMU

***Theridion positivum* Chamberlin, 1924**

Theridion positivum Calixto et al. 2013: 185; Dean and Sterling 1990: 401; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957a: 68 [S], 117, mf, desc. (figs 237–239, 243–246); Levi 1959b: 114; Levi 1963c: 565; Levi 2005c: 240; Levi and Randolph 1975: 45; Vogel 1970b: 25

Theridion detractum Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 14, f, desc. (fig. 27); Roewer 1942: 502

Theridium detractum Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1959: 4468

Distribution. Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Edwards, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Kleberg, Medina, Robertson, Starr, Travis, Uvalde, Zapata

Locality. Frontera Audubon, Garner State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Vinson Pecan Farm

Time of activity. Male (April, June – October); female (July – November)

Habitat. (orchard: grapefruit, Mexican lime, orange, pecan, sour orange, tangerine); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. cardboard band [mf]; fogging [m]; pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [m]

Type. Mexico, Gulf of California, Pond Island

Etymology. Latin, positive

Collection. TAMU

***Theridion rabuni* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944**

Theridion rabuni Agnew et al. 1985: 3, 9; Breene et al. 1993c: 28, 48, 62, mf (figs 34A–B); Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 401; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957a: 28, 114, mf, desc. (figs 81–86); Levi and Randolph 1975: 45; Nyffeler et al. 1988a: 55; Young and Edwards 1990: 24

Distribution. Brazos, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Crockett, Dallam, Erath, Floyd, Hale, Hidalgo, Hockley, Houston, Lubbock, Terry

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Frontera Audubon

Time of activity. Male (April – September); female (June – September, November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (orchard: grapefruit); (soil/woodland: juniper, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. Beating [f]; D-Vac suction [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]

Type. Georgia, Tallulah Falls

Etymology. undetermined

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Theridion submissum* Gertsch & Davis, 1936**

Theridion submissum Gertsch and Davis 1936: 10, m, desc. (fig. 21); Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957a: 38, 115, m, desc. (figs 116–117); Levi 1959b: 84 [T], f, desc. (figs 89–90); Levi and Randolph 1975: 45; Roewer 1942: 505; Vogel 1970b: 25
Theridium submissum Gertsch and Davis, 1936; Bonnet 1959: 4535

Distribution. Brewster

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chisos Mountains

Time of activity. Male (July)

Type. Texas (male, Brewster Co., Chisos Mountains, July 1935, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, submissive

Genus *Theridula* Emerton, 1882***Theridula opulenta* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

Theridula opulenta Dean and Sterling 1990: 404; Jackman 1997: 169; Kaston 1972: 106; Kaston 1978: 104; Levi 1954c: 334, mf, desc. (figs 9–13); Levi 1966: 126; Levi and Randolph 1975: 47; Vogel 1970b: 25

Distribution. East Texas; Bowie, Harrison, Jasper, Newton, Polk, Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit

Time of activity. Male (May – July); female (May)

Method. suction trap [m]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, magnificent

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Thymoites* Keyserling, 1884***Thymoites expulsus* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)**

Thymoites expulsus Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Breene et al. 1993b: 648; Breene et al. 1993c: 28, 48, 60, mf (figs 29A-B); Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1964a: 469 [T]; Levi and Randolph 1975: 47; Vogel 1970b: 25; Young and Edwards 1990: 24

Theridion expulsus Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 9, mf, desc. (figs 16–17); Roewer 1942: 503

Theridium expulsus Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1959: 4471

Paidisca expulsa (Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936); Levi 1957a: 109 [T], 120, mf, desc. (figs 400, 416–417)

Distribution. Cameron, Colorado, Erath, Hidalgo, Llano, Nueces, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde, Wharton

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Garner State Park, Piper's Lake, Seminole Canyon State Park

Time of activity. Male (March – August); female (March – April, June – August)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts, sugarcane); (grass: grass); (orchard: grapefruit); (plants: bluebonnets); (soil/woodland: *Juniperus ashei*)

Method. Beating [m]; D-Vac suction [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, March and April, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, driven out

Collection. TAMU

Thymoites illudens (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

Thymoites illudens Jackman 1997: 169; Levi and Randolph 1975: 47 [T]; Vogel 1970b: 25
Paidisca illudens Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1958: 3299; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 3, mf, desc. (figs 20–21); Levi 1957a: 110, 120, mf, desc. (figs 396, 399, 414–415); Roewer 1942: 392

Sphyrrotinus illudens (Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936); Levi 1959b: 145 [T]

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park

Time of activity. Male (January, April, December); female (November – December)

Habitat. (nest/prey: nest of *Neotoma micropus*)

Type. Texas (male, Cameron Co., Brownsville, January 5, 1928, F. E. Lutz, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, deceiving

Collection. TAMU

Thymoites marxi (Crosby, 1906)

Thymoites marxi Jackman 1997: 169; Levi and Randolph 1975: 47 [T]; Vogel 1970b: 25
Paidisca marxi (Crosby, 1906); Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 5 [see note below]; Levi 1957a: 111, 120, mf, desc. (figs 393–395, 401, 418–419)

Distribution. Frio, Harris, Hidalgo, Jasper, Starr, Zapata [not Webb]

Time of activity. Male (July, November); female (February, July)

Type. Tennessee, Beersheba; Washington D. C.

Etymology. Person (from Marx collection)

Note. 32 miles E Laredo should be 32 miles SE Laredo in Zapata Co. based on other records from this date.

***Thymoites missionensis* (Levi, 1957)**

Thymoites missionensis Jackman 1997: 169; Levi and Randolph 1975: 47 [T]

Paidisca missionensis Levi, 1957; Levi 1957a: 102, mf, desc. (figs 380–383); Vogel 1967: 135

Sphyrotinus missionensis (Levi, 1957); Levi 1959b: 157 [T]

Distribution. Hidalgo

Locality. Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Female (March, May)

Type. Mexico, Nuevo Leon, 76 miles N Monterrey

Etymology. locality (city, Mission, Texas)

Collection. TAMU

***Thymoites pallidus* (Emerton, 1913)**

Thymoites pallidus Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 401; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1964a: 470 [T]; Vogel 1970b: 25

Theridion edinburgensis Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 9, mf, desc. (figs 18–19); Roewer 1942: 502

Theridium edinburgense Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1959: 4470

Paidisca pallida (Emerton, 1913); Levi 1957a: 99 [S], 120, mf, desc. (figs 358–366)

Distribution. Brazos, Erath, Hidalgo, Panola, Starr, Travis

Time of activity. Male (March, May, July – August); female (March)

Habitat. (orchard: orange); (soil/woodland: *Juniperus ashei*)

Method. suction trap [m]

Type. Rhode Island, Buttonwoods or Providence

Etymology. Latin, pale (pallid)

Collection. TAMU

***Thymoites unimaculatus* (Emerton, 1882)**

Thymoites unimaculatus Breene et al. 1993c: 29, 48, 59, mf (figs 28A–C); Jackman 1997: 169; Levi and Randolph 1975: 47 [T]

Paidisca unimaculata (Emerton, 1882); Levi 1957a: 106, 120, mf, desc. (figs 388–392, 406–413)

Thymoites unimaculatum (Emerton, 1882); Kaston 1978: 107, desc. (fig. 262)

Thymoites unimaculata (Emerton, 1882); Vogel 1970b: 26

Distribution. Brazos, Henderson, McMullen, Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Lick Creek Park, Sam Houston National Forest, Stubblefield Lake

Time of activity. Male (July); female (March – July)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: tree)

Method. Beating [f]; beating/sweeping [f]; sweeping [m]

Type. Massachusetts, Danvers

Etymology. Latin, white abdomen with black spot in center of dorsum

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Tidarren* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1934

Tidarren haemorrhoidale (Bertkau, 1880)

Tidarren haemorrhoidale Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Breene et al. 1993b: 648; Breene et al. 1993c: 29, 48, 59, mf (figs 27A–C); Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 18; Calixto et al. 2013: 185; Dean and Sterling 1990: 401; Dean et al. 1988: 285; Jackman 1997: 61, desc., 169; Levi 1969: 71 [S]; Nyffeler et al. 1988a: 55; Nyffeler et al. 1988b: 215

Tidarren fordum (Keyserling, 1884); Levi 1957c: 73 [S], mf, desc. (figs 49–57, 61–64); Vogel 1970b: 26

Theridium fordum Keyserling, 1884; Banks 1898b: 236; Banks 1910: 19

Theridion fordum Keyserling, 1884; Petrunkevitch 1911: 196

Theridium elevatum Banks, 1897; Banks 1897: 195, f, desc.; Banks 1898b: 237

Steatoda elevata Banks, 1897; F. O. P.-Cambridge 1902: 387

Theridion texanum Banks, 1910; Banks 1910: 20; Petrunkevitch 1911: 208; Roewer 1942: 499

Theridium texanum Banks, 1910; Banks 1910: 20; Bonnet 1959: 4541

Tidarren sisypoides (Walckenaer, 1841); Dean et al. 1982: 254 [misidentified]

Distribution. Brazos, Cameron, Hidalgo, Houston, Hunt, Lee, Liberty, Presidio, Robertson, Travis, Walker, Willacy

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lake Somerville State Park [Nails Creek Unit], Lake Tawakoni State Park

Time of activity. Male (May, July – September); female (June – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, sugarcane); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (orchard: citrus, pecan); (plants: *Baccharis*); (soil/woodland: *Juniperus ashei*); (structures: barn); (web: large spider web)

Method. Beating [mf]; cardboard band [m]; fogging [f]; suction trap [m]

Type. Brazil, Rio de Janeiro

Etymology. Latin, referring to blood – a hemorrhage

Collection. TAMU

***Tidarren sisypoides* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

Tidarren sisypoides Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Brown 1974: 238; Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 55; Dean and Sterling 1990: 401; Jackman 1997: 169; Levi 1957c: 70 [S], mf, desc. (figs 41–45, 58–60); Levi and Randolph 1975: 47; Liao et al. 1984: 410; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 93; Taber and Fleenor 2003: 237; Vogel 1970b: 26; Young and Edwards 1990: 24

Steatoda forda Keyserling, 1884; F. O. P.-Cambridge 1902: 382

Tidarren fordum Keyserling, 1881; Chamberlin and Ivie 1934: 5, mf (pl. 1)

Distribution. Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Brazos, Cameron, Erath, Hidalgo, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Newton, Panola, Polk, San Saba, Travis, Walker, Wharton, Williamson, Wise

Locality. Bamburger Ranch Chiroptorium, Ellis Prison Unit, Fort Hood

Caves. **Bell** ([all Fort Hood] Camp 6 Cave No. 1, Coyote Den Cave); **Bexar** (B. J. Pit, Bone Pile Cave, Buzzard Egg Cave, Cave of the Skinny Snake, Eagles Nest Cave, Haz Mat Pit, John Wagner Ranch Cave No. 3, Logan's Cave, Lost Mine Trail Cave, Winston's Cave, World Newt Cave); **San Saba** (Blue Haw Cave, Cobweb Fissure, Crevice Cave, Gorman Cave, Wedge Cave); **Travis** (Get Down Cave); **Williamson** (Jug Cave)

Time of activity. Male (July – September); female (March – July, September, November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (landscape features: cave, under bridge); (structures: by door outside, in curled leaf under covered bridge over creek); (web: web on dead limb, web 5" from ground)

Method. suction trap [m]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. resemble *Theridion sisypum* Walckenaer, 1805 = *Parasteatoda lunata* (Clerck, 1757)

Collection. MSU, TAMU, TMM, TTU, USNM

Genus *Wamba* O. P.-Cambridge, 1896

***Wamba crispulus* (Simon, 1895)**

Wamba crispulus Calixto et al. 2013: 185; Levi 2005c: 240, 243; Wunderlich 1995b: 611 [T]

Theridion crispulum Simon, 1895; Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Breene et al. 1993c: 28, 48, 61, mf (figs 33A–C); Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 17; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 401, 404; Dean et al. 1988: 286; Levi 1959b: 113 [S]; Levi and Randolph 1975: 43; Li 1990: 137, 142, 144; Vogel 1970b: 25; Young and Edwards 1990: 24

Theridion crispulus Simon, 1895; Jackman 1997: 169

Theridion intervallatum Emerton, 1915; Levi 1957a: 64, 117, mf, desc. (figs 222–224, 229–231); Vogel 1970b: 25

Theridion realisticum Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Gertsch and Mulaik 1936b: 11, mf, desc. (figs 23–24); Roewer 1942: 505

Theridium realisticum Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936; Bonnet 1959: 4518

Distribution. South, southeast and north Texas; Bastrop, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Comanche, Dallas, Erath, Harris, Hidalgo, Houston, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Liberty, Marion, Nueces, Red River, Robertson, Starr, Sutton, Travis, Uvalde, Walker

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Bastrop State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Frontera Audubon, Garner State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (January – October, December); female (February – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (littoral: sandy area); (orchard: citrus, grapefruit, orange, pecan, sour orange, tangerine, Valley lemon); (soil/woodland: juniper, palm forest margin [resaca bank], post oak savanna, sedge meadow, trees, trees/shrubs, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [mf]; cardboard band [mf]; D-Vac suction [m]; fogging [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Venezuela

Etymology. Latin, to curl

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Genus *Yunohamella* Yoshida, 2007

Yunohamella lyrica (Walckenaer, 1841)

Yunohamella lyrica Bradley 2013: 236; Calixto et al. 2013: 185; Yoshida 2007: 69 [T]
Theridion lyricum Walckenaer, 1841; Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1990: 404; Jackman 1997: 169; Kaston 1978: 108, desc. (fig. 267); Levi 1957a: 89, 119, mf, desc. (figs 322–323, 329–331); Levi and Randolph 1975: 45; Liao et al. 1984: 410; Vogel 1970b: 25

Distribution. Brazos, Burleson, Comal, Denton, Erath, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Orange, Robertson, Travis, Tyler, Walker

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Brison Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Jones State Forest, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (March – September); female (April – September)

Habitat. (littoral: sandy area by water, sedge meadow); (orchard: pecan); (plants: Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: bottomland forest, sandy area, trees, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [mf]; cardboard band [mf]; flight intercept trap [m]; fogging [f]; pitfall trap [f]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Greek, lyre

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Note. A male was collected in a suction trap 10:00 to 12:00 hours.

Family Thomisidae Sundevall, 1833

Note. Species incorrectly reported from Texas

Xysticus luctans (C. L. Koch, 1845); Petrunkevitch 1911: 440 [not in Texas]

Xysticus triguttatus Keyserling, 1880; Chickering 1940: 216 [not in Texas]

Genus *Bassaniana* Strand, 1928

Bassaniana floridana (Banks, 1896)

Bassaniana floridana Jackman 1997: 169; Ono 1988: 74 [T]

Coriarachne floridana Banks, 1896; Bowling and Sauer 1975: 188, mf, desc. (figs 4, 10, 13)

Distribution. Sabine, Trinity, Walker

Time of activity. Male (April, April 26-May 5)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: pine [%: 66])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [m]

Type. Florida, Punta Gorda

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. TAMU

***Bassaniana utahensis* (Gertsch, 1932)**

Bassaniana utahensis Jackman 1997: 169; Ono 1988: 74 [T]

Coriarachne utahensis (Gertsch, 1932); Bowling and Sauer 1975: 192, mf, desc. (figs 8, 11–12, 15, 18)

Distribution. South Texas

Type. Utah, Salt Lake City

Etymology. locality (state)

***Bassaniana versicolor* (Keyserling, 1880)**

Bassaniana versicolor Calixto et al. 2013: 185; Jackman 1997: 169 (photo 40); Ono 1988: 74 [T]; Yantis 2005: 199

Coriarachne versicolor Keyserling, 1880; Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Bowling and Sauer 1975: 189 [S], mf, desc. (figs 6–7, 19–21); Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 729; Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean and Sterling 1990: 403; Gertsch 1939a: 405, mf, desc. (figs 254–255, 269); Gertsch 1953: 458, mf (figs 60–61, 64); Jones 1936: 69; Rapp 1984: 7; Vogel 1970b: 26
Coriarachne aemula O. P.-Cambridge, 1898; Gertsch 1953: 459, mf (figs 67–68); Roewer 1955: 832

Distribution. Eastern ½ Texas; Anderson, Baylor, Brazos, Cameron, Childress, Dallas, Erath, Galveston, Hays, Hidalgo, Kerr, Knox, Leon, Lubbock, Robertson, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Holmes Pecan Orchard

Time of activity. Male (February, April – May, October – November, November 12–December 15); female (February – May, July – November)

Habitat. (objects: on croton cage); (orchard: pecan); (plants: Indian paintbrush); (soil/woodland: *Juniperus* managed plot, mesquite, post oak woods [%: 75], sandy area, under bark, under bark associated by many *Loxosceles reclusa* Gertsch and Mulaik, 1940, upland deciduous forest); (structures: in house, indoors, on house)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; cardboard band [mf]; flight intercept trap elevated [mf]; flight intercept trap on ground [m]; light trap; Lindgren funnel trap [m]; pitfall trap [f]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [m]

Type. California, Mariposa; Massachusetts, Boston; Illinois, Peoria; Georgia

Etymology. Latin, changed color

Collection. DMNS, JCC, MSU, TAMU

Genus *Bucranium* O. P.-Cambridge, 1881

Note. previously in Family Aphantochilidae

***Bucranium* sp.**

Bucranium Teixeira et al. 2014: 73

Majella sp.; Gertsch 1953: 417

Majellula sp.; Jackman 1997: 169; Roth 1985: B-5–1; Roth 1994: 187

Majella affinis Cambridge, 1896; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 307

Distribution. Cameron, Hidalgo

Locality. Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Habitat. (orchard: grapefruit); (soil/woodland: dense coastal brush, ebony-guayacan association)

Collection. TAMU, TTU

Note. Specimens of the undescribed male of *Majellula affinis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1896) deposited at TAMU, TTU.

Genus *Mecaphesa* Simon, 1900***Mecaphesa asperata* (Hentz, 1847)**

Mecaphesa asperata Calixto et al. 2013: 185; Knutson et al. 2010: 516; Lehtinen and Marusik 2008: 194 [T]

Misumenops asperatus (Hentz, 1847); Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Bonnet 1957: 2953; Breene et al. 1993c: 30, 48, 79, mf (figs 79A-C); Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 730; Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Dean et al. 1988: 287; Gertsch 1939a: 328, mf, desc. (figs 34–35, 56–57, 69, 72–73); Jackman 1997: 124, desc., 169 (photo 40c); Jones 1936: 69; Pamanes-Guerrero 1975: 16, 34, 38, 42, 60, 63, 79, 81; Rapp 1984: 7; Rydzak and Killebrew 1982: 7; Vogel 1970b: 26; Woods and Harrel 1976: 44; Young and Edwards 1990: 24

Misumenops asparatus (Hentz, 1847); Glick and Noble 1961: 7

Misumenops prosper (Hentz); Pamanes-Guerrero 1975: 42, 60, 79, 81 [misidentified]

Distribution. Archer, Bastrop, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Burnet, Cameron, Clay, Culberson, Dallas, Erath, Galveston, Haskell, Hidalgo, Houston, Howard, Jefferson, Montague, Robertson, Smith, Travis, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Galveston Island State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Inks Lake State Park, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (February – June, October, December); female (March – June, August, October – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts, rice); (grass: grasses, grassland, pasture); (littoral: salt marsh); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, flower, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, vegetation, *Hedeoma* sp.); (soil/woodland: juniper, pricklyash, saltcedar, sandy area, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [mf]; cardboard band [f]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, rough

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Mecaphesa californica (Banks, 1896)

Mecaphesa californica Lehtinen and Marusik 2008: 194 [T]

Misumenops californicus (Banks, 1896); Armstrong and Richman 2007: 396; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 730; Gertsch 1939a: 326, mf, desc. (figs 52–53, 67); Jackman 1997: 169; Vogel 1970b: 26

Distribution. Brooks, Cameron, Hidalgo, San Patricio, Travis, Uvalde, Wichita

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Garner State Park, Russell Farm, Welder Wildlife Refuge, Zilker Park

Time of activity. Male (March, May, July, October, December); female (October, December)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: *Juniperus ashei*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [m]; boll weevil pheromone trap [m]; sweeping [m]

Type. California, Los Angeles

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. DMNS, MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Mecaphesa carletonica (Dondale & Redner, 1976)

Mecaphesa carletonica Lehtinen and Marusik 2008: 194 [T]

Misumenops carletonicus Dondale and Redner, 1976; Agnew et al. 1985: 8, 11; Jackman 1997: 169 [Dondale and Redner 1976b: 1007, mf, desc. (figs 1–5)]

Distribution. Erath, Hidalgo

Time of activity. Male (March, June)

Habitat. (orchard: grapefruit); (soil/woodland: brush, woods)

Method. sweeping [m]

Type. Canada, Ontario, Carleton Co., Fitzroy Township

Etymology. locality (county)

Collection. TAMU

***Mecaphesa celer* (Hentz, 1847)**

Mecaphesa celer Calixto et al. 2013: 185; Knutson et al. 2010: 516; Lehtinen and Marusik 2008: 194 [T]

Misumenops celer (Hentz, 1847); Agnew et al. 1985: 4, 10; Bonnet 1957: 2954; Breene 1988: 15, 17, 23–26, 35, 39–40, 44; Breene et al. 1988: 180–181; Breene et al. 1989: 162; Breene et al. 1993c: 30, 48, 79, mf (figs 80A–B); Broussard and Horner 2006: 255; Brown 1974: 238; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 731; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 11, 53 (fig. 15, photo 47–48); Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 403, 405; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Dean et al. 1987: 264, 268; Dean et al. 1988: 287; Gertsch 1939a: 322 [S], mf, desc. (figs 30–31, 50–51, 68); Jackman 1997: 125, desc., 169; Jones 1936: 69; Kagan 1942: 51; Kagan 1943: 258; Knutson and Gilstrap 1989: 514; Liao et al. 1984: 410; McDaniel et al. 1981: 104; Milstead 1958: 446; Nuessly and Sterling 1984: 97; Nyffeler et al. 1987b: 1121; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 2; Pamanes-Guerrero 1975: 16, 34, 42, 79, 81; Rapp 1984: 7; Reddell 1965: 177; Richman et al. 2011a: 48; Roberts 2001: 51; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Rydzak and Killebrew 1982: 7; Vogel 1970b: 26; Woods and Harrel 1976: 44; Young and Edwards 1990: 24

Misumenops spinosus Keyserling, 1880; Jones 1936: 69

Distribution. Widespread; Archer, Atascosa, Bastrop, Bee, Bexar, Borden, Bosque, Brazoria, Brazos, Burleson, Burnet, Cameron, Carson, Castro, Chambers, Collin, Colorado, Comal, Comanche, Coryell, Crosby, Dallas, Delta, Dickens, Duval, Eastland, Ector, Ellis, Erath, Falls, Fannin, Fayette, Fisher, Floyd, Frio, Gaines, Galveston, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Hale, Harris, Hays, Henderson, Hidalgo, Hill, Hockley, Houston, Howard, Jefferson, Kaufman, Kendall, Kent, Kerr, King, Kinney, Knox, Lavaca, Limestone, Lubbock, Martin, McLennan, Midland, Milam, Mitchell, Nacogdoches, Newton, Nueces, Pecos, Polk, Potter, Presidio, Reagan, Reeves, Refugio, Robertson, San Patricio, Schleicher, Scurry, Smith, Sterling, Sutton, Terry, Titus, Tom Green, Travis, Upshur, Upton, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Walker, Wharton, Wichita, Williamson, Yoakum

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site, Ellis Prison Unit, Galveston Island State Park, Garner State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lacuna Park, Lake Buchanan, Lake Meredith, Lake Thomas, Lick Creek Park, Nash Prairie, Palmetto State Park, Pantex Lake, Proctor Lake, Ramsey Prison Farm, Riley Estate, Sam Houston National Forest, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Seminole Canyon State Park, South Padre Island, Stiles Farm Foundation, Stubblefield Lake, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Caves. Sutton (Felton Cave)

Time of activity. Male (February – December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (crops: corn, cotton, guar, *Helianthus annuus*, peanuts, rice, sugarcane); (grass: *Bromus tectorum*, grass, grassland, pasture); (landscape features: cave); (littoral: near playa, salt marsh area); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f], stomach of *Cnemidophorus per-*

plexus); (objects: in croton cage, lawn mower); (orchard: peach orchard, pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, next to cotton field, among croton, emergent vegetation, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, pigeon pea, pink evening primrose, roadside vegetation, sage, thistle, vegetation, yellow horsemint, *Achillea millefolium*, *Aphanostephus* sp., *Asclepias* sp., *Aster* sp., *Baccharis*, *Borrchia frutescens*, *Cassia* sp., *Coreopsis* sp., *Dalea* sp., *Engelmannia* sp., *Euphorbia* sp., *Gaillardia pulchella*, *Melilotus officinalis*, *Monarda citriodora*, *Oenothera speciosa*, *Prionopsis ciliata*, *Rudbeckia* sp., *Thelesperma* sp., *Vicia* sp.); (soil/woodland: brush, on ground, post oak savanna with pasture, saltcedar, sandy area, trees/shrubs, willow, *Prosopis grandulosa*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Tamarix gallica*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Ballooning; beating [m]; boll weevil pheromone trap [mf]; D-Vac suction [mf]; light trap; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Brazos [eggsac laid May 22, 1978, hatch June 1, 91 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. South Carolina

Etymology. Latin, swift

Collection. DMNS, JCC, MSU, TAMU, TMM

Mecaphesa coloradensis (Gertsch, 1933)

Mecaphesa coloradensis Knutson et al. 2010: 516; Lehtinen and Marusik 2008: 194 [T]
Misumenops coloradensis Gertsch, 1933; Breene et al. 1993c: 30, 48, 79, mf (figs 81A–B); Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 11, 68; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Gertsch 1939a: 331, mf, desc. (figs 60–61, 66); Jackman 1997: 169; Reddell and Fieseler 1977: 95; Vogel 1970b: 26

Distribution. Brewster, Carson, Culberson, Howard, Presidio, Reeves, Travis

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Big Bend Ranch State Park

Caves. Presidio (John's Guano Mine)

Time of activity. Male (July – October); female (March – April, September)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (grass: grassland); (plants: vegetation); (soil/woodland: saltcedar, scrub cottonwood, willow, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*)

Method. Beating [m]; D-Vac suction [m]; sweeping [f]

Type. Colorado

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. TAMU, TMM

Mecaphesa dubia (Keyserling, 1880)

Mecaphesa dubia Calixto et al. 2013: 185; Knutson et al. 2010: 516; Lehtinen and Marusik 2008: 194 [T]

Misumenops dubius (Keyserling, 1880); Armstrong and Richman 2007: 396; Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Breene et al. 1993b: 648; Breene et al. 1993c: 30, 48, 79, mf

(figs 82A-B); Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 731; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean et al. 1988: 287; Gertsch 1939a: 325 [S], mf, desc. (figs 48–49, 64); Glick 1957: 5; Jackman 1997: 169; Kagan 1942: 49; Kagan 1943: 258; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 2; Vogel 1970b: 26; Young and Edwards 1990: 24

Misumena dubia Keyserling, 1880; Marx 1890: 556

Distribution. Archer, Atascosa, Bastrop, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Borden, Brazos, Brewster, Brooks, Burleson, Burnet, Callahan, Cameron, Colorado, Comanche, Concho, Coryell, Dimmit, Erath, Falls, Frio, Goliad, Gonzales, Hamilton, Hays, Hidalgo, Hill, Houston, Howard, Jones, Kendall, Kenedy, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Knox, Lee, McLennan, McMullen, Nolan, Nueces, Presidio, Robertson, San Patricio, Scurry, Starr, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Ward, Webb, Wharton, Wichita, Willacy, Williamson, Zapata

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Big Bend National Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Falcon State Park, Garner State Park, Goliad State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lake Thomas, Pollito Lake, Russell Farm, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Seminole Canyon State Park, South Padre Island, Stiles Farm Foundation, Welder Wildlife Refuge, Zilker Park

Caves. Burnet (Beaver Creek Bat Cave)

Time of activity. Male (February – December); female (February – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, *Sorghum halepense*, sugarcane); (grass: grass, grassland, pasture, *Panicum virgatum*); (landscape features: cave, rocky hillside); (littoral: dune vegetation, grass marsh); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest); (orchard: citrus, grapefruit, pecan, Valley lemon); (plants: bluebonnets, Compositae, miscellaneous vegetation, pink evening primrose, roadside vegetation, *Baccharis*, *Centaurea* sp., *Coreopsis* sp., *Dalea* sp., *Euphorbia* sp., *Gaillardia* sp., *Liatris mucronata*, *Monarda citriodora*, *Prionopsis ciliata*, *Thelesperma* sp., *Xanthium* sp. cf. *italicum*, *Xanthocephalum dracunculoides*); (soil/woodland: brushy area, chaparral, hackberry matte, juniper, saltcedar, scrub cottonwood, trees, trees/shrubs, willow, *Prosopis grandulosa*)

Method. Beating [mf]; boll weevil pheromone trap [m]; D-Vac suction [mf]; pit-fall trap [f]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Mexico

Etymology. Latin, uncertain affinity

Collection. DMNS, MSU, NMSU, TAMU, TMM

Genus *Misumena* Latreille, 1804

Misumena vatia (Clerck, 1757)

Misumena vatia Brown 1974: 238; Jackman 1997: 123, desc., 169; Jones 1936: 69; Roewer 1955: 837 [S]; Vogel 1970b: 26; Woods and Harrel 1976: 44; Young and Edwards 1990: 24

Misumena calycina (Linnaeus, 1758); Gertsch 1939a: 314, mf, desc. (figs 3–4, 26–27, 38–39, 86, 96–97)

Distribution. Cameron, Dallas, Jefferson, Nacogdoches, Val Verde

Caves. Val Verde (Fawcett's Cave)

Time of activity. Female (June)

Habitat. (crops: rice); (landscape features: cave); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f])

Type. unknown

Etymology. Latin, bow-legged

Collection. TMM

Genus *Misumenoides* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1900

Misumenoides formosipes (Walckenaer, 1837)

Misumenoides formosipes Agnew et al. 1985: 4; Breene et al. 1993c: 29, 48, 78, mf (figs 77A–C); Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 730; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 11, 68; Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Dean et al. 1988: 287; Jackman 1997: 124, desc., 169 (photo 40b); Knutson et al. 2010: 516; Liao et al. 1984: 410; Nuessly and Sterling 1984: 97; Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 2; Platnick 1993: 711 [S]; Rapp 1984: 8; Rogers and Horner 1977: 523; Rydzak and Killebrew 1982: 7; Taber and Fleenor 2003: 241; Wilson and Pitts 2007: 226; Young and Edwards 1990: 24
Misumenoides aleatorius (Hentz, 1847); Gertsch 1939a: 309, mf, desc. (figs 5–6, 28–29, 40–41, 87, 94–95); Kagan 1942: 53; Kagan 1943: 258

Distribution. Anderson, Bastrop, Brazoria, Brazos, Burleson, Burleson/Lee, Carson, Collin (imm.), Colorado, Culberson, Erath (imm.), Galveston, Gillespie, Hidalgo, Houston (imm.), Howard, Knox, Limestone, Marion (imm.), McLennan, Orange, Palo Pinto, Presidio, San Patricio (imm.), Scurry, Smith, Travis, Van Zandt, Victoria, Walker, Ward, Wichita

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Big Bend Ranch State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Galveston Island State Park, Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Lake Thomas, Lick Creek Park, Monahans Sandhills State Park, Nash Prairie, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (May – June, August – September); female (May – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, guar, *Helianthus annuus*, peanuts); (grass: grassland, pasture, grassy and shrub area); (littoral: salt marsh area); (plants: bluebonnets, croton, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, vegetation, *Euphorbia* sp., *Monarda citriodora*, *Prionopsis ciliata*); (soil/woodland: hackberry matte, post oak savanna, post oak savanna with pasture, saltcedar, sandy area, trees/shrubs, willow, *Prosopis grandulosa*)

Method. Beating [pen m]; boll weevil pheromone trap [imm.]; light trap [f]; pit-fall trap [m]; suction trap [imm.]; sweeping [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Brazos [195, 199 eggs]; Walker [eggsac laid October 9, 1978, hatch November 2, 304 spiderlings, 215 unhatched eggs] [TAMU]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, referring to beautiful

Collection. DMNS, MSU, NMSU, TAMU

Genus *Misumessus* Banks, 1904

Misumessus oblongus (Keyserling, 1880)

Misumessus oblongus Calixto et al. 2013: 185; Lehtinen and Marusik 2008: 195 [T]
Misumenops oblongus (Keyserling, 1880); Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Breene et al. 1993c: 30, 48, 78, mf (figs 78A-C); Brown 1974: 238; Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 17; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 732; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 403; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Gertsch 1939a: 319, mf, desc. (figs 44–45, 62–63); Jackman 1997: 125, desc., 169; Jones 1936: 69; Liao et al. 1984: 410; Rapp 1984: 8; Rydzak and Killebrew 1982: 7; Vincent and Frankie 1985: 380; Vogel 1970b: 26; Woods and Harrel 1976: 44; Young and Edwards 1990: 24

Distribution. Archer, Brazos, Burleson, Comanche, Dallas, Delta, Erath, Fannin, Frio, Galveston, Hill, Jefferson, Johnson, Kerr, Llano, Nacogdoches, Polk, Presidio, Robertson, Smith, Travis, Walker, Wharton, Wichita, Young

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Galveston Island State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard

Time of activity. Male (April – September); female (May – October)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts, rice); (littoral: salt marsh); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf]); (orchard: pecan); (plants: vegetation, *Baccharis*); (soil/woodland: cedar elm, live oak, sandy area, willow, woods, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: on ground under clothes line)

Method. Ballooning [m]; beating [m]; cardboard band [m]; D-Vac suction [m]; fogging [mf]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [m]

Type. Maryland, Baltimore; Illinois, Peoria

Etymology. Latin, oblong

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

Genus *Modysticus* Gertsch, 1953

Modysticus modestus (Scheffer, 1904)

Modysticus modestus Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 11, 53; Marusik et al. 2005: 153 [T]
Ozyptila modesta (Scheffer, 1904); Roberts 2001: 51; Yantis 2005: 201 [Dondale and Redner 1975a: 142, mf, desc. (figs 7–8, 50–52)]

Distribution. Carson, Potter, Trinity

Locality. Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (April 26–May 5)

Habitat. (grass: grassland); (littoral: near playa); (soil/woodland: pine woods [%: 66])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [f]; pitfall trap

Type. Kansas, Manhattan

Etymology. Latin, calm

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Ozyptila* Simon, 1864

Note. Dondale and Redner 1975a: 157 [spelling of genus]

***Ozyptila americana* Banks, 1895**

Ozyptila americana Bradley 2013: 241; Dondale and Redner 1975a: 157 [S], mf, desc. (figs 30, 33, 95–96); Dondale and Redner 1978b: 164, mf, desc. (figs 508–511); Jackman 1997: 169

Oxyptila americana Banks, 1895; Kaston 1978: 231; Rydzak and Killebrew 1982: 7

Oxyptila barrowsi Gertsch, 1939; Gertsch 1953: 466, f, (fig. 80)

Distribution. Dallas, Gonzales

Locality. Palmetto State Park

Type. New York, Ithaca

Etymology. locality (country)

***Ozyptila hardyi* Gertsch, 1953**

Ozyptila hardyi Dondale and Redner 1975a: 143, f, desc. (figs 45–46); Jackman 1997: 169; Roewer 1955: 883; Vogel 1967: 151

Oxyptila hardyi Gertsch, 1953; Gertsch 1953: 471, f (fig. 83); Vogel 1970b: 26

Distribution. Cameron

Locality. Laguna Madre

Time of activity. Female (August)

Habitat. (nest/prey: nest of *Neotoma micropus*)

Type. Texas (female, Cameron Co., Laguna Madre, 25 miles SW Harlingen, August 22, 1945, Hardy and Wooley, holotype, AMNH)
[male unknown]

Etymology. Person (collector)

***Ozyptila monroensis* Keyserling, 1884**

Ozyptila monroensis Dondale and Redner 1975a: 148, mf, desc. (figs 15–16, 61–63);
 Dondale and Redner 1978b: 160, mf, desc. (figs 498–502); Jackman 1997: 169
Oxyptila monroensis Keyserling, 1884; Kaston 1978: 231

Distribution. Bandera, Houston, Kerr

Locality. Big Slough Wild Area, Lost Maples State Park, Raven Ranch

Time of activity. Male (April – May); female (April – May)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: leaf litter, mixed hardwood leaf litter)

Method. Berlese funnel [mf]; carrion pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Virginia, Fort Monroe

Etymology. locality (county)

Collection. TAMU

***Ozyptila praticola* (C. L. Koch, 1837)**

Ozyptila praticola [Dondale and Redner 1975a: 144, mf, desc. (figs 9, 12, 53–54)]

Distribution. Brown

Type. Europe

Etymology. Latin, referring to a meadow, -cola Latin suffix meaning inhabitant of)

Collection. MSU

Genus *Synema* Simon, 1864

Note. Platnick 1993: 718 [spelling of genus]

***Synema parvulum* (Hentz, 1847)**

Synema parvulum Jackman 1997: 169 [Gertsch 1939a: 334, mf, desc. (figs 80–81, 88)]
Synema parvula (Hentz, 1847); Breene et al. 1993c: 30, 48, 80, mf (figs 83A–C); Dean
 et al. 1982: 255; Rydzak and Killebrew 1982: 7; Young and Edwards 1990: 24

Distribution. Brazos, Smith, Walker

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (April – May); female (June, August)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (plants: Indian paintbrush); (soil/woodland: bottomland forest, forest litter, tree)

Method. Beating [m]; berlese funnel [imm.]

Type. southern states

Etymology. Latin, small

Collection. TAMU

Synema viridans (Banks, 1896)

Synema viridans Armstrong and Richman 2007: 396; Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean and Sterling 1990: 405; Gertsch 1939a: 335, mf, desc. (figs 84–85, 89); Jackman 1997: 169; Roewer 1955: 894; Vogel 1970b: 26

Distribution. Brazos, Cameron, Hidalgo, Uvalde, Walker

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Ellis Prison Unit, Garner State Park, Lick Creek Park, Russell Farm, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (February – April); female (March – July)

Habitat. (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush); (soil/woodland: palm forest margin [resaca bank], tree)

Method. Beating [f]; boll weevil pheromone trap [m]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Florida, Punta Gorda

Etymology. Latin, color (green)

Collection. NMSU, TAMU

Genus *Tmarus* Simon, 1875

Tmarus angulatus (Walckenaer, 1837)

Tmarus angulatus Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Brown 1974: 238; Gertsch 1939a: 305, mf, desc. (figs 11, 21–22, 25); Jackman 1997: 170; Vogel 1970b: 26; Young and Edwards 1990: 24

Distribution. Archer, Brown, Burleson, Cameron, Eastland, Erath, Hidalgo, Kimble, Lavaca, Llano, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Rockwall, Travis, Wichita

Time of activity. Male (February – August); female (March – June, August, November – December)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: brush, cedar, shrubs, trees, *Juniperus ashei*, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: driveway)

Method. Beating [m]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, angle of abdomen

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Tmarus floridensis* Keyserling, 1884**

Tmarus floridensis Brown 1974: 238; Gertsch 1939a: 304, mf, desc. (figs 15–16, 23); Jackman 1997: 170; Marx 1890: 558; Vogel 1970b: 26

Distribution. Brazos, Freestone, Harris, Liberty, Nacogdoches, Walker

Locality. Lick Creek Park

Time of activity. Male (May – July); female (June, August)

Habitat. (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f])

Method. Beating [m]; beating/sweeping [m]

Type. Florida

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. TAMU

***Tmarus rubromaculatus* Keyserling, 1880**

Tmarus rubromaculatus Gertsch 1939a: 307, mf, desc. (figs 17–18, 24); Jackman 1997: 170

Distribution. Bandera, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Jasper, Kerr, Travis, Walker

Locality. Lost Maples State Park

Time of activity. Male (March – April, August); female (March, May – July)

Habitat. (grass: grass); (soil/woodland: tree, *Quercus buckleyi*)

Method. sweeping [mf]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, red-spotted

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Tmarus unicus* Gertsch, 1936**

Tmarus unicus Bonnet 1959: 4648; Gertsch 1936: 14, imm. f, desc.; Gertsch 1939a: 302, imm. f, desc. (figs 12–14); Jackman 1997: 170; Roewer 1955: 825; Vogel 1970b: 26

Distribution. Hidalgo

Type. Texas (immature female, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, March 3, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

[male, female unknown]

Etymology. Latin, for unique

Genus *Xysticus* C. L. Koch, 1835***Xysticus apachecus* Gertsch, 1933**

Xysticus apachecus Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Gertsch 1933a: 22, f, desc. (fig. 24); Gertsch 1939a: 356, mf, desc. (figs 144–145, 174); Gertsch 1953: 423; Jackman 1997: 170
Xysticus apacheus Gertsch, 1933; Vogel 1970b: 26

Distribution. Bexar, Colorado, Coryell, Erath, Kerr, Kimble, Travis

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (April – May); female (February, April – May, November)

Habitat. (landscape features: under rock); (soil/woodland: cedar, juniper, post oak savanna with pasture, upland deciduous forest)

Method. Flight intercept trap on ground [m]; pitfall trap [m]; sweeping [m]

Eggs/spiderlings. Erath [eggsac hatch May 5, 1983, 217 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Utah, Blanding

Etymology. Indians

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Xysticus aprilinus* Bryant, 1930**

Xysticus aprilinus Bonnet 1959: 4852; Gertsch 1939a: 381, mf, desc. (figs 204–205); Gertsch 1953: 445; Jackman 1997: 170; Roewer 1955: 916; Vogel 1970b: 26

Distribution. El Paso, Reeves

Type. Texas (female, El Paso Co., no date, no collector, holotype, MCZ)

Etymology. Latin, seasons (month collected)

***Xysticus auctificus* Keyserling, 1880**

Xysticus auctificus Agnew et al. 1985: 8, 11; Breene et al. 1993c: 30, 48, 80, mf (figs 84A–B); Brown 1974: 238; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 732; Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Gertsch 1939a: 361, mf, desc. (figs 176–177, 188); Gertsch 1953: 431; Jackman 1997: 126, 170 (photo 40f); Nyffeler et al. 1992c: 2; Roberts 2001: 51; Vogel 1970b: 26; Young and Edwards 1990: 24

Distribution. Atascosa, Bee, Bexar, Bosque, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Cameron, Cass, Colorado, Coryell, Dallas, Erath, Fayette, Gillespie, Gonzales, Hays, Kendall, Kerr, Lampasas, Leon, Montague, Nacogdoches, Navarro, Nueces, Palo Pinto, Potter, Robertson, San Patricio, Somervell, Travis, Victoria, Walker, Wichita, Wise

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lacuna Park, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Welder Wildlife Refuge, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (March – June, August); female (January, April – July)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (littoral: near pond); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [mf]); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, roadside vegetation, *Aphonostephus* sp., *Gaillardia pulchella*, *Monarda citriodora*, *Thelesperma* sp.); (soil/woodland: cedar litter, edge of woods, post oak savanna with pasture, sandy area, savanna, woods); (structures: brick wall)

Method. Ballooning [f]; light trap; pitfall trap [mf] (in sand [m], in woods [f], near pond [m]); sweeping [mf]; tile trap [f]; yellow pan trap [m]

Eggs/spiderlings. North-central Texas [58 eggs; 117 eggs] [Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 732]

Type. Colorado

Etymology. Latin, augmentation

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Xysticus coloradensis Bryant, 1930

Xysticus coloradensis Gertsch 1939a: 380, mf, desc. (figs 199, 206–207); Roberts 2001: 51; Roewer 1955: 917; Vogel 1970b: 26

Distribution. El Paso, Potter

Locality. Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Female (April)

Type. Colorado, Fort Collins

Etymology. locality (state)

Xysticus concursus Gertsch, 1934

Xysticus concursus Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Bonnet 1959: 4862; Gertsch 1934b: 9, f, desc. (fig. 13); Gertsch 1939a: 381, mf, desc. (figs 198, 208–209); Gertsch 1953: 445; Jackman 1997: 170; Roewer 1955: 917; Vogel 1970b: 27; Young and Edwards 1990: 25

Distribution. Childress, Coryell, Dickens, Erath, Hidalgo

Time of activity. Male (July); female (July – September)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. pitfall trap [f]

Type. Texas (female, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, no date, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, resemble two other species (*Xysticus gulosus* Keyserling, 1880 and *Xysticus ontariensis* Emerton, 1919 = *Xysticus pallax* O. P.-Cambridge, 1894, Gertsch 1934b)

Collection. TAMU

***Xysticus elegans* Keyserling, 1880**

Xysticus elegans Bonnet 1959: 4870; Breene et al. 1993c: 30, 48, 81, mf (figs 86A-C); Calixto et al. 2013: 185; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Gertsch 1939a: 372 [S], mf, desc. (figs 156–157, 192); Jackman 1997: 170; Young and Edwards 1990: 25

Xysticus limbatus Keyserling, 1880; Banks 1913: 177; Comstock 1912: 536; Marx 1890: 555

Distribution. Hill, Jack, Montague, Robertson, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard

Time of activity. Female (March, November – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: shrub); (structures: homeowner bitten in shower)

Method. cardboard band [f]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, elegant

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Xysticus ellipticus* Turnbull, Dondale & Redner, 1965**

Xysticus ellipticus Dondale and Redner 1978b: 228, mf, desc. (figs 690–693); Jackman 1997: 170; Turnbull et al. 1965: 1258 [new name], mf (figs 68, 71, 148, 151)

Synema obscurum Keyserling, 1880; Gertsch 1939a: 339, mf, desc. (figs 78–79, 93); Roewer 1955: 894; Vogel 1970b: 26

Distribution. Jeff Davis

Type. New Hampshire

Etymology. Latin, epigynum elliptical

***Xysticus emertoni* Keyserling, 1880**

Xysticus emertoni Comstock 1940: 549, mf, desc. (figs 590, 601); Dondale and Redner 1978b: 206, mf, desc. (figs 419–421, 620–624); Gertsch 1939a: 374, mf, desc. (figs 158–159, 197); Gertsch 1953: 436; Jackman 1997: 170; Turnbull et al. 1965: 1249; Vogel 1970b: 27

Distribution. Texas

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Person (arachnologist)

Xysticus ferox (Hentz, 1847)

Xysticus ferox Agnew et al. 1985: 8, 11; Bradley 2013: 243; Calixto et al. 2013: 185; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 732; Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dondale and Redner 1978b: 212, mf, desc. (figs 640–644); Gertsch 1953: 446; Henderson 2007: 54, 78, 81, 85; Jackman 1997: 126, 170 (photo 40f); Kaston 1972: 244, desc. (fig. 555); Kaston 1978: 234, desc. (fig. 600); Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 94; Roberts 2001: 51; Turnbull et al. 1965: 1251; Vogel 1970b: 27; Yantis 2005: 67, 199, 202 [Gertsch 1939a: 385 [S], mf, desc. (figs 212–213, 225, 233)]

Xysticus transversatus Walckenaer, 1837; Rydzak and Killebrew 1982: 7

Xysticus stomachosus Keyserling, 1880; Jones 1936: 69

Distribution. Anderson, Angelina, Bandera, Bastrop, Baylor, Bexar, Brazos, Burleson, Coryell, Dallas, Erath, Fort Bend, Goliad, Hays, Hood, Houston, Kerr, Leon, Madison, Montague, Potter, Robertson, San Patricio, Smith, Travis, Trinity, Uvalde, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Angelina National Forest, Brazos Bend State Park, Goliad State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, Lost Maples State Park, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Welder Wildlife Refuge, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Caves. Bexar (Cave of the Bearded Tree)

Time of activity. Male (January, March – May, August, October, December); female (March – August)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave); (littoral: sedge meadow); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush); (soil/woodland: buckeye-sycamore forest, disturbed habitat, edge of woods, field border, hardwood bottomland, *Juniperus* managed plot, leaf litter, live oak woodland, old field, pine woods [%: 66, 67, 80, 83, 84, 85, 95, 97, 99], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 41, 56, 77, 82, 92, 94, 96], riparian woodland, sandy area, under [juniper, oak], upland woods, woods); (structures: on bedroom floor, dark corner in house, in garage)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; blue pan trap [f]; cardboard band [f]; carrion pitfall trap [mf]; flight intercept trap [mf]; flight intercept trap elevated [f]; flight intercept trap on ground [mf]; pitfall trap [mf] (edge of woods [f], in leaves [mf], in woods [mf], under juniper [f], under oak [f]); ramp trap [f]; tile trap [f]; sweeping [mf]

Type. United States

Etymology. Latin, fierce

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, TMM

***Xysticus fraternus* Banks, 1895**

Xysticus fraternus Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Henderson 2007: 35, 52–55, 57, 75, 78, 81, 85; Jackman 1997: 170; Yantis 2005: 67, 199, 202 [Gertsch 1939a: 384, mf, desc. (figs 214–215, 224)]

Distribution. Angelina, Brazos, Houston, Hunt, Leon, Madison, Sabine, Smith, Travis, Tyler, Walker

Locality. Angelina National Forest, Big Slough Wild Area, Big Thicket National Preserve, Huntsville State Park, Lick Creek Park, Tyler State Park

Time of activity. Male (March – May); female (March – May)

Habitat. (plants: bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush); (soil/woodland: beech magnolia forest, bottomland hardwood, disturbed habitat, hardwood litter, leaf litter, loblolly pine managed, pine woods [%: 88], post oak woods [%: 49, 71, 84, 91, 92, 96], post oak woodland, sedge, upland woods)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; blue pan trap [mf]; flight intercept trap [f]; flight intercept trap/malaise trap [mf]; malaise trap [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. New York, Long Island

Etymology. Latin, brotherly

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Xysticus funestus* Keyserling, 1880**

Xysticus funestus Agnew et al. 1985: 5, 10; Bonnet 1959: 4875; Breene et al. 1993c: 30, 48, 81, mf (figs 87A–C); Brown 1974: 238; Calixto et al. 2013: 185; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 732; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Dondale and Redner 1978b: 211, mf, desc. (figs 635–639); Gertsch 1939a: 367 [S], mf, desc. (figs 162–163, 175); Gertsch 1953: 433; Jackman 1997: 126, 170; Kagan 1942: 48; Kagan 1943: 258; Kaston 1972: 245, desc. (fig. 556); Kaston 1978: 234, desc. (fig. 601); Milstead 1958: 446; Nyffeler et al. 1988a: 55; Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 94; Roewer 1955: 914 [S]; Turnbull et al. 1965: 1247; Vogel 1970b: 27; Yantis 2005: 67, 199, 202; Young and Edwards 1990: 25

Xysticus tumefactus (Walckenaer, 1837); Rapp 1984: 8

Xysticus nervosus Banks, 1892; Jones 1936: 69

Distribution. Anderson, Archer, Baylor, Bexar, Brazos, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Comal, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Erath, Fort Bend, Galveston, Grimes, Hamilton, Harris, Henderson, Hidalgo, Houston, Jeff Davis, Kerr, Kimble, Lampasas, Lavaca, Leon, Madison, McLennan, Nacogdoches, Parker, Presidio, Robertson, Runnels, Sabine, Travis, Victoria, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Anzalduas County Park, Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Davis Moun-

tains Resort, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, Riley Estate, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Zilker Park

Caves. Bexar (Lone Gunman Pit)

Time of activity. Male (January – July, September – December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass); (landscape features: cave); (littoral: salt marsh area, sedge meadow); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [f]; stomach of *Cnemidophorus sacki*); (orchard: pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, leaf litter, pine woods [%: 60, 67, 69, 73, 82, 88], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 74, 80, 84, 96], tree, upland deciduous forest, woods); (structures: house wall, indoors, on floor in building)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; beating [f]; cardboard band [mf]; D-Vac suction [f]; flight intercept trap [f]; flight intercept trap on ground [m]; fogging [m]; malaise trap [mf]; pitfall trap [mf] (in leaves [f]); suction trap [mf]; sweeping [mf]

Type. Maryland, Baltimore

Etymology. Latin, deadly

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU, TMM

Xysticus furtivus Gertsch, 1936

Xysticus furtivus Bonnet 1959: 4876; Gertsch 1936: 15, mf, desc; Gertsch 1939a: 388, mf, desc. (figs 218–219, 227); Gertsch 1953: 450; Jackman 1997: 170; Roewer 1955: 919; Vogel 1970b: 27

Distribution. Hidalgo, Kenedy, Milam

Locality. Kenedy Ranch

Time of activity. Male (March 25–April 18, April); female (March 1–April 2, April)

Habitat. (littoral: sand dune area); (soil/woodland: oak savanna)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, no date, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, concealed

Collection. TAMU

Xysticus gulosus Keyserling, 1880

Xysticus gulosus Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Bonnet 1959: 4877; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 732; Gertsch 1939a: 353, mf, desc. (figs 140–141, 165); Jackman 1997: 170; Jones 1936: 69; Rapp 1984: 8; Vogel 1970b: 27; Young and Edwards 1990: 25

Distribution. Brazos, Coryell, Dallas, El Paso, Erath, Fannin, Galveston, Kerr, Sutton, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Zilker Park

Time of activity. Male (March, October); female (February, April 26–May 2, July, October)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: post oak savanna with pasture, sandy area)

Method. pitfall trap [f]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, gluttonous

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Xysticus lassanus Chamberlin, 1925

Xysticus lassanus Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Broussard and Horner 2006: 255; Chamberlin 1925: 218, desc; Gertsch 1939a: 360, m, desc. (figs 124–125); Gertsch 1953: 431 [S]; Jackman 1997: 170; Milstead 1958: 446; Richman et al. 2011a: 49; Roewer 1955: 920; Vogel 1970b: 27

Xysticus coloradensis Bryant, 1930; Gertsch 1939a: 380, f (fig. 199)

Distribution. Brewster, El Paso, Erath, Presidio, Roberts

Locality. Chihuahuan desert, Dalquest Research Site, La Mota Mountains

Time of activity. Female (April)

Habitat. (nest/prey: stomach of *Cnemidophorus tessellatus*, *Geococcyx californicus*)

Method. pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Roberts Co., no date, no collector, holotype, MCZ)

Etymology. Latin, faint

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Xysticus locuples Keyserling, 1880

Xysticus locuples Jackman 1997: 170 [Turnbull et al. 1965: 1245, mf (figs 30, 33, 112, 115, 168)]

Distribution. Travis

Time of activity. Female (March)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: *Juniperus ashei*)

Method. sweeping [f]

Type. Colorado

Etymology. Latin, substantial

Collection. TAMU

***Xysticus nevadensis* (Keyserling, 1880)**

Xysticus nevadensis Dondale and Redner 1975a: 134 [T]; Jackman 1997: 170

Oxyptila nevadensis Keyserling, 1880; Gertsch 1953: 467, f, desc. (fig. 84); Vogel 1970b: 26 [not Hidalgo Co. record] [Gertsch 1939a: 347, mf, desc. (figs 112–113, 132)]

Distribution. Kerr

Locality. Raven Ranch

Time of activity. Female (December)

Type. Nevada

Etymology. locality (state)

***Xysticus paiutus* Gertsch, 1933**

Xysticus paiutus [Gertsch 1953: 441, mf (figs 42–44)]

Distribution. Hays, Knox

Time of activity. Male (April, July – August); female (August)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (soil/woodland: *Juniperus* managed plot, post oak savanna with pasture)

Method. Flight intercept trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf]

Type. Utah, St. George

Etymology. Indian tribe

Collection. TAMU

***Xysticus pella* O. P.-Cambridge, 1894**

Xysticus pella Agnew et al. 1985: 5, 10; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 732; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 11, 56; Gertsch 1953: 421, m (figs 1–2); Jackman 1997: 170; Vogel 1970b: 27; Yantis 2005: 67, 199, 202; Young and Edwards 1990: 25 [Dondale and Redner 1978b: 181, mf, desc. (figs 547–553)]

Distribution. Brazos, Brewster, Brown, Burleson, Carson, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Jeff Davis, Leon, Madison, Polk, Rains, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Pantex Lake

Time of activity. Male (July, September – November); female (April – May, July, September – November)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (grass: grassland); (littoral: near playa); (plants: miscellaneous vegetation, *Thelesperma* sp.); (soil/woodland: ground, pine woods [%: 77], post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woods [%: 43, 48, 75, 76, 85, 93])

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]; pitfall trap [mf]; sweeping [m]

Type. Mexico, Guerrero, Amula

Etymology. Latin, deceitful

Collection. DMNS, MSU, TAMU

***Xysticus punctatus* Keyserling, 1880**

Xysticus punctatus Jackman 1997: 170 [Gertsch 1939a: 393 [S], mf, desc. (figs 236–237, 265)]

Xysticus formosus Banks, 1892; Brown 1974: 238

Distribution. Nacogdoches

Time of activity. Female (May)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: falling from tree)

Type. North Carolina

Etymology. Latin, spotted with puncture-like spots

***Xysticus robinsoni* Gertsch, 1953**

Xysticus robinsoni Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Cokendolpher and Horner 1980: 109, f, desc. (figs 1–3); Cokendolpher and Reddell 2001b: 55; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 732; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 11, 56 (fig. 16); Gertsch 1953: 441, m, desc. (fig. 46); Jackman 1997: 126, 170; Knutson and Gilstrap 1989: 514; Roewer 1955: 915; Vogel 1967: 157; Vogel 1970b: 27

Xysticus orizaba Banks, 1898; Gertsch 1939a: 378 [Texas record]

Distribution. Archer, Bell, Bosque, Brazos, Brown, Carson, Castro, Coryell, Erath, Fannin, Floyd, Jeff Davis, Lubbock, Montague, Palo Pinto, Taylor, Wichita

Locality. Fort Hood, Lacuna Park, McDonald Observatory, Pantex Lake

Caves. Bell (Keilman Cave [Fort Hood])

Time of activity. Male (February – April, July – August); female (February – June, August)

Habitat. (crops: corn, cotton, peanuts); (landscape features: cave); (littoral: near playa); (plants: Indian paintbrush, *Gaillardia pulchella*); (soil/woodland: edge of woods, ground litter, leaf litter, post oak savanna with pasture); (structures: outside house)

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (edge of woods [m]); sweeping [mf]

Type. Texas (male, Brazos Co., February 23, 1935, J. H. Robinson, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Person (collector)

Collection. MSU, TAMU, TMM

***Xysticus texanus* Banks, 1904**

Xysticus texanus Agnew et al. 1985: 5; Banks 1904: 112, f, desc; Banks 1910: 48; Breene et al. 1993c: 31, 80, mf (figs 85A-B); Brown 1974: 239; Calixto et al. 2013: 185; Cokendolpher et al. 1979: 733; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 11, 56 (photo 49); Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Gertsch 1939a: 375, mf, desc. (figs 186–187, 193); Gertsch 1953: 439; Jackman 1997: 126, 170; Petrunkevitch 1911: 441; Roberts 2001: 51; Roewer 1955: 915; Vogel 1970b: 27; Young and Edwards 1990: 25

Distribution. Archer, Bexar, Brazos, Cameron, Carson, Comanche, Coryell, Dickens, Erath, Hidalgo, Llano, Lubbock, Nacogdoches, Palo Pinto, Potter, San Patricio, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Ellis Prison Unit, Pantex Lake, Robert J. Baker Ranch, Welder Wildlife Refuge, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (April, July – September); female (April – May, July, September)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts, sunflower); (littoral: near playa); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest [imm.]); (orchard: pecan); (plants: Indian paintbrush, miscellaneous vegetation, *Catalpa speciosa*); (soil/woodland: clay soil brushland, post oak savanna with pasture, redbud, *Albizia julibrissin*); (structures: garage, indoors, on house)

Method. Ballooning [imm.]; pitfall trap [m]; suction trap [pen f]; sweeping [f]

Type. Texas (female, Bexar Co., San Antonio, no date, no collector, holotype, MCZ)

Etymology. locality (state)

Collection. JCC, MSU, TAMU, TTU

Family Titanoecidae Lehtinen, 1967

Note. raised to family (Lehtinen 1967: 270)

Genus *Titanoeca* Thorell, 1870***Titanoeca americana* Emerton, 1888**

Titanoeca americana Agnew et al. 1985: 6; Brown 1974: 231; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 11, 56 (photo 50); Henderson 2007: 55, 78, 81, 85; Jackman 1997: 100, desc., 170; Leech 1972: 100 [S], mf, desc. (figs 181–182, 377, 380)

Titanoeca americana anopla Chamberlin, 1947; Chamberlin 1947: 21, f (fig. 35); Roewer 1955: 1374; Vogel 1967: 19; Vogel 1970b: 3

Distribution. Brazos, Cameron, Carson, Clay, Colorado, Coryell, Erath, Hays, Hidalgo, Jack, Jeff Davis, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Lubbock, Montague, San Patricio, Shelby (imm.)

Locality. Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Kenedy Ranch, Lick Creek Park, Pantex Lake

Time of activity. Male (March – June, August); female (March, May – June)

Habitat. (grass: grass, grassland); (landscape features: under rock); (littoral: near [playa, pond], sand dune area); (soil/woodland: leaf litter, post oak savanna with pasture, post oak woodland, sandy area, under [juniper, live oak, oak])

Method. pitfall trap [mf] (in sand [m], near pond [m], under juniper [m], under oak [m]); yellow pan trap [m]

Type. New Hampshire, Mount Monadnock

Etymology. locality (country)

Collection. JCC, MSU, TAMU

Titanoeca nigrella (Chamberlin, 1919)

Titanoeca nigrella Jackman 1997: 170; Leech 1972: 96, mf, desc. (figs 177–178, 375, 379); Yantis 2005: 67, 198, 202

Distribution. Archer, Houston, Jeff Davis, Leon, Nueces, San Patricio, Tarrant, Taylor, Travis, Trinity, Uvalde, Walker, Wichita

Locality. Davis Mountains

Time of activity. Male (March – May); female (March, September 27–October 6)

Habitat. (landscape features: under rock); (soil/woodland: pine woods [%: 66, 82, 85, 86, 97], post oak woods [%: 71, 82, 91, 92, 93]); (structures: house)

Method. 5 gallon bucket trap [mf]

Type. California, Claremont

Etymology. Latin, color black

Collection. MSU, TAMU

Titanoeca nivalis Simon, 1874

Titanoeca nivalis Marusik 1995: 126 [S]

Titanoeca silvicola (Chamberlin and Ivie, 1947); Chamberlin 1947: 22, m (fig. 36); Vogel 1970b: 3 [Leech 1972: 98, mf, desc. (figs 179–180, 376, 381)]

Distribution. Texas

Type. Alps

Etymology. Latin, referring to snow (as in snow white)

Family Trachelidae Simon, 1897

Note. raised to family (Ramírez 2014: 342)

Genus *Meriola* Banks, 1895

Note. transferred from Corinnidae (Ramírez 2014: 342)

***Meriola decepta* Banks, 1895**

Meriola decepta Calixto et al. 2013: 181, 188, 189; Cokendolpher et al. 2008: 8, 16 (fig. 4); Irungu 2007: 30; Knutson et al. 2010: 515; Pfannenstiel 2008a: 204; Platnick and Ewing 1995: 8 [T]

Meriola deceptus Banks, 1895; Jackman 1997: 162

Trachelas deceptus (Banks, 1895); Agnew et al. 1985: 4, 10; Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Breene et al. 1993c: 14, 47, 85, mf (figs 96A-B); Dean and Eger 1986: 142; Dean and Sterling 1987: 6; Dean and Sterling 1990: 403; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Kaston 1978: 213, desc.; Platnick and Shadab 1974b: 29 [S], mf, desc. (figs 103–106); Young and Edwards 1990: 16

Meriola inornata (Banks, 1901); Brown 1974: 233

Distribution. Bastrop, Bexar, Blanco, Brazos, Brooks, Burleson, Caldwell, Cameron, Carson, Clay, Collingsworth, Comanche, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Erath, Floyd, Goliad, Gonzales, Grayson, Hidalgo, Houston, Howard, Jeff Davis, Jim Wells, Kerr, Kleberg, Llano, Nacogdoches, Robertson, San Patricio, Taylor, Tom Green, Travis, Walker, Webb, Wichita, Williamson

Locality. 5-Eagle Ranch, Adriance Pecan Orchard, Bastrop State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Browning Ranch, Ellis Prison Unit, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lake Corpus Christi State Park, Palmetto State Park, Proctor Lake, Stiles Farm Foundation, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Welder Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (January, March – November); female (February – December, December 22 – January 12)

Habitat. (crops: cabbage, cotton, peanuts); (grass: grass, pasture); (landscape features: under rock); (littoral: near pond, playa); (orchard: citrus, pecan); (plants: emergent vegetation, Indian paintbrush, vegetation); (soil/woodland: forest litter, leaf litter, post oak savanna with pasture, saltcedar, sandy area, savanna, trees, woods); (structures: building at night, house, indoors)

Method. Beating [m]; berlese funnel [f]; cardboard band [mf]; D-Vac suction [f]; fogging [f]; malaise trap [m]; pitfall trap [mf]; suction trap [mf]; sweeping [f]; yellow pan trap [m]

Type. New York, Long Island, Sea Cliff

Etymology. Latin, deceiving

Collection. DMNS, MCZ, MSU, TAMU

Genus *Trachelas* L. Koch, 1872

Note. transferred from Corinnidae (Ramírez 2014: 342)

***Trachelas mexicanus* Banks, 1898**

Trachelas mexicanus Agnew et al. 1985: 8; Calixto et al. 2013: 181, 185, 187; Jackman 1997: 162; Lombardini et al. 2005: 1378; Platnick and Shadab 1974a: 12, mf, desc. (figs 18–21, 46); Roberts 2001: 50

Distribution. Bexar, Brazos, Brewster, Burleson, Cameron, Comanche, Erath, Goliad, Hale, Hays, Hidalgo, Howard, Hunt, Lubbock, Medina, Potter, Presidio, Robertson, Travis, Val Verde, Washington, Wichita

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Big Bend National Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Chinati Mountains, Frontera Audubon, Goliad State Park, Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, Riley Estate, Somerville Lake, Storey Pecan Orchard, Wildcat Bluff Nature Center

Time of activity. Male (January – December); female (January – December)

Habitat. (crops: peanuts); (grass: grass); (orchard: grapefruit, orange, pecan, sour orange); (soil/woodland: *Juniperus* unmanaged plot, old field, post oak savanna with pasture, saltcedar, sandy area, trees/shrubs, under bark, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (structures: in house)

Method. Beating [mf]; cardboard band [mf]; flight intercept trap on ground [f]; irrigation tubing [f]; pitfall trap [mf]; sweeping [m]

Type. Mexico, Nayarit

Etymology. locality (country)

Collection. DMNS, JCC, MSU, NMSU, TAMU

***Trachelas similis* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1899**

Trachelas similis Calixto et al. 2013: 181; Jackman 1997: 162; Kaston 1978: 213; Platnick and Shadab 1974a: 23, mf, desc. (figs 52–55); Rapp 1984: 7

Distribution. Angelina, Brazos, Dallas, Fannin, Galveston, Gonzales, Hardin, Houston, Hunt, Jefferson, Liberty, Robertson, Rusk, Sabine, Walker

Locality. Holmes Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, Sam Houston National Forest, White Rock Lake

Time of activity. Male (March, May, July – September, November – December); female (March, July – November)

Habitat. (grass: grassy and shrub area); (littoral: sedge meadow); (orchard: pecan); (soil/woodland: beech magnolia forest, damp hardwood forest, bottomland forest, magnolia litter, sandy area, wooded area)

Method. Berlese funnel [m]; cardboard band [mf]; flight intercept trap [mf]; malaise trap [f]; pitfall trap [m]; sweeping [f]

Type. Mexico, Veracruz, Orizaba

Etymology. Latin, similar to *Trachelas bulbosus* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1899

Collection. MCZ, MSU, TAMU

Trachelas tranquillus (Hentz, 1847)

Trachelas tranquillus Brown 1974: 233; Jackman 1997: 162; Trevino 2014: 11 [Platnick and Shadab 1974a: 8, mf, desc. (figs 1–9, 42–44)]

Distribution. Bexar, Clay, Kerr, Nacogdoches, Palo Pinto, Tarrant, Travis, Webb, Wichita

Time of activity. Male (April, July); female (February, April, July)

Habitat. (plants: vegetation); (structures: in house)

Type. New York, Long Island, Greenport

Etymology. Latin, quiet, calm

Collection. DMNS, MCZ, MSU

Trachelas volutus Gertsch, 1935

Trachelas volutus Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Breene et al. 1993c: 14, 47, 85, mf (figs 97A-B); Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 17; Chamberlin and Ivie 1935b: 41; Dean et al. 1982: 255; Gertsch 1935b: 13, mf, desc. (figs 27–28); Jackman 1997: 162; Liao et al. 1984: 410; Pfannenstiel 2008a: 204; Platnick and Shadab 1974a: 10, mf, desc. (figs 14–17, 45); Reddell and Cokendolpher 2004: 77; Roewer 1955: 589; Vincent and Frankie 1985: 380; Vogel 1970b: 6; Young and Edwards 1990: 16

Distribution. Eastern 2/3 Texas; Bastrop, Bell, Bexar, Brazos, Brooks, Brown, Burleson, Caldwell, Cameron, Comanche, Dallas, Harris, Hidalgo, Kerr, Kleberg, La Salle, Llano, Lubbock, Medina, Nueces, San Patricio, Starr, Travis, Wichita

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Bastrop State Park, Bill Haney Pecan Orchard, Lick Creek Park, Raven Ranch, Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area, Vinson Pecan Farm

Caves. Bexar (Surprise Sink)

Time of activity. Male (January, March – July, October – November); female (January – August, September 25–October 2, October – December)

Habitat. (crops: cotton); (grass: grass); (landscape features: cave); (orchard: citrus, pecan); (soil/woodland: live oak, old field, sandy area, tree bark, under bark, *Quercus buckleyi*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*)

Method. Beating [f]; cardboard band [m]; irrigation tubing [f]; pitfall trap [mf]; sweeping [f]

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, January 15, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, spiral

Collection. DMNS, JCC, MCZ, MSU, TAMU, TMM, TTU

Family Uloboridae Thorell, 1869

Note. Species incorrectly reported from Texas

Uloborus diversus Marx, 1898; Kaston 1972: 75; Kaston 1978: 77 [not in Texas]

Genus *Hyptiotes* Walckenaer, 1837

Hyptiotes cavatus (Hentz, 1847)

Hyptiotes cavatus Dondale et al. 2003: 36, mf, desc. (figs 19–24); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 334; Jackman 1997: 47, desc., 170; Kaston 1972: 76, desc. (fig. 172); Kaston 1978: 77, desc. (fig. 190); Muma and Gertsch 1964: 13, mf, desc. (figs 6–11, 13–17); Vogel 1970b: 28

Distribution. East Texas; Panola, San Augustine, Travis, Tyler

Caves. Travis (Dobie Shelter)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave)

Type. Alabama

Etymology. Latin, caves

Collection. TMM

Hyptiotes puebla Muma & Gertsch, 1964

Hyptiotes puebla Jackman 1997: 170; Muma and Gertsch 1964: 14, mf, desc. (figs 18, 20, 23, 33–34); Vogel 1970b: 28

Distribution. Brewster

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chisos Basin

Time of activity. Female (September)

Type. New Mexico, Camp Mary White

Etymology. Spanish, house

Genus *Miagrammopes* O. P.-Cambridge, 1870

***Miagrammopes mexicanus* O. P.-Cambridge, 1893**

Miagrammopes mexicanus Bradley 2013: 246; Gertsch 1979: 144; Jackman 1997: 170; Muma and Gertsch 1964: 4 [S], f, desc. (figs 5, 12); Opell 2005: 253; Roth 1982: 50–1; Roth 1985: B-46–1; Roth 1994: 31; Vogel 1970b: 28

Miagrammopes lineatus O. P.-Cambridge, 1894; Bryant 1933: 171; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 334; Vogel 1970b: 28

Distribution. Cameron

Locality. Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Female (February)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: palm forest margin [resaca bank])

Type. Mexico, Guerrero, Amula

[male known but not described, deposited at TAMU]

Etymology. locality (country)

Collection. TAMU

Genus *Octonoba* Opell, 1979

***Octonoba sinensis* (Simon, 1880)**

Octonoba sinensis Yoshida 1980: 58 [S]

Uloborus octonarius Muma, 1945 [Muma and Gertsch 1964: 38, mf, desc. (figs 35, 87–90)]

Octonoba octonaria (Muma, 1945); Opell 1979: 515 [T]

Octonoba octonarius (Muma, 1945); Peaslee and Peck 1983: 53

Distribution. North-central Texas

Type. China

Etymology. New Latin, China

Genus *Philoponella* Mello-Leitão, 1917***Philoponella oweni* (Chamberlin, 1924)**

Philoponella oweni Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Jackman 1997: 170; Lehtinen 1967: 258 [T]; Opell 1979: 536, mf, desc. (figs 255–258)

Uloborus oweni Chamberlin, 1924 [Muma and Gertsch 1964: 34, mf, desc. (figs 77–81)]

Distribution. Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Wichita

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (May); female (May, September – October)

Habitat. (orchard: citrus)

Type. Mexico, Baja California, Gulf of California, Marques Bay, Carmen Island

Etymology. Person (collector, Virgil Owen)

Collection. MSU, TAMU

***Philoponella semiplumosa* (Simon, 1893)**

Philoponella semiplumosa Jackman 1997: 170; Opell 1979: 534 [S], mf, desc. (figs 245–254); Opell 1983: 65

Uloborus variegatus O. P.-Cambridge, 1898; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 334; Muma and Gertsch 1964: 33, mf, desc. (figs 72–76); Roewer 1955: 1345; Vogel 1970b: 28

Distribution. South Texas; Cameron, Hidalgo, Live Oak, Starr

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Lake Corpus Christi, Piper's Lake, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge

Time of activity. Male (March – April, August); female (March, May – August, October – December)

Type. Venezuela

Etymology. Latin, half-feather

Collection. DMNS, TAMU

Genus *Uloborus* Latreille, 1806***Uloborus campestratus* Simon, 1893**

Uloborus campestratus [Opell 1979: 506 [S], mf, desc. (figs 148–156)]

Uloborus cinereus Muma & Gertsch, 1964 [Muma and Gertsch 1964: 28, mf, desc. (figs 52–56)]

Distribution. Galveston, Wichita

Type. Venezuela

Etymology. Latin, referring to a field

Collection. MSU

***Uloborus glomosus* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

Uloborus glomosus Agnew et al. 1985: 3; Breene et al. 1993a: 169; Breene et al. 1993b: 648; Breene et al. 1993c: 31, 48, 52, mf (figs 8A-C); Brown 1974: 239; Bumroongsook et al. 1992: 18; Dean and Eger 1986: 141; Dean and Sterling 1990: 401; Dean et al. 1982: 254; Dean et al. 1988: 286; Dondale et al. 2003: 41, mf, desc. (figs 31–35); Jackman 1997: 48, desc., 170 (photo 16b); Kaston 1972: 74, desc. (fig. 169); Kaston 1978: 76, desc. (fig. 187); Muma and Gertsch 1964: 22 [S], mf, desc. (figs 40–41, 44–45, 66–70); Nyffeler and Sterling 1994: 1295, 1298; Nyffeler et al. 1987c: 372; Nyffeler et al. 1988a: 55; Nyffeler et al. 1989: 374, 377; Rapp 1984: 3; Rice 1986: 124; Vogel 1970b: 28; Young and Edwards 1990: 25

Uloborus americanus Walckenaer, 1841; Bonnet 1959: 4759; Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 335; Jones 1936: 69; Vogel 1970b: 28 [Texas records]

Uloborus mammeatus Hentz, 1850; McCook 1889: 176

Uloborus plumipes Emerton, 1888; Banks 1898b: 234

Distribution. Eastern ½ Texas; Anderson, Archer, Atascosa, Bowie, Brazos, Brewster, Burleson, Cameron, Coryell, Dallas, Erath, Galveston, Goliad, Harris, Hidalgo, Houston, Hunt, Kerr, Lubbock, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Newton, Polk, Presidio, Sabine, San Patricio, Starr, Travis, Tyler, Uvalde, Walker, Washington, Wichita, Zapata

Locality. Adriance Pecan Orchard, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Big Bend National Park, Big Bend Ranch State Park, Brison Pecan Orchard, Chisos Mountains, Ellis Prison Unit, Frontera Audubon, Garner State Park, Kirby State Forest, La Gringa Resaca, Lake Corpus Christi State Park, Lake Tawakoni State Park, Lick Creek Park, Texas A&M University Rangeland Area

Time of activity. Male (March 20–April 29, April – October); female (March – November)

Habitat. (crops: cotton, peanuts, sugarcane); (grass: grass, grassland, grassy and shrub area, pasture); (littoral: woods); (nest/prey: mud dauber nest); (orchard: citrus, grapefruit, peach tree, pecan); (plants: bluebonnets, bush, miscellaneous vegetation); (soil/woodland: beech-magnolia forest, post oak savanna with pasture, woods, *Juniperus ashei*, *Ulmus crassifolia*); (web: web near creek); (structures: porch)

Method. Beating [mf]; beating/sweeping [f]; D-Vac suction [mf]; flight intercept trap on ground [m]; malaise trap [m]; suction trap [m]; sweeping [mf]

Eggs/spiderlings. Brazos [36 spiderlings] [TAMU]

Type. Georgia

Etymology. Latin, referring to a rounded body

Collection. DMNS, JCC, MSU, TAMU

***Uloborus segregatus* Gertsch, 1936**

Uloborus segregatus Bonnet 1959: 4768; Gertsch 1936: 4, mf, desc. (fig. 7); Gertsch and Mulaik 1940: 335; Jackman 1997: 170; Muma and Gertsch 1964: 26, mf, desc. (figs 57–61); Opell 1979: 505, mf, desc. (figs 140–147); Opell 1983: 64; Roewer 1955: 1345; Vogel 1970b: 28

Distribution. Hidalgo

Locality. Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Piper's Lake

Time of activity. Male (March, June, August – September); female (March, May – October)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: punkwood)

Type. Texas (male, Hidalgo Co., Edinburg, September 16, 1935, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, separated

Collection. TAMU

Family Zorocratidae Dahl, 1913**Genus *Zorocrates* Simon, 1888**

Note. transferred from Tengellidae to Zorocratidae (Griswold et al. 1999: 59) and to Zoropsidae (Polotow et al. 2015: 152)

Family Zoropsidae Bertkau, 1882

Note. family revalidated (Polotow et al. 2015: 141)

Genus *Lauricius* Simon, 1888

Note. transferred from Tengellidae (Polotow et al. 2015: 152)

***Lauricius hooki* Gertsch, 1941**

Lauricius hooki [Edwards 1958: 372, mf, desc. (figs 4–6, 18, 204)]

Distribution. Brown

Type. Arizona, White Mountains

Etymology. Person (collector, Luther Hook)

Collection. MSU

Genus *Zorocrates* Simon, 1888

Note. transferred from Zorocratidae (Polotow et al. 2015: 152)

***Zorocrates aemulus* Gertsch, 1935**

Zorocrates aemulus Bonnet 1959: 4990; Comstock 1940: 302, desc.; Gertsch 1935a: 23, mf, desc. (figs 31–32) [see note below]; Jackman 1997: 168; Platnick and Ubick 2007: 38, mf, desc. (figs 103–107); Reddell 1965: 177; Roewer 1955: 1284; Vogel 1970b: 28

Distribution. Hidalgo, Kerr, Starr, Uvalde, Val Verde, Wichita, Zapata

Locality. Raven Ranch

Caves. **Uvalde** (Burial Cave); **Val Verde** (Wren Cave)

Time of activity. Male (January – February, April – May, November); female (January, August, October – November)

Habitat. (landscape features: cave, under rock); (soil/woodland: woods); (structures: brick yard)

Method. pitfall trap [m] (in woods [m])

Type. Texas (male, Starr Co., 0.5 mile E Rio Grande City, November 11, 1934, S. Mulaik, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, emulating or rivaling

Collection. TAMU, TMM

Note. 32 miles E Laredo should be 32 miles SE Laredo in Zapata Co. based on other records from this date.

***Zorocrates alternatus* Gertsch & Davis, 1936**

Zorocrates alternatus Bonnet 1959: 4990; Gertsch and Davis 1936: 14, mf, desc. (figs 18–19); Jackman 1997: 168; Platnick and Ubick 2007: 23, mf, desc. (figs 53–57); Roewer 1955: 1284; Vogel 1970b: 28

Distribution. Cameron

Locality. Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary

Time of activity. Male (“January – March”, November – December); female (April – May, December)

Habitat. (soil/woodland: palm forest, palm grove)

Method. carrion trap [f]

Type. Texas (male, Cameron Co., E Harlingen, January–March, 1936, L. I. Davis, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. Latin, resembles *Zorocrates aemulus* Gertsch, 1935 in appearance but differs

Collection. TAMU

***Zorocrates karli* Gertsch & Riechert, 1976**

Zorocrates karli [Platnick and Ubick 2007: 37, mf, desc. (figs 98–102)]

Distribution. Brewster, Presidio

Type. New Mexico, Lincoln Co.

Etymology. Person (Named for the late Karl Riechert, father of the second author, Gertsch and Riechert 1976).

Collection. MSU

***Zorocrates terrell* Platnick & Ubick, 2007**

Zorocrates terrell Platnick and Ubick 2007: 29, mf, desc. (figs 73–77)

Distribution. Terrell

Type. Texas (female, Terrell Co., 10 miles SE Sanderson, no date, no collector, holotype, AMNH)

Etymology. locality (The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality, Platnick and Ubick 2007).

***Zorocrates unicolor* (Banks, 1901)**

Zorocrates unicolor Bradley 2013: 250; Platnick and Ubick 2007: 8 [S], mf, desc. (figs 6–10)

Zorocrates isolatus Gertsch and Davis, 1936; Bonnet 1959: 4990; Gertsch 1939b: 25;

Gertsch and Davis 1936: 16, imm. f, desc.; Jackman 1997: 168; Ramirez 2014: 374; Roewer 1955: 1284; Vogel 1970b: 28

Zorocrates sp.; Griswold et al. 2005: 93

Distribution. Brewster

Locality. Big Bend National Park, Chisos Basin, Chisos Mountains

Time of activity. Male (August – September); female (May, August – September)

Type. Arizona, Santa Rita Mountains

Etymology. Latin, one color

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Number of species by county (total of 254).

No. of species	No. of counties	
0	2	Cochran, Sherman
1–25	163	Andrews-5, Aransas-23, Armstrong-2, Austin-8, Bailey-5, Borden-8, Bosque-18, Bowie-8, Briscoe-10, Brooks-18, Caldwell-20, Calhoun-6, Callahan-1, Camp-3, Cass-5, Castro-4, Chambers-4, Cherokee-11, Childress-9, Coke-3, Coleman-15, Collingsworth-6, Concho-9, Cooke-12, Cottle-6, Crane-1, Crockett-16, Crosby-6, Dallam-12, Dawson-1, Deaf Smith-2, DeWitt-16, Delta-18, Dickens-16, Dimmit-6, Donley-3, Duval-10, Eastland-10, Ector-6, Ellis-25, Falls-17, Fisher-2, Floyd-20, Foard-4, Franklin-2, Freestone-15, Gaines-9, Garza-9, Gillespie-22, Glasscock-2, Gray-4, Gregg-3, Guadalupe-3, Hale-10, Hall-2, Hamilton-11, Hansford-1, Hardin-15, Harrison-14, Hartley-2, Haskell-9, Hemphill-3, Henderson-16, Hill-13, Hockley-4, Hood-13, Hopkins-4, Hudspeth-18, Hutchinson-6, Irion-4, Jack-14, Jackson-2, Jasper-24, Jim Hogg-1, Johnson-6, Jones-8, Karnes-6, Kaufman-20, Kent-5, King-7, Kinney-11, La Salle-10, Lamar-3, Lamb-1, Lampasas-15, Lavaca-13, Lee-12, Liberty-20, Limestone-13, Lipscomb-4, Live Oak-5, Loving-2, Lynn-5, Marion-7, Martin-14, Mason-12, Matagorda-12, Maverick-7, McCulloch-6, McMullen-6, Medina-24, Menard-8, Midland-8, Milam-8, Mills-3, Mitchell-8, Moore-1, Morris-2, Motley-5, Navarro-11, Newton-12, Nolan-11, Ochiltree-1, Oldham-4, Orange-9, Palo Pinto-23, Panola-16, Parker-8, Parmer-3, Pecos-20, Rains-11, Reagan-9, Real-16, Red River-5, Reeves-19, Refugio-9, Roberts-3, Rockwall-2, Runnels-14, Rusk-11, San Augustine-8, San Jacinto-14, San Saba-25, Schleicher-6, Scurry-25, Shackelford-3, Shelby-20, Somervell-10, Stephens-5, Sterling-4, Stonewall-3, Swisher-3, Tarrant-21, Terry-7, Throckmorton-3, Titus-13, Upshur-4, Upton-5, Van Zandt-9, Waller-7, Ward-10, Washington-19, Wharton-21, Wheeler-10, Wilbarger-19, Willacy-22, Wilson-9, Winkler-6, Wise-10, Wood-10, Yoakum-2, Young-20, Zavala-9
26–49	38	Angelina-47, Atascosa-34, Bandera-46, Baylor-39, Bee-24, Blanco-37, Brazoria-27, Burnet-33, Collin-32, Culberson-43, Edwards-30, El Paso-37, Fannin-35, Fayette-28, Fort Bend-31, Frio-28, Goliad-31, Gonzales-37, Grayson-45, Grimes-26, Hardeman-30, Jim Wells-38, Kendall-32, Kimble-37, Knox-28, Madison-35, McLennan-35, Montgomery-41, Polk-33, Randall-32, Smith-26, Sutton-39, Taylor-29, Tom Green-33, Trinity-34, Tyler-49, Victoria-34
50–99	30	Anderson-67, Bastrop-75, Bell-65, Brown-87, Carson-64, Clay-77, Comal-56, Denton-56, Galveston-67, Harris-83, Hays-88, Howard-60, Hunt-69, Jeff Davis-58, Jefferson-52, Kenedy-50, Kleberg-52, Leon-67, Llano-75, Lubbock-58, Montague-51, Nueces-72, Potter-60, Sabine-50, Starr-87, Terrell-50, Uvalde-71, Val Verde-81, Webb-89, Williamson-94, Zapata-55
100–199	14	Archer-119, Bexar-134, Brewster-163, Burleson-183, Colorado-115, Comanche-137, Coryell-174, Dallas-174, Houston-131, Kerr-160, Nacogdoches-117, Presidio-124, Robertson-128, San Patricio-138
200+	7	Brazos-323, Cameron-268, Erath-265, Hidalgo-340, Travis-314, Walker-200, Wichita-282

Localities with County (number of species)

5-Eagle Ranch (36)	Burleson
Adriance Pecan Orchard (32)	Burleson
Amistad National Recreational Area (1)	Val Verde
Angelina National Forest (24)	Angelina
Anzalduas County Park (7)	Hidalgo
Aransas National Wildlife Refuge (1)	Aransas
Arkansas Bend Park (2)	Travis
Ascarate Lake (1)	El Paso
Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge (102)	Colorado
Bamburger Ranch Chiroptorium (2)	Blanco
Bastrop State Park (21)	Bastrop
Bateman Ranch (1)	King
Benbrook-Grissom Ranch (1)	Tarrant
Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park (79)	Hidalgo
Big Bend National Park (69)	Brewster
Big Bend Ranch State Park (34)	Presidio
Big Creek Scenic Area (1)	San Jacinto
Big Slough Wild Area (8)	Houston
Big Thicket National Preserve (11)	Tyler
Big Tree-Vine Association (6)	Cameron
Bill Haney Pecan Orchard (92)	Comanche
Black Gap Wildlife Management Area (8)	Brewster
Blackstone Ranch (10)	Terrell
Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge (1)	Brazoria
Brazos Bend State Park (8)	Fort Bend
Brison Pecan Orchard (6)	Burleson
Browning Ranch (18)	Blanco
Buddy Adams Pecan Orchard (2)	San Saba
Buescher State Park (6)	Bastrop
Buffalo Lakes (2)	Lubbock
Buffalo Lake (1)	Wichita
Caddo Lake State Park (2)	Harrison
Caine's Ranch (1)	Travis
Camp Arrowmoon (1)	Robertson
Camp Bullis (18)	Bexar, Comal
Camp Chrysalis (1)	Kerr
Camp Tonkawa (3)	McLennan
Canoncita Ranch (4)	Randall
Caprock Canyons State Park (2)	Briscoe
Chaparral Wildlife Management Area (5)	Dimmit
Chihuahuan desert (49)	Brewster

Chinati Mountains (1)	Presidio
Chisos Basin (38)	Brewster
Chisos Mountains (42)	Brewster
Chisos Pass (1)	Brewster
Cleburne Lake (1)	Johnson
Comstock Railroad Tunnel (1)	Val Verde
Corpus Christi Botanical Gardens (1)	Nueces
Corpus Christi State Park (1)	San Patricio
Crazy Cat Mountains (1)	El Paso
Dalquest Research Site (48)	Presidio
Davis Mountains (11)	Jeff Davis
Davis Mountains Resort (6)	Jeff Davis
Davy Crockett National Forest (2)	Angelina
Decker's Prairie (2)	Montgomery
El Rancho Cima Scout Camp (1)	Hays
Ellis Prison Unit (149)	Walker
Ellison Brite Ranch (1)	Val Verde
Enchanted Rock (1)	Llano
Engeling Wolf Management Area (1)	Anderson
Estero Llano Grande State Park (13)	Hidalgo
Falcon State Park (14)	Starr/Zapata
Flat Creek Ranch (1)	Blanco
Fort Hancock (1)	Hudspeth
Fort Hood (30)	Bell
Fort Lancaster (1)	Crockett
Fort Parker State Park (3)	Limestone
Fort Sam Houston (2)	Bexar
Fort Sill Recreation Area (1)	Palo Pinto
Franklin Mountains (7)	El Paso
Fresnos Resaca (1)	Cameron
Frio State Park (1)	Frio
Frontera Audubon (28)	Hidalgo
Galveston Island State Park (20)	Galveston
Garner State Park (30)	Uvalde
Goliad State Park (9)	Goliad
Goose Island State Park (9)	Aransas
Gorman Falls (1)	San Saba
Green Island Bird Refuge (9)	Cameron
Grissom Ranch (1)	Tarrant
Guadalupe Mountains (2)	Culberson
Guadalupe Mountains National Park (5)	Culberson
Guadalupe Pass (2)	Hudspeth
Hagerman National Wildlife Refuge (2)	Grayson

Hoblitzelle Farms (4)	Hidalgo
Holmes Pecan Orchard (119)	Robertson
Honey Creek Ranch (1)	Comal
Horne Ranch (12)	Coleman
Hoskins Mound (1)	Brazoria
Houston Zoo (1)	Harris
Huntsville State Park (6)	Walker
Indio Mountains (1)	Hudspeth
Indio Mountain Research Station (1)	Hudspeth
Inks Lake State Park (9)	Burnet
Iron Wheel Mesa (1)	Hays
Johnson Ranch (3)	Hutchinson
Jones State Forest (15)	Montgomery
Kenedy Ranch (22)	Kenedy
Kirby State Forest (29)	Tyler
La Gringa Resaca (3)	Cameron
La Mesa Ranch (2)	Webb
La Mota Mountains (8)	Presidio
Lackland Air Force Base (1)	Bexar
Lacuna Park (13)	Bosque
Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge (22)	Cameron
Laguna Madre (13)	Cameron
Lake Abilene (1)	Taylor
Lake Amon Carter (1)	Montague
Lake Arrowhead State Park (2)	Clay
Lake Austin (1)	Travis
Lake Ballinger (1)	Runnels
Lake Buchanan (4)	Burnet
Lake Corpus Christi (2)	San Patricio
Lake Corpus Christi Dam (1)	San Patricio
Lake Corpus Christi State Park (19)	San Patricio
Lake Creek (1)	Delta
Lake Dallas (5)	Denton
Lake Grapevine (1)	Dallas
Lake Kickapoo (3)	Archer
Lake Limestone (1)	Limestone
Lake McClellan (1)	Carson
Lake McKenzie Park (1)	Briscoe
Lake Meredith (6)	Potter
Lake Meredith National Recreation Area (7)	Hutchinson, Moore, Potter
Lake Normangee (1)	Madison
Lake Rayburn (2)	Nacogdoches
Lake Somerville State Park (9)	Lee

Lake Striker (2)	Cherokee
Lake Tanglewood (2)	Randall
Lake Tawakoni State Park (26)	Hunt
Lake Texoma (1)	Grayson
Lake Thomas (24)	Scurry
Lake Travis (4)	Travis
Lake Wichita (8)	Wichita
Lakeside Park South (3)	Dallas
Landa Park Estates (1)	Comal
Lick Creek Park (179)	Brazos
Llano City Lake Park (1)	Llano
Lockhart State Park (4)	Caldwell
Lomita Ranch (2)	Hidalgo
Lost Maples State Park (18)	Bandera
Love Creek Ranch (1)	Bandera
Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge (21)	Cameron, Hidalgo
Mansfield Dam (1)	Travis
Mansfield Dam Park (1)	Travis
Marneldo Ranch (1)	Uvalde
McDonald Observatory (2)	Jeff Davis
McKelvey Park (7)	Cameron
Matador Wildlife Management Area (3)	Cottle
Medicine Mounds Ranch (18)	Hardeman
Mill Creek Cove (1)	Sabine
Mo Ranch (1)	Kerr
Monahans Sandhills State Park (2)	Ward
Montgomery Ranch (1)	Floyd
Moon Rocks Ranch (1)	Burnet
Mount Barker (2)	Travis
Mount Locke Observatory (2)	Jeff Davis
Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge (1)	Bailey
Nabor's Lake (11)	Comanche
Nance Ranch (2)	Randall
Nash Prairie (6)	Brazoria
NK Ranch (27)	Brazos
Padre Island (3)	Cameron
Padre Island National Seashore (2)	Kenedy
Palmetto State Park (35)	Gonzales
Palo Duro Canyon (4)	Randall
Palo Duro Canyon State Park (9)	Randall
Pantex Lake (20)	Carson
Pantex Lake (edge) (7)	Carson
Pantex Plant (21)	Carson

Parson's Slough (1)	Kaufman
Pedernales Falls State Park (2)	Blanco
Perkins Scout Reservation (1)	Wichita
Pioneer Park (1)	Nacogdoches
Piper's Lake (3)	Hidalgo
Pollito Lake (1)	San Patricio
Proctor Lake (24)	Comanche
Ramsey Nature Park (7)	Cameron
Ramsey Prison Farm (10)	Brazoria
Raven Ranch (38)	Kerr
Reimers Ranch Park (1)	Travis
Resaca de la Palma State Park (20)	Cameron
Riley Estate (24)	Brazos
Rita Blanca Lake (1)	Dallam
Robert J. Baker Ranch (2)	Dickens
Russell Farm (28)	Cameron
Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary (61)	Cameron
Sabine National Forest (1)	Sabine
Sam Houston National Forest (19)	Walker
Sam Houston State Park (2)	Walker
Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge (53)	Hidalgo
Sattler and Hoffman Ranch (1)	Medina
Seminole Canyon State Park (20)	Val Verde
Sheppard Air Force Base (1)	Wichita
Shipp Farm (1)	Wichita
Shoshone Park (1)	Archer
Signal Peak (1)	Hudspeth
Somerville Lake (17)	Burleson
South Padre Island (18)	Cameron
Starnes Island (1)	Travis
Stetz Pecan Orchard (1)	Brazos
Stiles Farm Foundation (40)	Williamson
Stiles Ranch (1)	Wheeler
Stockton Plateau (1)	Terrell
Storey Pecan Orchard (10)	Burleson
Stubblefield Lake (17)	Walker
Stubblefield Lake Recreation Area (2)	Walker
Texas A&M University Rangeland Area (77)	Brazos
Thurmond Lake (1)	Brazoria
Tom Mays Memorial Park (1)	El Paso
Travis Park (1)	Travis
Tyler State Park (8)	Smith
Valley Botanical Garden (1)	Hidalgo

Vinson Pecan Farm (3)	Medina
W. J. Wagoneer Estate (1)	Wilbarger
Welder Wildlife Refuge (54)	San Patricio
White Rock Lake (9)	Dallas
Wildcat Bluff Nature Center (50)	Potter
Williams Lake (1)	Matagorda
Zilker Park (15)	Travis

List of Spiders in Caves by County

Bandera, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Brewster, Burnet, Childress, Collingsworth, Comal, Coryell, Crockett, Culberson, Edwards, El Paso, Gillespie, Hardeman, Hays, Howard, Irion, Jeff Davis, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, King, Kinney, Lampasas, Llano, Mason, Medina, Menard, Pecos, Presidio, Randall, Reagan, Real, San Saba, Schleicher, Stonewall, Sutton, Terrell, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde, Ward, Washington, Wheeler, Williamson

Note: caves with ? in front of name are questionable records.

Bandera

Albino Bat Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Bob Clark Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Can Creek Cave No. 1	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Charity Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Emmett Wilson Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Fog Fissure	<i>Cicurina mckenziei</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Fossil Cave	<i>Cicurina bandera</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Garrison Hilltop Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling, <i>Metellina mimetoides</i> Chamberlin & Ivie
Haby Salamander Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Haby Swallow Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Haby Water Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Harvestman Cave [Hill Country State Natural Area]	<i>Tayshaneta valverdae</i> (Gertsch)
Keese Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Melanie's Cave [Hill Country State Natural Area]	<i>Tayshaneta valverdae</i> (Gertsch)
Mueller Cave	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Station "C" Cave No. 1	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Station "C" Cave	<i>Cicurina sprousei</i> Gertsch
Sutherland Hollow Cave	<i>Cicurina obscura</i> Gertsch, <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Tucker's Fissure	<i>Metellina mimetoides</i> Chamberlin & Ivie

Tucker's Fissure Cave

Physocyclus enaulus Crosby

Bell

Adam's Gold Mine

Cicurina varians Gertsch & Mulaik, *Gaucelmus augustinus* Keyserling, *Dolomedes scriptus* Hentz, *Tetragnatha elongata* Walckenaer

Afternoon Cave [Fort Hood]

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Awesome Entrance Cave

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Big Crevice [Fort Hood]

Hahnina flaviceps Emerton, *Agyneta llanoensis* (Gertsch & Davis), *Mermessus albulus* (Zorsch & Crosby)

Black Cave

Cicurina varians Gertsch & Mulaik

Blue Bottle Sink

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Blue Green Hole Cave

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Boca Verde Cave

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Born Again Cave

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Buchanan Cave

Cicurina caliga Cokendolpher & Reddell, *Cicurina hoodensis* Cokendolpher & Reddell, *Agyneta llanoensis* (Gertsch & Davis)

Bumelia Well Cave

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

C. B. Cave

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis), *Leucauge venusta* (Walckenaer)

Camp 6 Cave No. 1 [Fort Hood]

Cicurina hoodensis Cokendolpher & Reddell, *Cicurina varians* Gertsch & Mulaik, *Tayshaneta paraconcinna* (Cokendolpher & Reddell), *Agyneta llanoensis* (Gertsch & Davis), *Eidmannella pallida* (Emerton), *Gaucelmus augustinus* Keyserling, *Tidarren sisypoides* (Walckenaer)

Canyon Side Sink [Fort Hood]

Hypsosinga funebris (Keyserling)

Cellular Cave

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Chupacabra Pit Cave

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Cicurina Cave

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Copperdead Cave

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Corkscrew Cave

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Coyote Den Cave

Schizocosa saltatrix (Hentz), *Neospintharus furcatus* (O. P.-Cambridge), *Tidarren sisypoides* (Walckenaer)

Craggy Rock Cave

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Cub Cave [Fort Hood]

Gnaphosa fontinalis Keyserling, *Cryptachaea porteri* (Banks)

Deceiving Sink

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Deep in Dis Bear Cave

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Dual Sinks Cave

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Dying Oak Cave

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Endless Pit Cave

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Estes Cave

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Falling Hat Cave

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Falling Turtle Cave

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Fellers Cave [Fort Hood]

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis), *Erigone autumnalis* Emerton

Figure 8 Cave [Fort Hood]

Cicurina varians Gertsch & Mulaik, *Agyneta llanoensis* (Gertsch & Davis), *Mermessus albulus* (Zorsch & Crosby), *Tayshaneta paraconcinna* (Cokendolpher & Reddell), *Eidmannella pallida* (Emerton)

Fire Break Cave

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis)

Fools Cave [Fort Hood]

Cicurina varians Gertsch & Mulaik, *Agyneta llanoensis* (Gertsch & Davis), *Mermessus albulus* (Zorsch & Crosby)

Forbidden Chasm Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Forgotten Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Forgotten Sink	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Geocache Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Gnarla Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Green Carpet Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Hammer Crack Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Hidden Pit Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby), <i>Tayshaneta paraconcinna</i> (Cokendolpher & Reddell)
Hidey Ho Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Hill's Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Hope Well Sink	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Humpty Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Jagged Walls Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Hahnina flaviceps</i> Emerton, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Keilman Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby), <i>Mermessus maculatus</i> (Banks), <i>Rabidosa rabida</i> (Walckenaer), <i>Schizocosa saltatrix</i> (Hentz), <i>Leucauge venusta</i> (Walckenaer), <i>Xysticus robinsoni</i> Gertsch
L. Z. Sid Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Legless Visitor Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Leopard Frog Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Long Joint Sink [Fort Hood]	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Nerienne radiata</i> (Walckenaer)
Lost Chasm Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Lucky Rock Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Lunch Counter Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Schizocosa saltatrix</i> (Hentz), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Marcelino's Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Medusa Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Argiope aurantia</i> Lucas
Moffatt Pit Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Molly Hatchet Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Newby Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Drassyllus texamans</i> Chamberlin
Nolan Creek Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Owl Mountain Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Peep in the Deep Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina hoodensis</i> Cokendolpher & Reddell, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby), <i>Tayshaneta paraconcinna</i> (Cokendolpher & Reddell)
Plasma Cave	<i>Mermessus maculatus</i> (Banks)
Plethodon Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Plethodon Pit Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Poison Ivy Pit	<i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby)
Price Pit Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Drassyllus aprilinus</i> (Banks), <i>Drassyllus gynosaphes</i> Chamberlin, <i>Hahnina flaviceps</i> Emerton, <i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby)
Raining Rattler Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)

Road Side Sink [Fort Hood]	<i>Agelenopsis aperta</i> (Gertsch), <i>Argiope aurantia</i> Lucas, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Naphrys acerba</i> (Peckham & Peckham)
Root Sink [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Rugger's Rift Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Rusty Cans Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Soldiers Cave	<i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby)
Sparta Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Sanford Pit Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Seven Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Argiope aurantia</i> Lucas, <i>Loxosceles reclusa</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Seven Mile Mountain Cave	<i>Cicurina troglobia</i> Cokendolpher, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Schizocosa saltatrix</i> (Hentz)
Skeeter Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Sledgehammer Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Sleepy Hollow Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Sleepy Hollow Pit	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Slotsky Pit Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Soldiers Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Southern Cross Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Sparta Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Stand-Off Sink	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Stone Eyes Sink	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Streak Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina caliga</i> Cokendolpher & Reddell, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Talking Crows Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina hoodensis</i> Cokendolpher & Reddell, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Tayshaneta paraconcinna</i> (Cokendolpher & Reddell), <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Neospintarus furcatus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge)
Treasure Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Tenuiphantes sabulosus</i> (Keyserling), <i>Schizocosa saltatrix</i> (Hentz)
Tres Dedos Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Thumbs Up Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Tinaja Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Tony's Can Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Treasure Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina hoodensis</i> Cokendolpher & Reddell, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Tres Dedos Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Triple J Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina caliga</i> Cokendolpher & Reddell, <i>Cicurina hoodensis</i> Cokendolpher & Reddell, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Tweedledum Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Valentine Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Vine Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Violet Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Leucauge venusta</i> (Walckenaer)

Viper Den Cave [Fort Hood])	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks
Weep Hole Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
West Corral Cave No. 1	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
West Corral Cave No. 2	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
West Corral Cave No. 4	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
West Corral Sink	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Bexar	
40 mm Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Ailor Hill Cave	<i>Schizocosa saltatrix</i> (Hentz)
Alligator Lizard Cave (=Wren Cave)	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Assassin Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
B-52 Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina puentecilla</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
B. J. Pit	<i>Tidarren sisypoides</i> (Walckenaer)
Backhole [Camp Bullis]	<i>Drassyllus gynosphes</i> Chamberlin, <i>Mermessus maculatus</i> (Banks), <i>Agyneta serrata</i> (Emerton), <i>Rabidosa rabida</i> (Walckenaer), <i>Teminius affinis</i> Banks, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Banzai Mud Dauber Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Teminius affinis</i> Banks, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Bear Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Bexar (=Bear) Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Black Cat Cave	<i>Cicurina pampa</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Cicurina puentecilla</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Bob Wire Cave	<i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby)
Bone Pile Cave [Government Canyon State Natural Area]	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Tidarren sisypoides</i> (Walckenaer)
Boneyard Pit [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Braken Bat Cave	<i>Cicurina venii</i> Gertsch, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Breached Dam Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Tayshaneta sprousei</i> Ledford et al., <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Bullis Hole	<i>Pirata davisii</i> Wallace & Exline, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks
Bunny Hole [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Buzzard Egg Cave	<i>Tidarren sisypoides</i> (Walckenaer)
Cannonball Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Caracol Creek Coon Cave	<i>Cicurina loftini</i> Cokendolpher, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Tayshaneta whitei</i> Ledford et al., <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Cave No. 18	<i>Tayshaneta madla</i> Ledford et al., <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Cave No. 189	<i>Tayshaneta madla</i> Ledford et al., <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)

Cave No. 194	<i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Cave of the Bearded Tree	<i>Camptocosa parallela</i> (Banks), <i>Schizocosa saltatrix</i> (Hentz), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Xysticus ferox</i> (Hentz)
Cave of the Bee Spirits	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Cave of the Half-Snake	<i>Agelenopsis aperta</i> (Gertsch), <i>Camptocosa parallela</i> (Banks), <i>Schizocosa saltatrix</i> (Hentz), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Cave of the Skinny Snake	<i>Tidarren sisypoides</i> (Walckenaer)
Cave site #301	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Cave site #303 [Government Canyon Karst Fauna Region]	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Cave site #305	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Cave site #306	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Cave site #602	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Cave site #603	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Cave site #701	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Cave site #801	<i>Tayshaneta whitei</i> Ledford et al.
Cave site #2101	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Cave With A View	<i>Tegenaria domestica</i> (Clerck)
Charley's Cute Little Hole	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Charley's Hammer Hole	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Cherry Hollow Cave (20b) (=Cave No. 19)	<i>Cicurina pampa</i> Chamberlin & Ivie
Christmas Cave	<i>Cicurina madla</i> Gertsch, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Constant Sorrow Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta sandia</i> Dupérré, <i>Tayshaneta sprousei</i> Ledford et al.
Cross the Creek Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina pampa</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Crownridge Canyon Cave	<i>Falconina gracilis</i> (Keyserling)
Dangerfield Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Dirtwater Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Dogleg Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Dos Viboras Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Droll Cave	<i>Neoantistea mulaiki</i> Gertsch, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Eagles Nest Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Elm Springs Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Elm Water Hole Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
F-150 Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Fair Hole	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Firing Line 11 Cave	<i>Diplocephalus abdita</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Flach's Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Flying Buzzworm Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Forked Pit	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Friesenhahn Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik

Eagles Nest Cave	<i>Cicurina bullis</i> Cokendolpher, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks), <i>Tidarren sisypoides</i> (Walckenaer)
Elm Springs Cave (=Grubbs Cave ES)	<i>Cicurina neovespera</i> Cokendolpher
Elm Water Hole Cave	<i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby)
Game Pasture Cave No. 1	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Georg's Hole	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Get a Rope Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Leptoctenus byrrhus</i> Simon, <i>Agyneta sandia</i> Dupérre
Glinn's Gloat Hole [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Goat Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Goat Cave [Government Canyon State Natural Area]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Government Canyon Bat Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cicurina vespera</i> Gertsch, <i>Tayshaneta microps</i> (Gertsch), <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Hairy Tooth Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Han's Grotto	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Haz Mat Pit	<i>Mermessus maculatus</i> (Banks), <i>Tidarren sisypoides</i> (Walckenaer)
Headquarters Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina madla</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Hector Hole	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Hector's Hole [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Helotes Blowhole	<i>Cicurina madla</i> Gertsch, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Hilger Hole [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina bullis</i> Cokendolpher, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Hill's and Dale's Pit	<i>Tayshaneta bullis</i> (Cokendolpher)
Hills and Dales Pit	<i>Cicurina madla</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Hitzfelder's Bone Hole (=Hitzfelder Cave)	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Hogan's Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Hold Me Back Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Holy Smoke Cave	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Hornet's Last Laugh Pit	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Teminius affinis</i> Banks
I Think It's A Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Isocow Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina bullis</i> Cokendolpher, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Isopit	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
John Wagner Ranch Cave No. 3	<i>Tidarren sisypoides</i> (Walckenaer)
Kamikazi Cricket Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Mermessus maculatus</i> (Banks), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Karst Feature 471-4	<i>Cicurina pampa</i> Chamberlin & Ivie
Kick Start Cave	<i>Wulfila tantillus</i> Chickering
King Toad Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
La Cantera Cave No. 3	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)

La Cantera Sink (=Grubbs Cave No. 23)	<i>Cicurina neovespera</i> Cokendolpher
Leon Hill Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby)
Linda's First Cave	<i>Rabidosa rabida</i> (Walckenaer), <i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks
Linda's First Cave Find	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Lithic Ridge Cave	<i>Tayshaneta whitei</i> Ledford et al., <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Logan's Cave	<i>Agelenopsis aperta</i> (Gertsch), <i>Cicurina madla</i> Gertsch, <i>Tidarren sisypoides</i> (Walckenaer)
Lone Gunman Pit [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Xysticus funestus</i> Keyserling
Lost Mine Trail Cave	<i>Tidarren sisypoides</i> (Walckenaer)
Lost Pot Hole	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Lost Pothole (=Lost Pot)	<i>Cicurina madla</i> Gertsch
Low Priority Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Madla's Cave	<i>Cicurina madla</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Tayshaneta madla</i> Ledford et al., <i>Mermessus maculatus</i> (Banks), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Madla's Drop	<i>Tayshaneta madla</i> Ledford et al.
Madla's Drop Cave	<i>Cicurina madla</i> Gertsch, <i>Mermessus maculatus</i> (Banks)
MARS Pit [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina platypus</i> Cokendolpher
MARS Shaft [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Mastodon Pit	<i>Agyneta sandia</i> Dupérre
Mattke Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Max and Roberts Cave (=SWCA no. 3007, 3008, 3009, 3011)	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Max and Roberts Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Meusebach Flats Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
NBC Cave	<i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks
Niche Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks
Obvious Little Cave	<i>Neoantistea mulaiki</i> Gertsch, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Rabidosa rabida</i> (Walckenaer), <i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks
One Formation Cave [Government Canyon State Natural Area]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Peace Pipe Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Persimmon Pit	<i>Mermessus maculatus</i> (Banks), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Phil's Friggin Line Cave (Cave, site #803)	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Platypus Pit [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina bullis</i> Cokendolpher, <i>Cicurina platypus</i> Cokendolpher, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Plethodon Pit (Stone Oak Karst Region)	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Poison Ivy Pit	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks
Poor Boy Baculum Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)

Porcupine Parlor Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Porcupine Squeeze Cave (=Grubs Cave No. 189)	<i>Cicurina pampa</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Power Pole 60 Feature	<i>Teminius affinis</i> Banks
Raging Cajun Cave (=Rajin' Cajun Cave)	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Rattlesnake Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Record Fire 1 Cave	<i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks
Record Fire 1 Pit [Camp Bullis]	<i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby)
Roan's Cave	<i>Loxosceles reclusa</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Robber Baron Cave	<i>Metaltella simoni</i> (Keyserling), <i>Cicurina baronia</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Robber Barron Cave	<i>Parasteatoda tepidariorum</i> (C. L. Koch)
Robbers Cave	<i>Cicurina madla</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Root Canal Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina bullis</i> Cokendolpher, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Root Toupee Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
SARA Site 4 Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
SBC Cave	<i>Cicurina loftini</i> Cokendolpher
Scenic Overlook Cave (=Cave site #2101)	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Scorpion Cave	<i>Tayshaneta madla</i> Ledford et al., <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Some Monk Chanted Evening Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Stahl Cave	<i>Cicurina brunsi</i> Cokendolpher, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Stealth Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Stevens Ranch Cave No. 1	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Mermessus maculatus</i> (Banks), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Stevens Ranch Trash Hole Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Stone Oak Parkway Pit	<i>Cicurina pampa</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Hahnina flaviceps</i> Emerton, <i>Mermessus maculatus</i> (Banks)
Strange Little Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Teminius affinis</i> Banks, <i>Scytodes atlacoya</i> Rheims, Brescovit & Durán, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks), <i>Latrodectus mactans</i> (Fabricius)
Sunless City Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Sunray Cave (=Cave No. 18)	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Surprise Sink [Government Canyon State Natural Area]	<i>Trachelas volutus</i> Gertsch, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
SWCA Cave 3	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
SWCA no. 3011	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Tall Tales Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Three Fingers Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Tin Pot	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Tin Pot Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Toad Cave	<i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Twin Pits	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik

Unknown Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Up the Creek Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Leptoctenus byrrhus</i> Simon, <i>Cicurina pampa</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Tayshaneta bullis</i> (Cokendolpher), <i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Valley of Death Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Vera Cruz Shaft [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina pampa</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Zelotes pseustes</i> Chamberlin
Voight's Bat Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Well Done Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Winston's Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Tidarren sisypoides</i> (Walckenaer)
World Newt Cave	<i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks), <i>Tidarren sisypoides</i> (Walckenaer)
Wren Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Wurzbach Bat Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Agyneta serrata</i> (Emerton), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling, <i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Yellow Ball Cave [Camp Bullis]	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Young Cave No. 1	<i>Tayshaneta madla</i> Ledford et al., <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)

Blanco

Davis Blowout Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Urozelotes rusticus</i> (L. Koch), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Forest View Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Llewellyn Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
T Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Wells Sink	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)

Brewster

400 Foot Cave	<i>Tayshaneta vidrio</i> Ledford et al., <i>Mermessus antraeus</i> (Crosby)
Javelina Hole	<i>Physocyclus enaulus</i> Crosby
Lichnovsky's Cave	<i>Physocyclus enaulus</i> Crosby
O.T.L. Cave	<i>Araneus gemma</i> (McCook), <i>Araneus illaudatus</i> (Gertsch & Mulaik), <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Drassyllus prosaphes</i> Chamberlin, <i>Drassyllus texamans</i> Chamberlin, <i>Physocyclus enaulus</i> Crosby
Split Tank Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik

Burnet

Beaver Creek Bat Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks), <i>Mecaphesa dubia</i> (Keyserling)
Big Bad Wolf Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Cricket City Sink	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Crossing Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Duncan's Flea Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Eckhardt Root Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)

Fenceline Sink	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Huber Mine	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Longhorn Caverns	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Marble Falls Cave No. 3	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Nolan's Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Persimon Sink	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Pie Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Porcupine Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Railroad Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Resurrection Well	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Shin Oak Sink	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Simon Says Sink No. 2	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Simons 1174 Sink	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Simons Pretty Pit	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Simons Rattlesnake Well	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Simons Squeeze-Down Pit	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Simons Squirm-Around Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Simons Water Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Snake Pit Sink	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Snelling's Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Taylor Water Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Tree Ladder Sink	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Wagon Trail Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Waldman Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Washout Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)

Childress

Black Hand Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Islandiana unicornis</i> Ivie, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks), <i>Latrodectus mactans</i> (Fabricius)
Buzzard Wall Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Windmill Crack Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)

Collingsworth

Bumpas Cave	<i>Metellina mimetoides</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Turtle Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)

Comal

Bad Weather Pit	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Bain's Cave	<i>Rabidosa punctulata</i> (Hentz), <i>Rabidosa rabida</i> (Walckenaer), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Bear Creek Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Bender's Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks

Bracken Bat Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Scotophaeus blackwalli</i> (Thorell)
Brehmmer Cave (=Heidrich's Cave)	<i>Cicurina joya</i> Gertsch, <i>Tayshaneta coeca</i> (Chamberlin & Ivie), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling, <i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks
Brehmmer-Heidrich Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Camp Bullis Bad Air Cave	<i>Mermessus maculatus</i> (Banks), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Camp Bullis Bat Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Camp Bullis Cave No. 1 [Camp Bullis]	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Camp Bullis Cave No. 3	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Coreth Bat Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Tayshaneta coeca</i> (Chamberlin & Ivie), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Deepwater Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Dierk Cave No. 1	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Ebert Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Agyneta serrata</i> (Emerton), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Fischer Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Fischer Pit	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Fisher's Pit	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Grosser's Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Grosser's Sink (=Grosser's-Saur's Sink)	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Heidrich's Cave	<i>Cicurina joya</i> Gertsch
Hitzfielder's Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Just Now Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks
Kappelman Cave	<i>Cicurina reclusa</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Kappelman Salamander Cave	<i>Cicurina reclusa</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Klar's Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks
Knee Deep Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Lewis Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Little Bear Creek Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Little Brehmmer-Heidrich Cave	<i>Latrodectus mactans</i> (Fabricius)
Little Cave	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Little Gem Cave No. 1	<i>Leucauge venusta</i> (Walckenaer)
Little Gem Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Natural Bridge Caverns	<i>Cicurina puentecilla</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Tayshaneta coeca</i> (Chamberlin & Ivie), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Preserve Cave [Honey Creek Preserve]	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Snake Skin Pit [Camp Bullis]	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Snakeskin Pit	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Startzville Bat Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Strosser's Sink	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch

Washington Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby), <i>Mermessus maculatus</i> (Banks)
Wiley's Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Coryell	
Big Red Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina coryelli</i> Gertsch, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Brokeback Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Argiope aurantia</i> Lucas, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Chigioux's Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Mermessus maculatus</i> (Banks), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Copperhead Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Copperhead Cave No. 2 [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Copperhead Sink No. 2	<i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby), <i>Mermessus maculatus</i> (Banks)
Cornelius Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Diamond Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Dionne Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Egypt Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina coryelli</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Formation Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Fossil Spring Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Erigone autumnalis</i> Emerton, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Gann Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Ingram Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Keyhole Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Lucky Day Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Mixmaster Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Argiope aurantia</i> Lucas, <i>Cicurina mixmaster</i> Cokendolpher & Reddell, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
New Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Oxygen Bottle Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Plateau Cave No. 1	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Plateau Cave No. 2	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Mermessus maculatus</i> (Banks), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Porter Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Hahnia flaviceps</i> Emerton, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby), <i>Mermessus maculatus</i> (Banks)
Rocket River C System (B. R.'s Secret Cave)	<i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby)
Rocket River Cave System (Double Tree Cave) [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Rocket River Cave System (Rocket River Cave) [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Runoff Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Mermessus maculatus</i> (Banks)
Saltpeter Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Shell Mountain Bat Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Sperry Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Tippit Cave [Fort Hood]	<i>Cicurina coryelli</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Wagontop Spring Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)

Crockett

09 Well

Eidmannella pallida (Emerton)

Dudley Cave

Cicurina varians Gertsch & Mulaik, *Eidmannella pallida* (Emerton),
Cryptachaea porteri (Banks)

Ketchum Cave

Cicurina varians Gertsch & Mulaik, *Physocyclus enaulus* Crosby

Water Cave

Eidmannella pallida (Emerton)**Culberson**

Border Cave

Mermessus antraeus (Crosby)

Brooks Cave

Cryptachaea canionis (Chamberlin & Gertsch)

Canyon Cave

Cryptachaea canionis (Chamberlin & Gertsch)

Crystal Cave

Eidmannella bullata Gertsch, *Eidmannella rostrata* Gertsch

Cutoff Cave

Mermessus antraeus (Crosby)

Decent Cave

Cicurina varians Gertsch & Mulaik

Dillahunt Swallow Cave

Physocyclus enaulus Crosby, *Cryptachaea porteri* (Banks)

East Mill Cave

Cicurina varians Gertsch & Mulaik

Granado Cave

Neoanagraphis chamberlini Gertsch & Mulaik

Grass Cave

Physocyclus enaulus Crosby

Grassy Grotto

Physocyclus enaulus Crosby

Gully Cave

Latrodectus hesperus Chamberlin & Ivie

Gyp Joint

Mermessus antraeus (Crosby), *Cryptachaea porteri* (Banks)

Harvestman Fissure

Physocyclus enaulus Crosby

Hully Gully Cave

Camptocosa parallela (Banks), *Camptocosa texana* Dondale, Jiménez
& Nieto

Jack Rabbit Cave

Latrodectus hesperus Chamberlin & Ivie

New Cave

Mermessus antraeus (Crosby)

Olive's Cave

Mermessus antraeus (Crosby)

Plateau Cave

Masoncus conspectus (Gertsch & Davis), *Cryptachaea porteri* (Banks)

Porcupine Fissure

Eidmannella pallida (Emerton)

Spare Tires Cave

Physocyclus enaulus Crosby

Straight Cave

Cryptachaea canionis (Chamberlin & Gertsch)

Whirlwind Cave

Eidmannella pallida (Emerton)

Wiggley Cave

Eidmannella bullata Gertsch, *Eidmannella rostrata* Gertsch

Windy Cave

Physocyclus enaulus Crosby**Edwards**

3-Bounce Pit

Cicurina rainesi Gertsch, *Cicurina varians* Gertsch & Mulaik, *Cryptachaea porteri* (Banks)

700 Springs Cave

Gaucelmus augustinus Keyserling

Blue Elm Cave

Cryptachaea porteri (Banks)

Cueva de la Cola Blanca

Cryptachaea porteri (Banks)

Deep Cave

Cicurina varians Gertsch & Mulaik

Devil's Sinkhole

Cicurina varians Gertsch & Mulaik, *Mermessus maculatus* (Banks), *Hogna carolinensis* (Walckenaer), *Pirata sedentarius* Montgomery, *Leucauge venusta* (Walckenaer), *Cryptachaea porteri* (Banks)

Dunbar Cave	<i>Cicurina gruta</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Ariadna bicolor</i> (Hentz), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Green Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Hughes Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Jacoby Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Jenkins Skylight Stream Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Killer Frog Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Midnight Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Punkin Cave	<i>Euagrus chisoseus</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Hogna antelucana</i> (Montgomery), <i>Physocyclus enaulus</i> Crosby, <i>Latrodectus mactans</i> (Fabricius)
Vance Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Wheat Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Wheat Cave No. 1	<i>Physocyclus enaulus</i> Crosby, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Wyatt Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
El Paso	
Helm's West Well	<i>Physocyclus enaulus</i> Crosby
Gillespie	
Cave Creek Mosquito Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Hardeman	
Campsey Cave	<i>Drassyllus texamans</i> Chamberlin, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Theridion llano</i> Levi
Short Cave	<i>Latrodectus mactans</i> (Fabricius)
Walkup Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta spicula</i> Dupérré, <i>Mysmena incredula</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Metellina mimetoides</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Hays	
Bear Cave	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Beaver Cave (= Wonder Cave)	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Boggus Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Boyett's Cave	<i>Cicurina russelli</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Burnett Ranch Cave	<i>Tayshaneta archambaulti</i> Ledford et al., <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Cathy's Cave	<i>Tayshaneta oconnorae</i> Ledford et al., <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Cricket Cave	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Donaldson Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Ezell's Cave	<i>Tegenaria pagana</i> C. L. Koch), <i>Argiope aurantia</i> Lucas, <i>Cicurina ezelli</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Gnaphosa fontinalis</i> Keyserling, <i>Mermessus maculatus</i> (Banks), <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks), <i>Parasteatoda tepidariorum</i> (C. L. Koch)
Fern Cave	<i>Argiope aurantia</i> Lucas, <i>Cicurina ubicki</i> Gertsch, <i>Tayshaneta oconnorae</i> Ledford et al., <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)

Freeman Crawl	<i>Tayshaneta coeca</i> (Chamberlin & Ivie)
Grapevine Cave	<i>Cicurina ezelli</i> Gertsch, <i>Tayshaneta archambaulti</i> Ledford et al., <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Hackberry Cave	<i>Tayshaneta coeca</i> (Chamberlin & Ivie)
Halifax Bat Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Hunter Uncave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Ladder Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
McCarty Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Tayshaneta coeca</i> (Chamberlin & Ivie), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
McGlothlin Cave	<i>Cicurina ubicki</i> Gertsch
McGlothlin Sink	<i>Tayshaneta coeca</i> (Chamberlin & Ivie), <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Michaelis Cave	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Morton's Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Nance Bat Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Pulpit Cave	<i>Tayshaneta bullis</i> (Cokendolpher)
Root Beard Cave	<i>Tayshaneta coeca</i> (Chamberlin & Ivie)
Taylor Bat Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Vogelsang's Camp	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Wimberly Bat Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby), <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Wiseman Sink	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Wiseman Sink No. 2	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Wiseman's Sink	<i>Tayshaneta coeca</i> (Chamberlin & Ivie)
Wiseman's Sink No. 2	<i>Tayshaneta coeca</i> (Chamberlin & Ivie)
Wonder Cave	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling

Howard

Cramer's Scenic Mountain Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
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Irion

Arden Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Corngriders Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Murphy Wells Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Noelke Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)

Jeff Davis

Bloys Camp Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Jalapyphantes puebla</i> Gertsch & Davis
Phantom Lake Cave	<i>Eidmannella tuckeri</i> Cokendolpher & Reddell

Kendall

474 Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
A Hole	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch

Behr's Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Cascade Caverns	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Cascade Sinkhole	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Cave Without A Name	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Cave Without-a-Name [Century Caverns]	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Cave-Without-A-Name–Dead Man's Cave System	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Century Caverns	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Charley's Downclimb Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Cole Ranch Cave No. 1	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Covered Hole	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Cricket Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Cueva de los Tres Bobos	<i>Argiope aurantia</i> Lucas, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Forget-Me-Not Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Forlorn Hole	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Georgia W. Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Gertrude's Unknown Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Glen Rose Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Grand Column Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Hal's Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Jan's Fissure	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Knee Deep Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Kohl Ranch Cave No. 1	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Pfeiffer Crawlway Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Pfeiffer Dirt Sink	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Pfeiffer's Water Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks
Prassel Ranch Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Sattler's Deep Pit	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Schneider Ranch Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Schroeder Bat Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Schwarz Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Swaglet Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Two Step Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Kerr	
Adam Wilson's Cave	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
East Trap Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Goat Trap Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Mingus Root Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Mingus Swallow Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Old Morris Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Pinto Ranch Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Secrest Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Seiker's Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)

Seven Room Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks), <i>Parasteatoda tepidariorum</i> (C. L. Koch)
Smith Cave	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Stowers Cave	<i>Cicurina stowersi</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Water Pond Pasture Cave	<i>Cicurina pastura</i> Gertsch
Wilson Ranch Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling

Kimble

700 Springs Cave	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Fleming Bat Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Mermessus antraeus</i> (Crosby), <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Flemming Bat Cave	<i>Cicurina caverna</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Garter Snake Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Drassyllus dromeus</i> Chamberlin, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Live Dog Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Lizard Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Llewelyn Rose Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
The Hole	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Top Dog Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)

King

River Styx Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Scylaceus</i> sp., <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Metellina mimetoides</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
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Kinney

Bader Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Baker's Crossing Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Cot Cave	<i>Physocylus enaulus</i> Crosby, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Cricket Siphon Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Kelley Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Kickapoo Caverns	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Rattlesnake Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Webb Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)

Lampasas

Battery Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Ariadna bicolor</i> (Hentz), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Dead Goat Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Enough Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Mermessus maculatus</i> (Banks)
Jackson Flea Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Jackson One-Bat Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)

Llano

Double Door Cave	<i>Physocylus enaulus</i> Crosby
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Enchanted Rock Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks), <i>Parasteatoda tepidariorum</i> (C. L. Koch)
Miller's Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)

Mason

Kothmann Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Mill Creek Cavern	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Zesch Ranch Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)

Medina

Boehme's Cave	<i>Cicurina medina</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Coontop Tip	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Davenport Cave	<i>Metellina mimetoides</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Eidmannella nasuta</i> Gertsch, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Haby Bat Cave	<i>Leptoctenus byrrhus</i> Simon, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Koch Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Lutz Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Medina Dam Cave	<i>Tayshaneta whitei</i> Ledford et al.
Ney Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Urozelotes rusticus</i> (L. Koch), <i>Frontinella communis</i> (Hentz), <i>Latrodectus mactans</i> (Fabricius), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Nisbet Cave	<i>Tayshaneta whitei</i> Ledford et al.
Surprise Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Valdina Farms Sinkhole	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Weynand Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Latrodectus mactans</i> (Fabricius)
Windmill Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch

Menard

Celery Creek Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Kearney's Dead Goat Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Neel Cave and Powell's Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Neel's Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Powell's Cave	<i>Cicurina menardia</i> Gertsch, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Silver Mine Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)

Pecos

Amazing Maze Cave	<i>Cicurina mirifica</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Physocylus enaulus</i> Crosby
Ess Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)

Presidio

John's Guano Mine	<i>Physocylus enaulus</i> Crosby; <i>Mecaphesa coloradensis</i> (Gertsch)
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Randall

Big Rock Cave	<i>Latrodectus mactans</i> (Fabricius)
Catarina Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Confusion Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)

Reagan

Big Lake State Park Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
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Real

Bonner Fallout Shelter Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Cave of the Lakes	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Haby Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Orell Bat Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Orell Crevice Cave	<i>Cicurina orellia</i> Gertsch, <i>Kukulcania arizonica</i> (Chamberlin & Ivie), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Ramsey Bat Cave	<i>Cicurina orellia</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina sheari</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Red Arrow Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Section 6 Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Shellhammer Cave	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Skeleton Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Tucker Hollow Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Turkey Pens Cave	<i>Physocyclus enaulus</i> Crosby, <i>Loxosceles devia</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Wilson Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik

San Saba

?Davenport Cave	<i>Metellina mimetoides</i> Chamberlin & Ivie
?Wedge Cave	<i>Metellina mimetoides</i> Chamberlin & Ivie
Blue Haw Cave	<i>Tidarren sisypoides</i> (Walckenaer)
Bremer Cave	<i>Tegenaria pagana</i> C. L. Koch), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Chimneyer's Delight Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Cicurina Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Cobweb Fissure	<i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks, <i>Tidarren sisypoides</i> (Walckenaer)
Copperhead Cave	<i>Dictyna bellans</i> Chamberlin, <i>Pirata sedentarius</i> Montgomery
Crevice Cave	<i>Tidarren sisypoides</i> (Walckenaer)
Dove Cave	<i>Agelenopsis aleenae</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Latrodectus mactans</i> (Fabricius)
Fence Line Fissure	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Fern Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Gorman Cave	<i>Cicurina sansaba</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Tidarren sisypoides</i> (Walckenaer)
Harrell's Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Lemon's Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Lemons Ranch Cave	<i>Cicurina sansaba</i> Gertsch
Puberty Pit	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik

Springdale Ranch Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Upper Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Wedge Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks), <i>Tidarren sisypoides</i> (Walckenaer)
Whiteface Cave	<i>Cicurina machete</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)

Schleicher

Cave Y	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Fartz Cave	<i>Physocyclus enaulus</i> Crosby

Stonewall

Aspermont Bat Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks), <i>Latrodectus mactans</i> (Fabricius)
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Sutton

Alma's Cave	<i>Physocyclus enaulus</i> Crosby
Caverns of Sonora (=Mayfield Cave)	<i>Cicurina barri</i> Gertsch, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Felton Cave	<i>Metepeira labyrinthea</i> (Hentz), <i>Cicurina suttoni</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks), <i>Mecaphesa celer</i> (Hentz)
Felton Cave Root	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Harrison Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Mayfield Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Silky Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Physocyclus enaulus</i> Crosby, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Word Cave	<i>Physocyclus enaulus</i> Crosby, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)

Terrell

Bendele's Uncave	<i>Loxosceles blanda</i> Gertsch & Ennik
Blackstone Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Goode Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Hogna carolinensis</i> (Walckenaer), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Longley Cave	<i>Leptoctenus byrrhus</i> Simon, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Pasotex Pit	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Sorcerer's Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Physocyclus enaulus</i> Crosby
The Crack	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Wizard's Well	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cicurina venefica</i> Gertsch

Travis

?La Crosse Cave	<i>Leucauge venusta</i> (Walckenaer)
3-Holer Cave	<i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby)
9K-2 Cave (=Moonmilk Cave)	<i>Tayshaneta devia</i> (Gertsch)
Adobe Springs Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Airman's Cave	<i>Cicurina bandida</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch

Amber Cave	<i>Cicurina trivisa</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Armadillo Ranch Sink	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Arrow Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Austin Caverns	<i>Eucteniza relata</i> (O. P.-Cambridge), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Backhole	<i>Agyneta micaria</i> (Emerton)
Backyard Cave	<i>Cicurina buwata</i> Chamberlin & Ivie
Balcones Sink	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Bandit Cave	<i>Cicurina bandida</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Beckett's Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Bee Creek Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Beer Bottle Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Blowing Sink	<i>Cicurina bandida</i> Gertsch
Brew Pot Sink	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Brewpot Sink	<i>Tayshaneta devia</i> (Gertsch)
Brodie Sink	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Broken Arrow Cave	<i>Cicurina trivisa</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Broken Lid Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Broken Straw Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Cave site #401	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Cave X	<i>Cicurina bandida</i> Gertsch, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Cave Y	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Ceiling Slot Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Central Sink	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Chuck's Joint	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Cold Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Coon Slide Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Cortaña Cave	<i>Tayshaneta myopica</i> (Gertsch)
Cotterell Cave	<i>Cicurina buwata</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Cicurina trivisa</i> Gertsch, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
County Line Bat Cave	<i>Tayshaneta concinna</i> (Gertsch)
Dead Dog Cave No. 1	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Deer Stand Cave	<i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
District Park Cave	<i>Tayshaneta sandersi</i> Ledford et al., <i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby)
Dobie Shelter	<i>Orthonops lapanus</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks, <i>Hyptiotes cavatus</i> (Hentz)
Driskill Cave	<i>Cicurina bandida</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Feather Sink	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Five Pocket Cave	<i>Falconina gracilis</i> (Keyserling), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Flint Ridge Cave	<i>Cicurina bandida</i> Gertsch, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Fossil Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Fossil Garden Cave	<i>Cicurina buwata</i> Chamberlin & Ivie

Gallifer Cave	<i>Cicurina buwata</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Tayshaneta myopica</i> (Gertsch), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
GCWA Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Geode Cave	<i>Tayshaneta myopica</i> (Gertsch)
Get Down Cave	<i>Cicurina bandida</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks), <i>Tidarren sisypoides</i> (Walckenaer)
Goat Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Grove Sinks Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Hammett's Crossing	<i>Tayshaneta devia</i> (Gertsch)
Hideout Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Hole in the Road	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Ireland's Cave	<i>Cicurina bandida</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Jack's Joint	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Jack's Joint Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Jest John Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Jester Estate's Cave	<i>Tayshaneta myopica</i> (Gertsch)
Jester Pit	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Jollyville Plateau Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Ken Harrell Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Kretschmarr Cave	<i>Cicurina trivisiae</i> Gertsch
Kretschmarr Double Pit	<i>Cicurina trivisiae</i> Gertsch, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Kretschmarr Fluted Sink	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Kretschmarr Salamander Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Kretschmarr Sink	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
LaCrosse Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Lost Gold Cave	<i>Cicurina bandida</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Tayshaneta concinna</i> (Gertsch), <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Lost Oasis Cave	<i>Cicurina bandida</i> Gertsch
Lundsford's Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Lunsford Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Camptocosa parallela</i> (Banks)
Lunsford's Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Schizocosa saltatrix</i> (Hentz)
MacDonald Cave (=Schultz Cave)	<i>Tayshaneta devia</i> (Gertsch)
Maple Run Cave	<i>Cicurina bandida</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
McDonald Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
McDonald Cave (=Schulze Cave)	<i>Cicurina trivisiae</i> Gertsch, <i>Eidmannella reclusa</i> Gertsch
McNeil Bat Cave	<i>Cicurina buwata</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Tayshaneta myopica</i> (Gertsch)

Midden Sink	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Midnight Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Moonmilk Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Moss Pit	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby)
New Comanche Trail Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Tayshaneta myopica</i> (Gertsch), <i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks
Night Sink	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
No Rent Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
North Root Cave	<i>Cicurina trivisae</i> Gertsch
Northwoods Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Outhouse Hole Sink	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Pickle Pit	<i>Cicurina trivisae</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Pickle Pit Cave	<i>Cicurina trivisae</i> Gertsch
Pisarowicz Cave	<i>Cicurina trivisae</i> Gertsch
Plethodon Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Eidmannella reclusa</i> Gertsch
Puzzle Pit	<i>Eidmannella reclusa</i> Gertsch
Rockpile Cave	<i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks
Rolling Rock Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Root Cave	<i>Agelenopsis aperta</i> (Gertsch), <i>Cicurina trivisae</i> Gertsch, <i>Tayshaneta myopica</i> (Gertsch)
Salamander Cave	<i>Cicurina trivisae</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Schulze Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Seibert Sink (Stinkin Sink)	<i>Tayshaneta concinna</i> (Gertsch)
Seider Springs Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Singletary Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Slaughter Creek Cave	<i>Tayshaneta sandersi</i> Ledford et al.
Slumberger Sink	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Spanish Wells	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Spider Cave	<i>Cicurina trivisae</i> Gertsch, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Spyglass Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Stark's North Mine	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Tayshaneta concinna</i> (Gertsch), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Steiner Telephone Pole Cave	<i>Tayshaneta myopica</i> (Gertsch)
Stoneworks Sink	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Stovepipe Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Tayshaneta devia</i> (Gertsch), <i>Eidmannella reclusa</i> Gertsch
Substations Sink	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Tardus Hole	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Three-Holer Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta flax</i> Dupérré, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Tight Pit	<i>Tayshaneta myopica</i> (Gertsch)

Tooth Cave	<i>Cicurina travisae</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Tayshaneta myopica</i> (Gertsch), <i>Eidmannella reclusa</i> Gertsch, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Anapistula secreta</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Tooth Cave surface	<i>Tayshaneta devia</i> (Gertsch)
Twelve Foot Dome	<i>Eidmannella reclusa</i> Gertsch
Twin Dig Pit	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Two Trunks Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Ulls Water Cave	<i>Eidmannella reclusa</i> Gertsch
Wade Sink	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby)
Weldon Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Weldon West Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
West Cave	<i>Dolomedes scriptus</i> Hentz
Whirlpool Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Tayshaneta sandersi</i> Ledford et al., <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Wildflower Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Windmill Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Wooden Derrick Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Uvalde	
?Indian Creek Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Barn-Sized Fissure Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
BFS Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Big Foot Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Big Fucking Snake Cave	<i>Tayshaneta valverdae</i> (Gertsch)
Burial Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks), <i>Zoro-crates aemulus</i> Gertsch
Carson Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Cave Hollow Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Cement Tank Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Crom Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Davy Crockett Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Frio Bat Cave	<i>Scotophaeus blackwalli</i> (Thorell), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Frio King Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Frio Queen Cave	<i>Cicurina watersi</i> Gertsch
Grape Hollow Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Indian Creek Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Maybe Stream Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Moss Pit Cave	<i>Modisimus texanus</i> Banks
North Well Cave	<i>Cicurina serena</i> Gertsch, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Pablo's Cave	<i>Cicurina pablo</i> Gertsch, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Picture Cave No. 1	<i>Cicurina serena</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)

Rambie's Cave	<i>Cicurina uvalde</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Sandtleben Cave (=Davy Crockett Cave)	<i>Cicurina selecta</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks), <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Story Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Tampke Ranch Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling, <i>Physocyclus enaulus</i> Crosby, <i>Loxosceles devia</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Loxosceles reclusa</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Metellina mimetoides</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
West Holler Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Whitecotton Bat Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Val Verde	
Airport Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Arledge Bat Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Cave 8	<i>Ctenus valverdiensis</i> Peck
Cave No. 8	<i>Cicurina delrio</i> Gertsch
Cave Hollow Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Centipede Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Diablo Cave	<i>Ctenus valverdiensis</i> Peck, <i>Leptoctenus byrrhus</i> Simon, <i>Cicurina delrio</i> Gertsch
East Gypsum Cave	<i>Ctenus valverdiensis</i> Peck
Emerald Sink	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Tayshaneta emeraldae</i> Ledford et al., <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Psilochorus imitatus</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Fawcett's Cave	<i>Cicurina patei</i> Gertsch, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks), <i>Misumena vatia</i> (Clerck)
Fawcett's Cave [Devil's River State Natural Area]	<i>Tayshaneta fawcetti</i> Ledford et al.
Fern Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Hogna antelucana</i> (Montgomery), <i>Hogna carolinensis</i> (Walckenaer), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Four-Mile Cave	<i>Eulaira suspecta</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
H. T. Miers Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Mermessus maculatus</i> (Banks), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Ladder Cave	<i>Ctenus valverdiensis</i> Peck, <i>Leptoctenus byrrhus</i> Simon, <i>Eidmannella delicata</i> Gertsch
Langtry East Gypsum Cave	<i>Ctenus valverdiensis</i> Peck, <i>Leptoctenus byrrhus</i> Simon
Langtry Lead Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Langtry Quarry Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Litter Barrel Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Physocyclus enaulus</i> Crosby
Litterbarrel Cave	<i>Tayshaneta grubbsi</i> Ledford et al.
Marshall Bat Cave	<i>Filistatinella crassipalpis</i> (Gertsch)
Oriente Milestone Molasses Bat Cave	<i>Cicurina porteri</i> Gertsch, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Tayshaneta valverdae</i> (Gertsch), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Loxosceles blanda</i> Gertsch & Ennik
Plecotus Cave	<i>Physocyclus enaulus</i> Crosby

Popcorn Ball Cave	<i>Masoncus conspectus</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Powers Ranch Bat Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Robertson Mill Dirt Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Seminole Canyon Cave	<i>Cicurina holsingeri</i> Gertsch
Seminole Sink [Seminole Canyon State Historical Park]	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Loxosceles blanda</i> Gertsch & Ennik
Sunset Cave	<i>Cicurina delrio</i> Gertsch
Tarantula Cave	<i>Ctenus valverdiensis</i> Peck
Twin Tree Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Unnamed Cave No. 8	<i>Leptoctenus byrrhus</i> Simon
Wren Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Camptocosa parallela</i> (Banks), <i>Schizocosa saltatrix</i> (Hentz), <i>Zorocrates aemulus</i> Gertsch
Ward	
Rattlesnake Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Washington	
Devil's Den	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Wheeler	
Big Mouth Cave	<i>Islandiana unicornis</i> Ivie, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks), <i>Metellina mimetoides</i> Chamberlin & Ivie
Small Mouth Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Williamson	
?Ballroom Cave No. 2	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
?Bone Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
?Chinaberry Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
A. J. & B. L. Wilcox Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Agave Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Argo Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Avant Ranch Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Avery Ranch Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby)
Avery Stairstep Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Ballroom #2 Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Ballroom Cave No. 2	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Bat Well	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Bat Well Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Beck Bat Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Beck Creek Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Beck Crevice Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby)
Beck Horse Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby)
Beck Pride Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)

Beck Ranch Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Beck Rattlesnake Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Beck Sewer Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Beck's Sewer Cave	<i>Cicurina buwata</i> Chamberlin & Ivie <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Behren's Ranch Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Bev's Grotto	<i>Cicurina buwata</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Blowhole Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Blue Wasp Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Bonito Sink Cave	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Boyd's Void Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Brents Bad Air Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Broken Knife Sink	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Broken Plate Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Brown's Cave	<i>Cicurina browni</i> Gertsch, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Buttercup Blow Hole Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Buttercup River Cave	<i>Cicurina buwata</i> Chamberlin & Ivie
Cassidy Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Cat Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Cat Hollow Bat Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Cat Hollow Cave No. 3	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Cave Coral Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Chagas Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Clan Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Cobb Cavern (=Cobb's Caverns)	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Tayshaneta anopica</i> (Gertsch), <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Coffin Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Coon Scat Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Core Barrel Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby)
Corn Cobb's Cave	<i>Tayshaneta anopica</i> (Gertsch)
Cricket Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Dead Ash Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Deliverance Cave No. 1	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Desert Dune Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Dion Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Do Drop In Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Double Dog Hole Cave	<i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Double Nickel Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Duckworth Bat Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Dynamite Cave	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
East Fork Fissure	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Electro-Mag Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Anapistula secreta</i> Gertsch
Elm Bat Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Elm Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)

Elm Water Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Feature No. 1	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Fern Bluff Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Fern Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Fissure F-8 [The Sanctuary]	<i>Tayshaneta paraconcinna</i> (Cokendolpher & Reddell)
Flat Rock Cave	<i>Tayshaneta coeca</i> (Chamberlin & Ivie)
Flint Wash Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Florence Cave No. 18	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Formation Forest Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Fortune 500 Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Four-Corners Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Goat Cave	<i>Tayshaneta myopica</i> (Gertsch)
Godwin's Goat Grave Cave (=Lift Station Cave)	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Good Friday Cave	<i>Cicurina buwata</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Grimace Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Hatchet Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Holler Hole Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Hook Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Ilex Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Inner Space Caverns	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Phidippus texanus</i> Banks
Joker Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Jug Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks), <i>Tidarren sisypoides</i> (Walckenaer)
Killian Caver	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Kiva Cave No. 1	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Ku Klux Klan Cave	<i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
LakeLine Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
LakeLine Mall Well Trap No. 3	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Leaning Tree Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Life Station Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Little Lake Cave	<i>Hogna carolinensis</i> (Walckenaer)
Lizard's Lounge Cave [F-11]	<i>Tayshaneta paraconcinna</i> (Cokendolpher & Reddell)
Lobo's Lair	<i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby)
Lorring's Unseen Rattler Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Man-With-A-Spear Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Marigold Cave	<i>Cicurina buwata</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Maverick Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Mayfield Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
McNeil Bat Cave	<i>Tayshaneta myopica</i> (Gertsch)
McNeil Quarry Cave	<i>Cicurina buwata</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Medicine Man Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Millennium Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)

Mongo Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Mosquito Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Muscle Sink	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Mustard Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Near Miss Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
O'Connor Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Off Campus Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
On Campus Cave	<i>Tayshaneta paraconcinna</i> (Cokendolpher & Reddell)
Onion Branch Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Paleospring Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Pemmican Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Polaris Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Prairie Flats Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Prairie's Flats Cave	<i>Tayshaneta coeca</i> (Chamberlin & Ivie)
Price Is Right Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Prospectors Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Pussy Cat Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Raccoon Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Ramsel's Corral Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Rattlesnake Filled Cave	<i>Cicurina buwata</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cicurina vibora</i> Gertsch, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Reach-Around Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Rock Ridge Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Rockfall Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Rootin Tootin Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Salamander Squeeze Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Salt Lick Cave [The Sanctuary]	<i>Tayshaneta paraconcinna</i> (Cokendolpher & Reddell)
Scoot Over Cave	<i>Tayshaneta paraconcinna</i> (Cokendolpher & Reddell)
Serta Cave	<i>Tayshaneta paraconcinna</i> (Cokendolpher & Reddell)
Shell Cave	<i>Anapistula secreta</i> Gertsch
Short Stack Cave	<i>Tayshaneta paraconcinna</i> (Cokendolpher & Reddell), <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Snowmelt Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Sore-ped Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Squeeze-Down Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Steam Cave	<i>Argiope aurantia</i> Lucas, <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Rabidosa rabida</i> (Walckenaer), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Steiner Telephone Pole Cave	<i>Tayshaneta myopica</i> (Gertsch)
Stepstone Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Sting Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Sunless City Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cicurina vibora</i> Gertsch
Susana Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
T.W.A.S. A Cave	<i>Cicurina buwata</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)

Temples of Thor Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cicurina vibora</i> Gertsch, <i>Eidmannella rostrata</i> Gertsch
Terrell's Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Testudo Cave	<i>Cicurina trivisiae</i> Gertsch, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby)
Testudo Tube	<i>Cicurina buwata</i> Chamberlin & Ivie
Texella Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Texella Cave Karst Park	<i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby)
The Abyss	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
The Bat Well	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
The Chimney	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Thin Roof Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Three-Mile Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Three Miles Cave (=Three Mile Bat Cave)	<i>Agelenopsis aperta</i> (Gertsch), <i>Tayshaneta paraconcinna</i> (Cokendolpher & Reddell)
Trail of Tears Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Tres Amigos Cave	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
Turner Goat Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Twin Springs Cave (=Whitney West Cave)	<i>Tayshaneta paraconcinna</i> (Cokendolpher & Reddell)
Two Hole Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Underline Cave	<i>Cicurina buwata</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Valley Cave	<i>Agyneta serrata</i> (Emerton)
Vault Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Velcro Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Venom Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Venturi Cave	<i>Mermessus albulus</i> (Zorsch & Crosby)
Village Idiot Cave	<i>Tayshaneta devia</i> (Gertsch), <i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Walsh Ranch Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
War Party Cave	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Water Tank Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Water Tower Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Waterfall Canyon Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Whiskey Jug Cave	<i>Gaucelmus augustinus</i> Keyserling
White Wall Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Wild Card Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)
Williams Cave	<i>Neoscona domiciliorum</i> (Hentz), <i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton), <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Williams Cave No. 1	<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton)
Wolf Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, <i>Cryptachaea porteri</i> (Banks)
Wolf's Rattlesnake Cave	<i>Cicurina varians</i> Gertsch & Mulaik
Zapata Cave	<i>Agyneta llanoensis</i> (Gertsch & Davis)

List of spiders in caves

Dipluridae

Euagrus chioseus Gertsch, 1939

Euctenizidae

Eucteniza relata (O.P.-Cambridge, 1895)

Agelenidae

Agelenopsis aleenae Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935*Agelenopsis aperta* (Gertsch, 1934)*Tegenaria domestica* (Clerck, 1757)*Tegenaria pagana* C. L. Koch, 1840)

Amphinectidae

Metaltella simoni (Keyserling, 1878)

Anyphaenidae

Wulfilia tantillus Chickering, 1940

Araneidae

Araneus gemma (McCook, 1888)*Araneus illaudatus* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)*Argiope aurantia* Lucas, 1833*Hypsosinga funebris* (Keyserling, 1892)*Metepeira labyrinthea* (Hentz, 1847)*Neoscona domiciliorum* (Hentz, 1847)

Caponiidae

Orthonops lapanus Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Corinnidae

Falconina gracilis (Keyserling, 1891)

Ctenidae

Ctenus valverdiensis Peck, 1981*Leptoctenus byrrhus* Simon, 1888

Dictynidae

Cicurina bandera Gertsch, 1992*Cicurina bandida* Gertsch, 1992*Cicurina baronia* Gertsch, 1992*Cicurina barri* Gertsch, 1992*Cicurina browni* Gertsch, 1992*Cicurina brunsi* Cokendolpher, 2004*Cicurina bullis* Cokendolpher, 2004*Cicurina buwata* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1940*Cicurina caliga* Cokendolpher & Reddell, 2001*Cicurina caverna* Gertsch, 1992*Cicurina coryelli* Gertsch, 1992*Cicurina delrio* Gertsch, 1992*Cicurina ezelli* Gertsch, 1992

- Cicurina gruta* Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina holsingeri Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina hoodensis Cokendolpher & Reddell, 2001
Cicurina joya Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina loftini Cokendolpher, 2004
Cicurina machete Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina madla Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina mckenziei Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina medina Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina menardia Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina mirifica Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina mixmaster Cokendolpher & Reddell, 2001
Cicurina neovespera Cokendolpher, 2004
Cicurina obscura Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina orellia Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina pablo Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina pampa Chamberlin & Ivie, 1940
Cicurina pastura Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina patei Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina platypus Cokendolpher, 2004
Cicurina porteri Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina puentecilla Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina rainesi Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina reclusa Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina russelli Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina sansaba Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina selecta Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina serena Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina sheari Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina sprousei Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina stowersi Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina suttoni Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina travisae Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina troglobia Cokendolpher, 2004
Cicurina ubicki Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina uvalde Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina varians Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940
Cicurina venefica Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina venii Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina vespera Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina vibora Gertsch, 1992
Cicurina watersi Gertsch, 1992
Dictyna bellans Chamberlin, 1919

Filistatidae

Filistatinella crassipalpis (Gertsch, 1935)

Kukulcania arizonica (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935)

Gnaphosidae

Drassyllus aprilinus (Banks, 1904)

Drassyllus dromeus Chamberlin, 1922

Drassyllus gynosaphes Chamberlin, 1936

Drassyllus prosaphes Chamberlin, 1936

Drassyllus texamans Chamberlin, 1936

Gnaphosa fontinalis Keyserling, 1887

Scotophaeus blackwalli (Thorell, 1871)

Urozelotes rusticus (L. Koch, 1872)

Zelotes pseustes Chamberlin, 1922

Hahniidae

Hahnia flaviceps Emerton, 1913

Neoantistea mulaiki Gertsch, 1946

Leptonetidae

Tayshaneta anopica (Gertsch, 1974)

Tayshaneta archambaulti Ledford et al. 2012

Tayshaneta bullis (Cokendolpher, 2004)

Tayshaneta coeca (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942)

Tayshaneta concinna (Gertsch, 1974)

Tayshaneta devia (Gertsch, 1974)

Tayshaneta emeraldae Ledford et al. 2012

Tayshaneta fawcetti Ledford et al. 2012

Tayshaneta grubbsi Ledford et al. 2012

Tayshaneta madla Ledford et al. 2012

Tayshaneta microps (Gertsch, 1974)

Tayshaneta myopica (Gertsch, 1974)

Tayshaneta oconnorae Ledford et al. 2012

Tayshaneta paraconcinna (Cokendolpher & Reddell, 2001)

Tayshaneta sandersi Ledford et al. 2012

Tayshaneta sprousei Ledford et al. 2012

Tayshaneta valverdae (Gertsch, 1974)

Tayshaneta vidrio Ledford et al. 2012

Tayshaneta whitei Ledford et al. 2012

Linyphiidae

Agyneta flax Dupérré, 2013

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)

Agyneta micaria (Emerton 1882)

Agyneta sandia Dupérré, 2013

Agyneta serrata (Emerton 1909)

Agyneta spicula Dupérré, 2013

Erigone autumnalis Emerton, 1882
Eulaira suspecta Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936
Frontinella communis (Hentz, 1850)
Islandiana unicornis Ivie, 1965
Jalapyphantes puebla Gertsch & Davis, 1946
Masoncus conspectus (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)
Mermessus albulus (Zorsch & Crosby, 1934)
Mermessus antraeus (Crosby, 1926)
Mermessus maculatus (Banks, 1892)
Nerienne radiata (Walckenaer, 1841)
Scylaceus sp.
Tenuiphantes sabulosus (Keyserling, 1886)

Liocranidae

Neoanagraphis chamberlini Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936

Lycosidae

Camptocosa parallela (Banks, 1898)
Camptocosa texana Dondale, Jiménez & Nieto, 2005
Hogna antelucana (Montgomery, 1904)
Hogna carolinensis (Walckenaer, 1805)
Pirata davis Wallace & Exline, 1978
Pirata sedentarius Montgomery, 1904
Rabidosa punctulata (Hentz, 1844)
Rabidosa rabida (Walckenaer, 1837)
Schizocosa saltatrix (Hentz, 1844)

Miturgidae

Teminius affinis Banks, 1897

Mysmenidae

Mysmena incredula (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)

Nesticidae

Eidmannella bullata Gertsch, 1984
Eidmannella delicata Gertsch, 1984
Eidmannella nasuta Gertsch, 1984
Eidmannella pallida (Emerton, 1875)
Eidmannella reclusa Gertsch, 1984
Eidmannella rostrata Gertsch, 1984
Eidmannella tuckeri Cokendolpher & Reddell, 2001
Gaucelmus augustinus Keyserling, 1884

Pholcidae

Modisimus texanus Banks, 1906
Physocylus enaulus Crosby, 1926
Psilochorus imitatus Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Pisauridae

Dolomedes scriptus Hentz, 1845

Salticidae

Naphrys acerba (Peckham & Peckham, 1909)

Phidippus texanus Banks, 1906

Scytodidae

Scytodes atlacoya Rheims, Brescovit & Durán, 2007

Segestriidae

Ariadna bicolor (Hentz, 1842)

Sicariidae

Loxosceles blanda Gertsch & Ennik, 1983

Loxosceles devia Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Loxosceles reclusa Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Symphytognathidae

Anapistula secreta Gertsch, 1941

Tetragnathidae

Leucauge venusta (Walckenaer, 1841)

Metellina mimetoides Chamberlin & Ivie, 1941

Tetragnatha elongata Walckenaer, 1841

Theridiidae

Cryptachaea canionis (Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1929)

Cryptachaea porteri (Banks, 1896)

Dipoena abdita Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936

Latrodectus hesperus Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935

Latrodectus mactans (Fabricius, 1775)

Neospintharus furcatus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1894)

Parasteatoda tepidariorum (C. L. Koch, 1841)

Theridion llano Levi, 1957

Tidarren sisypoides (Walckenaer, 1841)

Thomisidae

Mecaphesa celer (Hentz, 1847)

Mecaphesa dubia (Keyserling, 1880)

Misumena vatia (Clerck, 1757)

Xysticus ferox (Hentz, 1847)

Xysticus funestus Keyserling, 1880

Xysticus robinsoni Gertsch, 1953

Trachelidae

Trachelas volutus Gertsch, 1935

Uloboridae

Hyptiotes cavatus (Hentz, 1847)

Zoropsidae

Zorocrates aemulus Gertsch, 1935

Spiders in Parks

National Forests

Angelina National Forest, Angelina County (24 spp.)

Anyphaenidae

Hibana gracilis (Hentz, 1847)

Gnaphosidae

Cesonia bilineata (Hentz, 1847)

Drassyllus aprilinus (Banks, 1904)

Drassyllus dixinus Chamberlin, 1922

Drassyllus dromeus Chamberlin, 1922

Drassyllus gynosaphes Chamberlin, 1936

Drassyllus prosaphes Chamberlin, 1936

Gnaphosa fontinalis Keyserling, 1887

Litopyllus temporarius Chamberlin, 1922

Sergiolus ocellatus (Walckenaer, 1837)

Synaphosus paludis (Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940)

Talanites exlineae (Platnick & Shadab, 1976)

Zelotes duplex Chamberlin, 1922

Zelotes hentzi Barrows, 1945

Zelotes lymnophilus Chamberlin, 1936

Hahniidae

Neoantistea oklahomensis Opell & Beatty, 1976

Miturgidae

Zora pumila (Hentz, 1850)

Oxyopidae

Oxyopes cougar Brady, 1969

Salticidae

Anasaitis canosa (Walckenaer, 1837)

Ghelna sexmaculata (Banks, 1895)

Marpissa lineata (C. L. Koch, 1846)

Sarinda hentzi (Banks, 1913)

Thomisidae

Xysticus ferox (Hentz, 1847)

Xysticus fraternus Banks, 1895

Davy Crockett National Forest, Angelina County (2 spp.)

Salticidae

Peckhamia americana (Peckham & Peckham, 1892)

Synemosyna formica Hentz, 1846

Sabine National Forest, Sabine County (1 sp.)

Salticidae

Anasaitis canosa (Walckenaer, 1837)**Sam Houston National Forest, Walker County (19 spp.)**

Anyphaenidae

Wulfla saltabundus (Hentz, 1847)

Araneidae

Mangora placida (Hentz, 1847)

Linyphiidae

Erigone autumnalis Emerton, 1882*Frontinella communis* (Hentz, 1850)*Nerienne radiata* (Walckenaer, 1841)

Salticidae

Anasaitis canosa (Walckenaer, 1837)*Colonus puerperus* (Hentz, 1846)*Eris militaris* (Hentz, 1845)*Lyssomanes viridis* (Walckenaer, 1837)*Pelegrina galathea* (Walckenaer, 1837)*Zygoballus rufipes* Peckham & Peckham, 1885

Tetragnathidae

Leucauge venusta (Walckenaer, 1841)

Theridiidae

Faiditus cancellatus (Hentz, 1850)*Hentziectypus globosus* (Hentz, 1850)*Neospintharus trigonum* (Hentz, 1850)*Theridion flavonotatum* Becker, 1879*Thymoites unimaculatus* (Emerton, 1882)

Thomisidae

Mecaphesa celer (Hentz, 1847)

Trachelidae

Trachelas similis F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1899**National Wildlife Refuges****Aransas National Wildlife Refuge, Aransas County (1 sp.)**

Scytodidae

Scytodes atlacoya Rheims, Brescovit & Durán, 2007**Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Colorado County (102 spp.)**

Amphinectidae

Metaltella simoni (Keyserling, 1878)

Anyphaenidae

Hibana gracilis (Hentz, 1847)

Hibana velox (Becker, 1879)

Araneidae

Acanthepeira cherokee Levi, 1976

Acanthepeira stellata (Walckenaer, 1805)

Argiope aurantia Lucas, 1833

Eustala anastera (Walckenaer, 1841)

Eustala cepina (Walckenaer, 1841)

Gea heptagon (Hentz, 1850)

Kaira hiteae Levi, 1977

Larinia directa (Hentz, 1847)

Neoscona arabesca (Walckenaer, 1841)

Clubionidae

Clubiona abboti L. Koch, 1866

Clubiona catawba Gertsch, 1941

Clubiona kiowa Gertsch, 1941

Corinnidae

Castianeira crocata (Hentz, 1847)

Castianeira longipalpa (Hentz, 1847)

Falconina gracilis (Keyserling, 1891)

Eutichuridae

Cheiracanthium inclusum (Hentz, 1847)

Gnaphosidae

Camillina pulchra (Keyserling, 1891)

Cesonia bilineata (Hentz, 1847)

Cesonia sincera Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936

Drassyllus creolus Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940

Drassyllus texamans Chamberlin, 1936

Gnaphosa sericata (L. Koch, 1866)

Micaria deserticola Gertsch, 1933

Micaria gertschi Barrows & Ivie, 1942

Micaria longipes Emerton, 1890

Micaria nanella Gertsch, 1935

Micaria vinnula Gertsch & Davis, 1936

Sergiolus capulatus (Walckenaer, 1837)

Zelotes hentzi Barrows, 1945

Zelotes laccus (Barrows, 1919)

Zelotes lasalanus Chamberlin, 1928

Hahniidae

Neoantistea mulaiki Gertsch, 1946

Linyphiidae

Agyneta chiricahua Dupérré, 2013

Agyneta regina (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944)

Agyneta serrata (Emerton, 1909)

Ceraticelus similis (Banks, 1892)

Ceratinops latus (Emerton, 1882)

Ceratinopsis laticeps Emerton, 1882

Erigone autumnalis Emerton, 1882

Grammonota texana (Banks, 1899)

Mermessus bryantae (Ivie & Barrows, 1935)

Mermessus denticulatus (Banks, 1898)

Mermessus trilobatus (Emerton, 1882)

Tennesseellum formicum (Emerton, 1882)

Tutaibo anglicanus (Hentz, 1850)

Walckenaeria spiralis (Emerton, 1882)

Lycosidae

Hogna antelucana (Montgomery, 1904)

Pardosa delicatula Gertsch & Wallace, 1935

Pardosa milvina (Hentz, 1844)

Pardosa pauxilla Montgomery, 1904

Pardosa saxatilis (Hentz, 1844)

Pirata hiteorum Wallace & Exline, 1978

Pirata sedentarius Montgomery, 1904

Pirata seminolus Gertsch & Wallace, 1935

Pirata suwaneus Gertsch, 1940

Rabidosa rabida (Walckenaer, 1837)

Schizocosa avida (Walckenaer, 1837)

Schizocosa bilineata (Emerton, 1885)

Trochosa sepulchralis (Montgomery, 1902)

Mimetidae

Mimetus hesperus Chamberlin, 1923

Miturgidae

Teminius affinis Banks, 1897

Mysmenidae

Mysmena incredula (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)

Nesticidae

Eidmannella pallida (Emerton, 1875)

Oxyopidae

Oxyopes apollo Brady, 1964

Oxyopes salticus Hentz, 1845

Peucetia viridans (Hentz, 1832)

Philodromidae

Philodromus pratariae (Scheffer, 1904)

Thanatus formicinus (Clerck, 1757)

Thanatus rubicellus Mello-Leitão, 1929

Tibellus duttoni (Hentz, 1847)

Phrurolithidae

Phrurotimpus certus Gertsch, 1941

Salticidae

Cheliferoides longimanus Gertsch, 1936

Colonus puerperus (Hentz, 1846)

Habronattus coecatus (Hentz, 1846)

Habronattus viridipes (Hentz, 1846)

Marpissa lineata (C. L. Koch, 1846)

Marpissa pikei (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)

Neonella vinnula Gertsch, 1936

Pelegrina galathea (Walckenaer, 1837)

Sarinda hentzi (Banks, 1913)

Sassacus cyaneus (Hentz, 1846)

Zygoballus nervosus (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)

Zygoballus rufipes Peckham & Peckham, 1885

Zygoballus sexpunctatus (Hentz, 1845)

Tetragnathidae

Glenognatha foxi (McCook, 1894)

Pachygnatha autumnalis Marx, 1884

Theridiidae

Dipoena abdita Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936

Dipoena nigra (Emerton, 1882)

Steatoda transversa (Banks, 1898)

Theridion australe Banks, 1899

Theridion rabuni Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944

Thymoites expulsus (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

Thomisidae

Mecaphesa celer (Hentz, 1847)

Mecaphesa dubia (Keyserling, 1880)

Misumenoides formosipes (Walckenaer, 1837)

Xysticus apachecus Gertsch, 1933

Xysticus auctificus Keyserling, 1880

Xysticus funestus Keyserling, 1880

Titanoecidae

Titanoeca americana Emerton, 1888

Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge, Brazoria County (1 sp.)

Philodromidae

Philodromus pratariae (Scheffer, 1904)

Hagerman National Wildlife Refuge, Grayson County (2 spp.)

Mimetidae

Mimetus hesperus Chamberlin, 1923

Salticidae

Habronattus coecatus (Hentz, 1846)

Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Cameron County (22 spp.)

Anyphaenidae

Hibana futilis (Banks, 1898)

Araneidae

Acacesia hamata (Hentz, 1847)

Cyclosa walckenaeri (O. P.-Cambridge, 1889)

Ocrepeira georgia (Levi, 1976)

Caponiidae

Tarsonops systematicus Chamberlin, 1924

Corinnidae

Castianeira crocata (Hentz, 1847)

Castianeira cubana (Banks, 1926)

Filistatidae

Kukulcania arizonica (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935)

Gnaphosidae

Drassyllus dromeus Chamberlin, 1922

Eilica bicolor Banks, 1896

Nesticidae

Eidmannella pallida (Emerton, 1875)

Salticidae

Cheliferoides segmentatus F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901

Leptofreya ambigua (C. L. Koch, 1846)

Messua limbata (Banks, 1898)

Metacyrba taeniola similis Banks, 1904

Metacyrba taeniola taeniola (Hentz, 1846)

Paramaevia poultoni (Peckham & Peckham, 1901)

Parnaenus sp.

Peckhamia americana (Peckham & Peckham, 1892)

Pelegrina galathea (Walckenaer, 1837)

Platycryptus undatus (De Geer, 1778)

Thomisidae

Bucranium sp.

Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Cameron/Hidalgo Counties (21 spp.)

Araneidae

Gasteracantha cancriformis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Wagneriana tauricornis (O. P.-Cambridge, 1889)

Ctenidae

Leptoctenus byrrhus Simon, 1888

Eutichuridae

Cheiracanthium inclusum (Hentz, 1847)

Gnaphosidae

Cesonia bilineata (Hentz, 1847)

Drassyllus dromeus Chamberlin, 1922

Eilica bicolor Banks, 1896

Oxyopidae

Oxyopes acleistus Chamberlin, 1929

Pholcidae

Modisimus texanus Banks, 1906

Salticidae

Bagheera prosper (Peckham & Peckham, 1901)

Cheliferoides segmentatus F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901

Habronattus moratus (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

Leptofreya ambigua (C. L. Koch, 1846)

Marpissa obtusa Barnes, 1958

Messua limbata (Banks, 1898)

Metacyrba taeniola taeniola (Hentz, 1846)

Naphrys acerba (Peckham & Peckham, 1909)

Parnaenus sp.

Segestriidae

Ariadna bicolor (Hentz, 1842)

Theridiidae

Neopisinus cognatus O. P.-Cambridge, 1893

Thomisidae

Bucranium sp.

Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge, Bailey County (1 sp.)

Theridiidae

Latrodectus mactans (Fabricius, 1775)

Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Hidalgo County (53 spp.)

Agelenidae

Agelenopsis naevia (Walckenaer, 1841)

Anyphaenidae

Wulfila bryantae Platnick, 1974

Araneidae

Acacesia hamata (Hentz, 1847)

Araneus pegnia (Walckenaer, 1841)

Eriophora ravilla (C. L. Koch, 1844)

Larinia directa (Hentz, 1847)

Mastophora alvareztoroi Ibarra & Jiménez, 2003

Mastophora cornigera (Hentz, 1850)

- Mastophora leucabulba* (Gertsch, 1955)
Mecynogea lemniscata (Walckenaer, 1841)
Metepeira minima Gertsch, 1936
Neoscona arabesca (Walckenaer, 1841)
Scoloderus nigriceps (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)

Filistatidae

- Kukulcania arizonica* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935)
Kukulcania hibernalis (Hentz, 1842)

Gnaphosidae

- Callilepis imbecilla* (Keyserling, 1887)
Drassyllus texamans Chamberlin, 1936
Eilica bicolor Banks, 1896
Herpyllus ecclesiasticus Hentz, 1832
Zelotes pseustes Chamberlin, 1922

Linyphiidae

- Grammonota texana* (Banks, 1899)

Lycosidae

- Schizocosa saltatrix* (Hentz, 1844)

Mimetidae

- Mimetus haynesi* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Oxyopidae

- Hamataliwa grisea* Keyserling, 1887
Oxyopes acleistus Chamberlin, 1929
Oxyopes apollo Brady, 1964

Philodromidae

- Apollophanes punctipes* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1891)

Salticidae

- Cheliferoides longimanus* Gertsch, 1936
Colonus puerperus (Hentz, 1846)
Colonus sylvanus (Hentz, 1846)
Habronattus fallax (Peckham & Peckham, 1909)
Leptofreya ambigua (C. L. Koch, 1846)
Metaphidippus felix (Peckham & Peckham, 1901)
Pelegrina galathea (Walckenaer, 1837)
Phidippus arizonensis (Peckham & Peckham, 1883)
Phidippus audax (Hentz, 1845)
Zygoballus rufipes Peckham & Peckham, 1885

Scytodidae

- Scytodes atlacoya* Rheims, Brescovit & Durán, 2007
Scytodes lugubris (Thorell, 1887)

Tetragnathidae

- Leucauge venusta* (Walckenaer, 1841)
Tetragnatha laboriosa Hentz, 1850

Theridiidae

- Cryptachaea insulsa* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)
- Euryopsis lineatipes* O. P.-Cambridge, 1893
- Euryopsis spinigera* O. P.-Cambridge, 1895
- Neospintharus furcatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1894)
- Stemmops bicolor* O. P.-Cambridge, 1894
- Thymoites missionensis* (Levi, 1957)

Thomisidae

- Bucranium* sp.
- Mecaphesa celer* (Hentz, 1847)
- Mecaphesa dubia* (Keyserling, 1880)
- Xysticus funestus* Keyserling, 1880

Uloboridae

- Philoponella oweni* (Chamberlin, 1924)
- Philoponella semiplumosa* (Simon, 1893)

National (other areas)**Amistad National Recreational Area, Val Verde County (1 sp.)**

Agelenidae

- Agelenopsis aperta* (Gertsch, 1934)

Big Bend National Park, Brewster County (69 spp.)

Dipluridae

- Euagrus chioseus* Gertsch, 1939

Euctenizidae

- Entychides arizonicus* Gertsch & Wallace, 1936

Theraphosidae

- Aphonopelma echinum* (Chamberlin, 1940)
- Aphonopelma steindachneri* (Ausserer, 1875)

Anyphaenidae

- Hibana incursa* (Chamberlin, 1919)

Araneidae

- Cyclosa berlandi* Levi, 1999
- Mangora fascialata* Franganillo, 1936
- Metepeira arizonica* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942

Caponiidae

- Orthonops lapanus* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Clubionidae

- Elaver chisosa* (Roddy, 1966)

Corinnidae

- Septentrinna bicalcarata* (Simon, 1896)

Ctenidae

- Leptoctenus byrrhus* Simon, 1888

Dictynidae

Lathys delicatula (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

Diguettidae

Diguettia albolineata (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)

Diguettia canities (McCook, 1889)

Diguettia imperiosa Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Gnaphosidae

Callilepis chisos Platnick, 1975

Cesonia sincera Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936

Drassyllus antonito Platnick & Shadab, 1982

Drassyllus aprilinus (Banks, 1904)

Drassyllus notonus Chamberlin, 1928

Herpyllus bubulcus Chamberlin, 1922

Herpyllus cockerelli (Banks, 1901)

Herpyllus gertschi Platnick & Shadab, 1977

Micaria deserticola Gertsch, 1933

Micaria langtry Platnick & Shadab, 1988

Micaria nye Platnick & Shadab, 1988

Scopoides cambridgei (Gertsch & Davis, 1940)

Synaphosus syntheticus (Chamberlin, 1924)

Trachyzelotes lyonneti (Audouin, 1826)

Hahniidae

Hahnia arizonica Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942

Leptonetidae

Chisoneta chisea (Gertsch, 1974)

Lycosidae

Camptocosa parallela (Banks, 1898)

Hogna carolinensis (Walckenaer, 1805)

Pardosa vadosa Barnes, 1959

Varacosa gosiuta (Chamberlin, 1908)

Mimetidae

Mimetus hesperus Chamberlin, 1923

Oecobiidae

Oecobius putus O. P.-Cambridge, 1876

Oxyopidae

Oxyopes apollo Brady, 1964

Oxyopes tridens Brady, 1964

Philodromidae

Apollophanes punctipes (O. P.-Cambridge, 1891)

Apollophanes texanus Banks, 1904

Ebo evansae Sauer & Platnick, 1972

Titanebo mexicanus (Banks, 1898)

Pholcidae

Chisosa diluta (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940)

Physocyclus enaulus Crosby, 1926

Psilochorus concolor Slowik, 2009

Psilochorus pallidulus Gertsch, 1935

Plectreuridae

Plectreurys tristis Simon, 1893

Salticidae

Habronattus forticulus (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

Habronattus hirsutus (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)

Habronattus sugillatus Griswold, 1987

Marpissa dentoides Barnes, 1958

Marpissa obtusa Barnes, 1958

Metacyrba taeniola similis Banks, 1904

Metacyrba taeniola taeniola (Hentz, 1846)

Neon nelli Peckham & Peckham, 1888

Sassacus vitis (Cockerell, 1894)

Selenopidae

Selenops actophilus Chamberlin, 1924

Sicariidae

Loxosceles blanda Gertsch & Ennik, 1983

Theridiidae

Steatoda alamosa Gertsch, 1960

Steatoda mexicana Levi, 1957

Theridion submissum Gertsch & Davis, 1936

Thomisidae

Mecaphesa coloradensis (Gertsch, 1933)

Mecaphesa dubia (Keyserling, 1880)

Trachelidae

Trachelas mexicanus Banks, 1898

Uloboridae

Hyptiotes puebla Muma & Gertsch, 1964

Uloborus glomosus (Walckenaer, 1841)

Zoropsidae

Zorocrates unicolor (Banks, 1901)

Big Thicket National Preserve, Tyler County (11 spp.)

Dictynidae

Lathys delicatula (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

Gnaphosidae

Drassyllus aprilinus (Banks, 1904)

Drassyllus covensis Exline, 1962

Talanites exlineae (Platnick & Shadab, 1976)

Hahniidae

Hahnia flaviceps Emerton, 1913

Linyphiidae

Walckenaeria spiralis (Emerton, 1882)

Lycosidae

Varacosa avara (Keyserling, 1877)

Nephilidae

Nephila clavipes (Linnaeus, 1767)

Salticidae

Ghelna sexmaculata (Banks, 1895)

Theridiidae

Crustulina altera Gertsch & Archer, 1942

Thomisidae

Xysticus fraternus Banks, 1895**Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Culberson County (5 spp.)**

Dipluridae

Euagrus chisoseus Gertsch, 1939

Dictynidae

Mallos blandus Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1958

Lycosidae

Pardosa xerophila Vogel, 1964*Pirata sedentarius* Montgomery, 1904

Thomisidae

Misumenoides formosipes (Walckenaer, 1837)**Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, Hutchinson, Moore, Potter Counties (7 spp.)**

Gnaphosidae

Drassyllus lepidus (Banks, 1899)*Gnaphosa fontinalis* Keyserling, 1887*Haplodrassus signifer* (C. L. Koch, 1839)*Herpyllus bubulcus* Chamberlin, 1922*Zelotes gertschi* Platnick & Shadab, 1983

Salticidae

Phidippus audax (Hentz, 1845)*Phlegma hentzi* (Marx, 1890)**Padre Island National Seashore, Kenedy County (2 spp.)**

Gnaphosidae

Sergiolus lowelli Chamberlin & Woodbury, 1929

Salticidae

Habronattus coecatus (Hentz, 1846)

State Forests

Jones State Forest, Montgomery County (15 spp.)

Araneidae

Hypsosinga rubens (Hentz, 1847)

Mangora placida (Hentz, 1847)

Mangora spiculata (Hentz, 1847)

Dictynidae

Emblyna sublata (Hentz, 1850)

Linyphiidae

Frontinella communis (Hentz, 1850)

Nerienne radiata (Walckenaer, 1841)

Oxyopidae

Oxyopes salticus Hentz, 1845

Philodromidae

Philodromus placidus Banks, 1892

Salticidae

Hentzia palmarum (Hentz, 1832)

Synageles bishopi Cutler, 1988

Zygoballus rufipes Peckham & Peckham, 1885

Theridiidae

Hentziectypus globosus (Hentz, 1850)

Neospintharus furcatus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1894)

Theridion flavonotatum Becker, 1879

Yunohamella lyrica (Walckenaer, 1841)

Kirby State Forest, Tyler County (29 spp.)

Agelenidae

Agelenopsis kastoni Chamberlin & Ivie, 1941

Araneidae

Verrucosa arenata (Walckenaer, 1841)

Ctenidae

Anahita punctulata (Hentz, 1844)

Gnaphosidae

Cesonia bilineata (Hentz, 1847)

Drassyllus aprilinus (Banks, 1904)

Drassyllus dixinus Chamberlin, 1922

Drassyllus dromeus Chamberlin, 1922

Drassyllus ellipes Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940

Drassyllus eremitus Chamberlin, 1922

Litopyllus temporarius Chamberlin, 1922

Sergiolus bicolor Banks, 1900

Sergiolus capulatus (Walckenaer, 1837)

Sergiolus cyaneiventris Simon, 1893
Talanites exlineae (Platnick & Shadab, 1976)
Zelotes duplex Chamberlin, 1922
Zelotes hentzi Barrows, 1945

Hahniidae

Neoantistea oklahomensis Opell & Beatty, 1976

Lycosidae

Varacosa avara (Keyserling, 1877)

Oxyopidae

Hamataliwa helia (Chamberlin, 1929)
Oxyopes aglossus Chamberlin, 1929

Salticidae

Anasaitis canosa (Walckenaer, 1837)
Chalcoscirtus diminutus (Banks, 1896)
Colonus sylvanus (Hentz, 1846)
Lyssomanes viridis (Walckenaer, 1837)
Peckhamia americana (Peckham & Peckham, 1892)
Platycryptus undatus (De Geer, 1778)
Sarinda hentzi (Banks, 1913)
Zygoballus sexpunctatus (Hentz, 1845)

Uloboridae

Uloborus glomosus (Walckenaer, 1841)

State Parks

Bastrop State Park, Bastrop County (21 spp.)

Dipluridae

Euagrus chisoseus Gertsch, 1939

Euctenizidae

Eucteniza relata (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)

Anyphaenidae

Hibana cambridgei (Bryant, 1931)
Lupettiana mordax (O. P.-Cambridge, 1896)

Araneidae

Mangora gibberosa (Hentz, 1847)
Mangora placida (Hentz, 1847)

Gnaphosidae

Cesonia bilineata (Hentz, 1847)
Herpyllus ecclesiasticus Hentz, 1832

Linyphiidae

Agyneta flax Dupérré, 2013
Agyneta sandia Dupérré, 2013

Erigone autumnalis Emerton, 1882

Nerienne radiata (Walckenaer, 1841)

Lycosidae

Tigrosa georgicola (Walckenaer, 1837)

Oxyopidae

Oxyopes salticus Hentz, 1845

Salticidae

Anasaitis canosa (Walckenaer, 1837)

Lyssomanes viridis (Walckenaer, 1837)

Platycryptus undatus (De Geer, 1778)

Segestriidae

Ariadna bicolor (Hentz, 1842)

Theridiidae

Wamba crispulus (Simon, 1895)

Trachelidae

Meriola decepta Banks, 1895

Trachelas volutus Gertsch, 1935

Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Hidalgo County (79 spp.)

Anyphaenidae

Hibana arunda (Platnick, 1974)

Hibana futilis (Banks, 1898)

Hibana gracilis (Hentz, 1847)

Wulfilia tantillus Chickering, 1940

Araneidae

Araneus detrimentosus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1889)

Araneus pegnia (Walckenaer, 1841)

Eriophora edax (Blackwall, 1863)

Larinia directa (Hentz, 1847)

Mecynogea lemniscata (Walckenaer, 1841)

Metazygia zilloides (Banks, 1898)

Micrathena sagittata (Walckenaer, 1841)

Neoscona arabesca (Walckenaer, 1841)

Neoscona utahana (Chamberlin, 1919)

Ocrepeira georgia (Levi, 1976)

Corinnidae

Castianeira longipalpa (Hentz, 1847)

Ctenidae

Leptoctenus byrrhus Simon, 1888

Dictynidae

Dictyna bellans Chamberlin, 1919

Dictyna volucripes Keyserling, 1881

Filistatidae

Kukulcania hibernalis (Hentz, 1842)

Gnaphosidae

Callilepis chisos Platnick, 1975

Callilepis gertschi Platnick, 1975

Drassyllus inanus Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940

Drassyllus prosaphes Chamberlin, 1936

Gnaphosa sericata (L. Koch, 1866)

Nodocion floridanus (Banks, 1896)

Trachyzelotes lyonneti (Audouin, 1826)

Zelotes pseustes Chamberlin, 1922

Hersiliidae

Neotama mexicana (O. P.-Cambridge, 1893)

Lycosidae

Allocosa absoluta (Gertsch, 1934)

Arctosa littoralis (Hentz, 1844)

Pardosa delicatula Gertsch & Wallace, 1935

Sosippus texanus Brady, 1962

Varacosa shenandoa (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942)

Mimetidae

Mimetus hesperus Chamberlin, 1923

Mimetus notius Chamberlin, 1923

Miturgidae

Teminius affinis Banks, 1897

Oxyopidae

Hamataliwa grisea Keyserling, 1887

Oxyopes acleistus Chamberlin, 1929

Philodromidae

Apollophanes punctipes (O. P.-Cambridge, 1891)

Salticidae

Bredana complicata Gertsch, 1936)

Colonus sylvanus (Hentz, 1846)

Habronattus dorotheae (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

Habronattus texanus (Chamberlin, 1924)

Habronattus viridipes (Hentz, 1846)

Hentzia palmarum (Hentz, 1832)

Leptofreya ambigua (C. L. Koch, 1846)

Messua limbata (Banks, 1898)

Metacyrba taeniola taeniola (Hentz, 1846)

Metaphidippus chera (Chamberlin, 1924)

Naphrys acerba (Peckham & Peckham, 1909)

Naphrys pulex (Hentz, 1846)

Pelegrina pervaga (Peckham & Peckham, 1909)
Pellenes longimanus Emerton, 1913
Phidippus arizonensis (Peckham & Peckham, 1883)
Phidippus audax (Hentz, 1845)
Platycryptus undatus (De Geer, 1778)
Sitticus dorsatus (Banks, 1895)
Zygoballus nervosus (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)
Zygoballus rufipes Peckham & Peckham, 1885

Scytodidae

Scytodes atlacoya Rheims, Brescovit & Durán, 2007
Scytodes lugubris (Thorell, 1887)

Sicariidae

Loxosceles devia Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Theridiidae

Euryopsis spinigera O. P.-Cambridge, 1895
Latrodectus mactans (Fabricius, 1775)
Steatoda quadrimaculata (O. P.-Cambridge, 1896)
Theridion cynicum Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936
Thymoites expulsus (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)
Thymoites illudens (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

Thomisidae

Mecaphesa asperata (Hentz, 1847)
Mecaphesa californica (Banks, 1896)
Mecaphesa celer (Hentz, 1847)
Mecaphesa dubia (Keyserling, 1880)
Synema viridans (Banks, 1896)
Xysticus funestus Keyserling, 1880

Trachelidae

Trachelas mexicanus Banks, 1898

Uloboridae

Philoponella oweni (Chamberlin, 1924)
Philoponella semiplumosa (Simon, 1893)
Uloborus glomosus (Walckenaer, 1841)
Uloborus segregatus Gertsch, 1936

Big Bend Ranch State Park, Presidio County (34 spp.)

Dipluridae

Euagrus chisoseus Gertsch, 1939

Anyphaenidae

Hibana incursa (Chamberlin, 1919)

Araneidae

Eustala anastera (Walckenaer, 1841)
Neoscona crucifera (Lucas, 1838)

Caponiidae

Orthonops lapanus Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Dictynidae

Mallos pallidus (Banks, 1904)

Diguettidae

Diguettia canities (McCook, 1889)

Diguettia imperiosa Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Gnaphosidae

Gnaphosa saxosa Platnick & Shadab, 1975

Herpyllus propinquus (Keyserling, 1887)

Scopoides cambridgei (Gertsch & Davis, 1940)

Zelotes anglo Gertsch & Riechert, 1976

Linyphiidae

Frontinella communis (Hentz, 1850)

Lycosidae

Hogna tigana (Gertsch & Wallace, 1935)

Pardosa falcifera F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1902

Oxyopidae

Peucetia viridans (Hentz, 1832)

Philodromidae

Apollophanes texanus Banks, 1904

Philodromus californicus Keyserling, 1884

Pholcidae

Physocyclus enaulus Crosby, 1926

Plectreuridae

Plectreurys sp.

Salticidae

Habronattus conjunctus (Banks, 1898)

Hentzia alamosa Richman, 2010

Hentzia fimbriata (F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901)

Phidippus arizonensis (Peckham & Peckham, 1883)

Phidippus carneus Peckham & Peckham, 1896

Salticus peckhamae (Cockerell, 1897)

Scytodidae

Scytodes zapatana Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Sicariidae

Loxosceles blanda Gertsch & Ennik, 1983

Tetragnathidae

Tetragnatha laboriosa Hentz, 1850

Theridiidae

Latrodectus hesperus Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935

Steatoda variata Gertsch, 1960

Thomisidae

Mecaphesa coloradensis (Gertsch, 1933)

Misumenoides formosipes (Walckenaer, 1837)

Uloboridae

Uloborus glomosus (Walckenaer, 1841)

Brazos Bend State Park, Fort Bend County (8 spp.)

Corinnidae

Falconina gracilis (Keyserling, 1891)

Gnaphosidae

Cesonia bilineata (Hentz, 1847)

Sergiolus capulatus (Walckenaer, 1837)

Lycosidae

Schizocosa royneri Uetz & Dondale, 1979

Nephilidae

Nephila clavipes (Linnaeus, 1767)

Salticidae

Anasaitis canosa (Walckenaer, 1837)

Zygoballus rufipes Peckham & Peckham, 1885

Thomisidae

Xysticus ferox (Hentz, 1847)

Buescher State Park, Bastrop County (6 spp.)

Araneidae

Micrathena gracilis (Walckenaer, 1805)

Verrucosa arenata (Walckenaer, 1841)

Eutichuridae

Cheiracanthium inclusum (Hentz, 1847)

Linyphiidae

Frontinella communis (Hentz, 1850)

Sicariidae

Loxosceles reclusa Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Tetragnathidae

Leucauge venusta (Walckenaer, 1841)

Caddo Lake State Park, Harrison County (2 spp.)

Lycosidae

Tigrosa georgicola (Walckenaer, 1837)

Trochosa sepulchralis (Montgomery, 1902)

Caprock Canyons State Park, Briscoe County (2 spp.)

Agelenidae

Agelenopsis aleenae Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935

Agelenopsis spatula Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935

Corpus Christi State Park, San Patricio County (1 sp.)

Lycosidae

Hogna tigana (Gertsch & Wallace, 1935)**Estero Llano Grande State Park, Hidalgo County (13 spp.)**

Salticidae

Colonus sylvanus (Hentz, 1846)*Habronattus fallax* (Peckham & Peckham, 1909)*Hentzia palmarum* (Hentz, 1832)*Leptofreya ambigua* (C. L. Koch, 1846)*Menemerus bivittatus* (Dufour, 1831)*Messua limbata* (Banks, 1898)*Naphrys acerba* (Peckham & Peckham, 1909)*Paramaevia poultoni* (Peckham & Peckham, 1901)*Phidippus arizonensis* (Peckham & Peckham, 1883)*Phidippus audax* (Hentz, 1845)*Plexippus paykulli* (Audouin, 1826)*Sassacus vitis* (Cockerell, 1894)*Zygoballus sexpunctatus* (Hentz, 1845)**Falcon State Park, Starr/Zapata Counties (14 spp.)**

Theraphosidae

Aphonopelma anax (Chamberlin, 1940)

Araneidae

Araneus detrimentosus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1889)

Gnaphosidae

Callilepis gertschi Platnick, 1975*Cesonia bilineata* (Hentz, 1847)*Gnaphosa sericata* (L. Koch, 1866)

Oxyopidae

Oxyopes salticus Hentz, 1845

Philodromidae

Tibellus duttoni (Hentz, 1847)

Salticidae

Habronattus mataxus Griswold, 1987*Metacyrba taeniola taeniola* (Hentz, 1846)*Pelegrina galathea* (Walckenaer, 1837)*Poultonella alboimmaculata* (Peckham & Peckham, 1883)

Scytodidae

Scytodes atlacoya Rheims, Brescovit & Durán, 2007

Theridiidae

Chrosiothes jocosus (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)

Thomisidae

Mecaphesa dubia (Keyserling, 1880)

Fort Parker State Park, Limestone County (3 spp.)

Mimetidae

Mimetus puritanus Chamberlin, 1923*Mimetus syllepsicus* Hentz, 1832

Miturgidae

Teminius affinis Banks, 1897**Frio State Park, Frio County (1 sp.)**

Salticidae

Cheliferoides segmentatus F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901**Galveston Island State Park, Galveston County (20 spp.)**

Araneidae

Acanthepeira stellata (Walckenaer, 1805)*Araniella displicata* (Hentz, 1847)*Eustala anastera* (Walckenaer, 1841)*Larinioides cornutus* (Clerck, 1757)*Neoscona arabesca* (Walckenaer, 1841)*Verrucosa arenata* (Walckenaer, 1841)

Gnaphosidae

Sergiolus ocellatus (Walckenaer, 1837)

Oxyopidae

Oxyopes apollo Brady, 1964*Oxyopes salticus* Hentz, 1845

Salticidae

Phidippus audax (Hentz, 1845)*Plexippus paykulli* (Audouin, 1826)*Zygoballus rufipes* Peckham & Peckham, 1885

Tetragnathidae

Tetragnatha guatemalensis O. P.-Cambridge, 1889*Tetragnatha laboriosa* Hentz, 1850*Tetragnatha pallescens* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1903

Theridiidae

Cryptachaea porteri (Banks, 1896)

Thomisidae

Mecaphesa asperata (Hentz, 1847)*Mecaphesa celer* (Hentz, 1847)*Misumenoides formosipes* (Walckenaer, 1837)*Misumessus oblongus* (Keyserling, 1880)**Garner State Park, Uvalde County (30 spp.)**

Araneidae

Hypsosinga funebris (Keyserling, 1892)

Kaira alba (Hentz, 1850)

Mangora fascialata Franganillo, 1936

Mangora gibberosa (Hentz, 1847)

Mimetidae

Mimetus notius Chamberlin, 1923

Oxyopidae

Oxyopes apollo Brady, 1964

Oxyopes salticus Hentz, 1845

Salticidae

Colonus puerperus (Hentz, 1846)

Eris militaris (Hentz, 1845)

Hentzia mitrata (Hentz, 1846)

Marpissa pikei (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)

Pelegrina galathea (Walckenaer, 1837)

Phidippus pius Scheffer, 1905

Sarinda hentzi (Banks, 1913)

Zygoballus rufipes Peckham & Peckham, 1885

Theridiidae

Chrosiothes jocosus (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)

Euryopsis quinquemaculata Banks, 1900

Hentziectypus globosus (Hentz, 1850)

Theridion dilutum Levi, 1957

Theridion dividuum Gertsch & Archer, 1942

Theridion hidalgo Levi, 1957

Theridion murarium Emerton, 1882

Theridion positivum Chamberlin, 1924

Thymoites expulsus (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

Wamba crispulus (Simon, 1895)

Thomisidae

Mecaphesa californica (Banks, 1896)

Mecaphesa celer (Hentz, 1847)

Mecaphesa dubia (Keyserling, 1880)

Synema viridans (Banks, 1896)

Uloboridae

Uloborus glomosus (Walckenaer, 1841)

Goliad State Park, Goliad County (9 spp.)

Araneidae

Cyclosa turbinata (Walckenaer, 1841)

Metazygia wittfeldae (McCook, 1894)

Corinnidae

Castianeira longipalpa (Hentz, 1847)

Falconina gracilis (Keyserling, 1891)

Oxyopidae

Oxyopes salticus Hentz, 1845

Salticidae

Habronattus coecatus (Hentz, 1846)

Thomisidae

Mecaphesa dubia (Keyserling, 1880)*Xysticus ferox* (Hentz, 1847)

Trachelidae

Trachelas mexicanus Banks, 1898**Goose Island State Park, Aransas County (9 spp.)**

Araneidae

Allocyclosa bifurca (McCook, 1887)*Hypsosinga rubens* (Hentz, 1847)*Micrathena gracilis* (Walckenaer, 1805)

Gnaphosidae

Callilepis imbecilla (Keyserling, 1887)

Lycosidae

Sosippus texanus Brady, 1962

Oxyopidae

Hamataliwa grisea Keyserling, 1887*Oxyopes acleistus* Chamberlin, 1929

Salticidae

Colonus sylvanus (Hentz, 1846)

Theridiidae

Anelosimus studiosus (Hentz, 1850)**Huntsville State Park, Walker County (6 spp.)**

Araneidae

Mastophora phrynosoma Gertsch, 1955

Clubionidae

Elaver excepta (L. Koch, 1866)

Gnaphosidae

Drassyllus covensis Exline, 1962

Mimetidae

Mimetus notius Chamberlin, 1923

Phrurolithidae

Phrurotimpus alarius (Hentz, 1847)

Thomisidae

Xysticus fraternus Banks, 1895

Inks Lake State Park, Burnet County (9 spp.)

Dipluridae

Euagrus chisoseus Gertsch, 1939

Araneidae

Larinioides cornutus (Clerck, 1757)

Philodromidae

Philodromus keyserlingi Marx, 1890*Tibellus duttoni* (Hentz, 1847)

Salticidae

Marpissa pikei (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)

Theridiidae

Latrodectus mactans (Fabricius, 1775)*Theridion glaucescens* Becker, 1879*Theridion murarium* Emerton, 1882

Thomisidae

Mecaphesa asperata (Hentz, 1847)**Lake Arrowhead State Park, Clay County (2 spp.)**

Agelenidae

Agelenopsis aleenae Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935*Agelenopsis oklahoma* (Gertsch, 1936)**Lake Corpus Christi State Park, San Patricio County (19 spp.)**

Anyphaenidae

Anyphaena lacka Platnick, 1974

Araneidae

Acacesia hamata (Hentz, 1847)*Metazygia wittfeldae* (McCook, 1894)*Metazygia zilloides* (Banks, 1898)*Neoscona arabesca* (Walckenaer, 1841)

Filistatidae

Kukulcania hibernalis (Hentz, 1842)

Gnaphosidae

Nodocion floridanus (Banks, 1896)

Mimetidae

Ero canionis Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935*Mimetus notius* Chamberlin, 1923

Oxyopidae

Oxyopes acleistus Chamberlin, 1929

Salticidae

Phidippus audax (Hentz, 1845)*Platycryptus undatus* (De Geer, 1778)

Tetragnathidae

Tetragnatha guatemalensis O. P.-Cambridge, 1889

Theridiidae

Euryopsis lineatipes O. P.-Cambridge, 1893

Euryopsis texana Banks, 1908

Parasteatoda tepidariorum (C. L. Koch, 1841)

Steatoda triangulosa (Walckenaer, 1802)

Trachelidae

Meriola decepta Banks, 1895

Uloboridae

Uloborus glomosus (Walckenaer, 1841)

Lake Somerville State Park, Lee County (9 spp.)

Araneidae

Araneus detrimentosus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1889)

Larinioides cornutus (Clerck, 1757)

Metazygia wittfeldae (McCook, 1894)

Metazygia zilloides (Banks, 1898)

Gnaphosidae

Cesonia bilineata (Hentz, 1847)

Salticidae

Eris militaris (Hentz, 1845)

Phidippus audax (Hentz, 1845)

Tetragnathidae

Tetragnatha guatemalensis O. P.-Cambridge, 1889

Theridiidae

Tidarren haemorrhoidale (Bertkau, 1880)

Lake Tawakoni State Park, Hunt County (26 spp.)

Agelenidae

Agelenopsis emertoni Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935

Barronopsis texana (Gertsch, 1934)

Araneidae

Argiope aurantia Lucas, 1833

Eustala emertoni (Banks, 1904)

Larinioides cornutus (Clerck, 1757)

Mecynogea lemniscata (Walckenaer, 1841)

Metazygia wittfeldae (McCook, 1894)

Neoscona arabesca (Walckenaer, 1841)

Neoscona crucifera (Lucas, 1838)

Clubionidae

Elaver excepta (L. Koch, 1866)

Dictynidae

Emblyna sublata (Hentz, 1850)*Phantyna segregata* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

Mimetidae

Mimetus syllepsicus Hentz, 1832

Salticidae

Bagheera prosper (Peckham & Peckham, 1901)*Colonus puerperus* (Hentz, 1846)*Colonus sylvanus* (Hentz, 1846)*Eris militaris* (Hentz, 1845)*Peckhamia americana* (Peckham & Peckham, 1892)*Pelegrina galathea* (Walckenaer, 1837)*Phidippus audax* (Hentz, 1845)

Tetragnathidae

Leucauge venusta (Walckenaer, 1841)*Tetragnatha guatemalensis* O. P.-Cambridge, 1889

Theridiidae

Argyrodes elevatus Taczanowski, 1873*Theridion glaucescens* Becker, 1879*Tidarren haemorrhoidale* (Bertkau, 1880)

Uloboridae

Uloborus glomosus (Walckenaer, 1841)**Lockhart State Park, Caldwell County (4 spp.)**

Linyphiidae

Agyneta micaria (Emerton, 1882)

Oonopidae

Noonops furtivus (Gertsch, 1936)

Salticidae

Attidops cutleri Edwards, 1999*Colonus sylvanus* (Hentz, 1846)**Lost Maples State Park, Bandera County (18 spp.)**

Araneidae

Cyclosa turbinata (Walckenaer, 1841)*Ocrepeira georgia* (Levi, 1976)

Ctenidae

Leptoctenus byrrhus Simon, 1888

Dictynidae

Cicurina varians Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940*Dictyna formidolosa* Gertsch & Ivie, 1936

Gnaphosidae

Drassyllus aprilinus (Banks, 1904)

Drassyllus texamans Chamberlin, 1936

Philodromidae

Philodromus keyserlingi Marx, 1890

Phrurolithidae

Phrurotimpus alarius (Hentz, 1847)

Salticidae

Maevia inclemens (Walckenaer, 1837)

Naphrys acerba (Peckham & Peckham, 1909)

Naphrys pulex (Hentz, 1846)

Peckhamia americana (Peckham & Peckham, 1892)

Pelegrina flavipes (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)

Theridiidae

Theridion murarium Emerton, 1882

Thomisidae

Ozyptila monroensis Keyserling, 1884

Tmarus rubromaculatus Keyserling, 1880

Xysticus ferox (Hentz, 1847)

Monahans Sandhills State Park, Ward County (2 spp.)

Lycosidae

Hogna coloradensis (Banks, 1894)

Thomisidae

Misumenoides formosipes (Walckenaer, 1837)

Palmetto State Park, Gonzales County (35 spp.)

Anyphaenidae

Anyphaena pectorosa L. Koch, 1866

Wulfilia albens (Hentz, 1847)

Araneidae

Araneus bicentenarius (McCook, 1888)

Araneus marmoreus Clerck, 1757

Argiope aurantia Lucas, 1833

Gasteracantha cancriformis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Mangora gibberosa (Hentz, 1847)

Mangora maculata (Keyserling, 1865)

Mangora placida (Hentz, 1847)

Mecynogea lemniscata (Walckenaer, 1841)

Micrathena gracilis (Walckenaer, 1805)

Micrathena sagittata (Walckenaer, 1841)

Verrucosa arenata (Walckenaer, 1841)

Eutichuridae

Cheiracanthium inclusum (Hentz, 1847)

Filistatidae

Kukulcania hibernalis (Hentz, 1842)

Gnaphosidae

Drassyllus aprilinus (Banks, 1904)

Drassyllus gynosaphes Chamberlin, 1936

Synaphosus paludis (Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940)

Hahniidae

Hahnia flaviceps Emerton, 1913

Linyphiidae

Mermessus denticulatus (Banks, 1898)

Lycosidae

Pirata seminolus Gertsch & Wallace, 1935

Tigrosa georgicola (Walckenaer, 1837)

Oxyopidae

Oxyopes salticus Hentz, 1845

Phrurolithidae

Phrurotimpus alarius (Hentz, 1847)

Pisauridae

Dolomedes tenebrosus Hentz, 1844

Dolomedes triton (Walckenaer, 1837)

Salticidae

Anasaitis canosa (Walckenaer, 1837)

Colonus sylvanus (Hentz, 1846)

Naphrys pulex (Hentz, 1846)

Pelegrina sabinema Maddison, 1996

Phidippus audax (Hentz, 1845)

Theridiidae

Hentziectypus globosus (Hentz, 1850)

Thomisidae

Mecaphesa celer (Hentz, 1847)

Ozyptila americana Banks, 1895

Trachelidae

Meriola decepta Banks, 1895

Palo Duro Canyon State Park, Randall County (9 spp.)

Agelenidae

Agelenopsis aperta (Gertsch, 1934)

Araneidae

Neoscona oaxacensis (Keyserling, 1864)

Gnaphosidae

Drassyllus lepidus (Banks, 1899)

Drassyllus texamans Chamberlin, 1936

Zelotes gertschi Platnick & Shadab, 1983

Lycosidae

Arctosa littoralis (Hentz, 1844)*Hogna antelucana* (Montgomery, 1904)

Philodromidae

Titanebo mexicanus (Banks, 1898)

Salticidae

Phlegra hentzi (Marx, 1890)**Pedernales Falls State Park, Blanco County (2 spp.)**

Dipluridae

Euagrus chioseus Gertsch, 1939

Leptonetidae

Tayshaneta paraconcinna (Cokendolpher & Reddell, 2001)**Resaca de la Palma State Park, Cameron County (20 spp.)**

Anyphaenidae

Hibana arunda (Platnick, 1974)

Araneidae

Araneus miniatus (Walckenaer, 1841)*Araneus pegnia* (Walckenaer, 1841)*Eriophora ravilla* (C. L. Koch, 1844)*Micrathena sagittata* (Walckenaer, 1841)*Neoscona arabesca* (Walckenaer, 1841)

Gnaphosidae

Eilica bicolor Banks, 1896

Salticidae

Colonus sylvanus (Hentz, 1846)*Habronattus fallax* (Peckham & Peckham, 1909)*Hentzia palmarum* (Hentz, 1832)*Leptofreya ambigua* (C. L. Koch, 1846)*Menemerus bivittatus* (Dufour, 1831)*Messua limbata* (Banks, 1898)*Metacyrba punctata* (Peckham & Peckham, 1894)*Paramaevia poultoni* (Peckham & Peckham, 1901)*Phidippus arizonensis* (Peckham & Peckham, 1883)*Phidippus audax* (Hentz, 1845)*Phidippus texanus* Banks, 1906*Platycryptus undatus* (De Geer, 1778)*Plexippus paykulli* (Audouin, 1826)**Sam Houston State Park, Walker County (2 spp.)**

Anyphaenidae

Hibana gracilis (Hentz, 1847)

Araneidae

Acanthepeira stellata (Walckenaer, 1805)

Seminole Canyon State Park, Val Verde County (20 spp.)

Araneidae

Colphepeira catawba (Banks, 1911)

Hypsosinga funebris (Keyserling, 1892)

Metepeira comanche Levi, 1977

Dictynidae

Cicurina holsingeri Gertsch, 1992

Diguettidae

Diguettia albolineata (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)

Oxyopidae

Oxyopes apollo Brady, 1964

Oxyopes lynx Brady, 1964

Oxyopes salticus Hentz, 1845

Philodromidae

Tibellus duttoni (Hentz, 1847)

Salticidae

Marpissa pikei (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)

Pelegrina galathea (Walckenaer, 1837)

Sassacus papenhoei Peckham & Peckham, 1895

Selenopidae

Selenops actophilus Chamberlin, 1924

Theridiidae

Euryopsis texana Banks, 1908

Theridion dilutum Levi, 1957

Theridion hidalgo Levi, 1957

Theridion llano Levi, 1957

Thymoites expulsus (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

Thomisidae

Mecaphesa celer (Hentz, 1847)

Mecaphesa dubia (Keyserling, 1880)

Tyler State Park, Smith County (8 spp.)

Dictynidae

Lathys delicatula (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

Gnaphosidae

Callilepis chisos Platnick, 1975

Gnaphosa fontinalis Keyserling, 1887

Talanites exlineae (Platnick & Shadab, 1976)

Lycosidae

Gladicosa pulchra (Keyserling, 1877)

Philodromidae

Philodromus pratariae (Scheffer, 1904)

Phrurolithidae

Phrurotimpus alarius (Hentz, 1847)

Thomisidae

Xysticus fraternus Banks, 1895

Wildlife Management Areas**Black Gap Wildlife Management Area, Brewster County (8 spp.)**

Diguettidae

Diguettia canities (McCook, 1889)

Gnaphosidae

Callilepis imbecilla (Keyserling, 1887)

Lycosidae

Allocosa retenta (Gertsch & Wallace, 1935)

Salticidae

Habronattus coecatus (Hentz, 1846)

Metacyrba taeniola taeniola (Hentz, 1846)

Pelegrina arizonensis (Peckham & Peckham, 1901)

Theridiidae

Asagena fulva (Keyserling, 1884)

Euryopsis texana Banks, 1908

Chaparral Wildlife Management Area, Dimmit County (5 spp.)

Gnaphosidae

Gnaphosa sericata (L. Koch, 1866)

Zelotes lasalanus Chamberlin, 1928

Zelotes pseustes Chamberlin, 1922

Oxyopidae

Oxyopes apollo Brady, 1964

Oxyopes tridens Brady, 1964

Engeling Wolf Management Area, Anderson County (1 sp.)

Salticidae

Metacyrba taeniola similis Banks, 1904

Matador Wildlife Management Area, Cottle County (3 spp.)

Gnaphosidae

Gnaphosa sericata (L. Koch, 1866)

Zelotes gertschi Platnick & Shadab, 1983

Salticidae

Phidippus texanus Banks, 1906

Other**Dalquest Research Site, Presidio County (48 spp.)**

Agelenidae

Agelenopsis naevia (Walckenaer, 1841)

Anyphaenidae

Anyphaena rita Platnick, 1974

Caponiidae

Orthonops lapanus Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Corinnidae

Castianeira amoena (C. L. Koch, 1841)

Castianeira nanella Gertsch, 1933

Castianeira occidens Reiskind, 1969

Ctenidae

Leptoctenus byrrhus Simon, 1888

Dictynidae

Cicurina varians Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Filistatidae

Kukulcania hibernalis (Hentz, 1842)

Gnaphosidae

Callilepis chisos Platnick, 1975

Callilepis gertschi Platnick, 1975

Cesonia sincera Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936

Drassyllus broussardi Platnick & Horner, 2007

Drassyllus prosaphes Chamberlin, 1936

Gnaphosa fontinalis Keyserling, 1887

Haplodrassus chamberlini Platnick & Shadab, 1975

Herpyllus bubulcus Chamberlin, 1922

Micaria emertoni Gertsch, 1935

Micaria imperiosa Gertsch, 1935

Micaria langtry Platnick & Shadab, 1988

Micaria longipes Emerton, 1890

Micaria nye Platnick & Shadab, 1988

Scopoides cambridgei (Gertsch & Davis, 1940)

Sergiolus stella Chamberlin, 1922

Zelotes lasalanus Chamberlin, 1928

Liocranidae

Neoanagraphis chamberlini Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936

Lycosidae

- Alopecosa aculeata* (Clerck, 1757)
- Hogna carolinensis* (Walckenaer, 1805)
- Varacosa gosiuta* (Chamberlin, 1908)
- Varacosa parthenus* (Chamberlin, 1925)

Oxyopidae

- Oxyopes apollo* Brady, 1964
- Oxyopes felinus* Brady, 1964
- Oxyopes panther* Brady, 1975
- Oxyopes tridens* Brady, 1964

Philodromidae

- Apollophanes texanus* Banks, 1904
- Titanebo parabolis* (Schick, 1965)

Phrurolithidae

- Phrurotimpus certus* Gertsch, 1941
- Scotinella pugnata* (Emerton, 1890)

Salticidae

- Habronattus conjunctus* (Banks, 1898)
- Habronattus hirsutus* (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)
- Pellenes limatus* Peckham & Peckham, 1901
- Salticus peckhamae* (Cockerell, 1897)
- Sitticus dorsatus* (Banks, 1895)

Sparassidae

- Heteropoda venatoria* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Theridiidae

- Euryopsis texana* Banks, 1908
- Steatoda variata* Gertsch, 1960

Thomisidae

- Mecaphesa celer* (Hentz, 1847)
- Xysticus lassanus* Chamberlin, 1925

Fort Sill Recreation Area, Palo Pinto County (1 sp.)

Salticidae

- Habronattus mataxus* Griswold, 1987

Frontera Audubon, Hidalgo County (28 spp.)

Anyphaenidae

- Hibana arunda* (Platnick, 1974)
- Hibana futilis* (Banks, 1898)
- Wulfla bryantae* Platnick, 1974

Araneidae

- Eriophora edax* (Blackwall, 1863)
- Eriophora ravilla* (C. L. Koch, 1844)
- Eustala anastera* (Walckenaer, 1841)

Kaira altiventer O. P.-Cambridge, 1889

Mastophora cornigera (Hentz, 1850)

Metazygia zilloides (Banks, 1898)

Micrathena sagittata (Walckenaer, 1841)

Neoscona domiciliorum (Hentz, 1847)

Clubionidae

Elaver texana (Gertsch, 1933)

Dictynidae

Phantyna segregata (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

Philodromidae

Apollophanes punctipes (O. P.-Cambridge, 1891)

Salticidae

Colonus puerperus (Hentz, 1846)

Colonus sylvanus (Hentz, 1846)

Hentzia palmarum (Hentz, 1832)

Messua limbata (Banks, 1898)

Pelegrina galathea (Walckenaer, 1837)

Tetragnathidae

Tetragnatha guatemalensis O. P.-Cambridge, 1889

Theridiidae

Anelosimus studiosus (Hentz, 1850)

Emertonella taczanowskii (Keyserling, 1886)

Theridion dilutum Levi, 1957

Theridion positivum Chamberlin, 1924

Theridion rabuni Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944

Wamba crispulus (Simon, 1895)

Trachelidae

Trachelas mexicanus Banks, 1898

Uloboridae

Uloborus glomosus (Walckenaer, 1841)

Green Island Bird Refuge, Cameron County (9 spp.)

Gnaphosidae

Callilepis gertschi Platnick, 1975

Gnaphosa clara (Keyserling, 1887)

Micaria nanella Gertsch, 1935

Micaria triangulosa Gertsch, 1935

Trachyzelotes lyonneti (Audouin, 1826)

Hahniidae

Neoantistea mulaiki Gertsch, 1946

Oecobiidae

Oecobius navus Blackwall, 1859

Pholcidae

Psilochorus redemptus Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Sicariidae

Loxosceles devia Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Stubblefield Lake Recreation Area, Walker County (2 spp.)

Araneidae

Neoscona crucifera (Lucas, 1838)

Verrucosa arenata (Walckenaer, 1841)

Wildcat Bluff Nature Center, Potter County (50 spp.)

Theraphosidae

Aphonopelma hentzi (Girard, 1852)

Araneidae

Acanthepeira stellata (Walckenaer, 1805)

Argiope aurantia Lucas, 1833

Argiope trifasciata (Forskål, 1775)

Larinioides cornutus (Clerck, 1757)

Metepeira labyrinthea (Hentz, 1847)

Neoscona crucifera (Lucas, 1838)

Neoscona oaxacensis (Keyserling, 1864)

Corinnidae

Castianeira crocata (Hentz, 1847)

Dictynidae

Cicurina varians Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Gnaphosidae

Drassodes saccatus (Emerton, 1890)

Drassyllus lepidus (Banks, 1899)

Gnaphosa fontinalis Keyserling, 1887

Gnaphosa sericata (L. Koch, 1866)

Haplodrassus signifer (C. L. Koch, 1839)

Herpyllus ecclesiasticus Hentz, 1832

Zelotes gertschi Platnick & Shadab, 1983

Lycosidae

Alopecosa kochi (Keyserling, 1877)

Hesperocosa unica (Gertsch & Wallace, 1935)

Hogna antelucana (Montgomery, 1904)

Hogna carolinensis (Walckenaer, 1805)

Pardosa falcifera F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1902

Pardosa mercurialis Montgomery, 1904

Rabidosa rabida (Walckenaer, 1837)

Schizocosa mccooki (Montgomery, 1904)

Varacosa gosiuta (Chamberlin, 1908)

Nesticidae

Eidmannella pallida (Emerton, 1875)

Oxyopidae

Oxyopes apollo Brady, 1964

Oxyopes salticus Hentz, 1845

Philodromidae

Philodromus vulgaris (Hentz, 1847)

Thanatus rubicellus Mello-Leitão, 1929

Tibellus duttoni (Hentz, 1847)

Salticidae

Marpissa pikei (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)

Phidippus apacheanus Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1929

Phidippus audax (Hentz, 1845)

Phidippus carolinensis Peckham & Peckham, 1909

Phidippus texanus Banks, 1906

Salticus scenicus (Clerck, 1757)

Sassacus papenhoei Peckham & Peckham, 1895

Sicariidae

Loxosceles reclusa Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Tetragnathidae

Tetragnatha laboriosa Hentz, 1850

Theridiidae

Latrodectus hesperus Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935

Steatoda triangulosa (Walckenaer, 1802)

Thomisidae

Mecaphesa celer (Hentz, 1847)

Modysticus modestus (Scheffer, 1904)

Xysticus auctificus Keyserling, 1880

Xysticus coloradensis Bryant, 1930

Xysticus ferox (Hentz, 1847)

Xysticus texanus Banks, 1904

Trachelidae

Trachelas mexicanus Banks, 1898

Lick Creek Park, Brazos County (179 spp.)

Euctenizidae

Entychides arizonicus Gertsch & Wallace, 1936

Myrmekiaphila comstocki Bishop & Crosby, 1926

Agelenidae

Agelenopsis aperta (Gertsch, 1934)

Agelenopsis emertoni Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935

Agelenopsis naevia (Walckenaer, 1841)

Agelenopsis oklahoma (Gertsch, 1936)

Barronopsis texana (Gertsch, 1934)

Amphinectidae

Metaltella simoni (Keyserling, 1878)

Anyphaenidae

Anyphaena fraterna (Banks, 1896)

Anyphaena maculata (Banks, 1896)

Hibana futilis (Banks, 1898)

Lupettiana mordax (O. P.-Cambridge, 1896)

Wulfila albens (Hentz, 1847)

Araneidae

Acacesia hamata (Hentz, 1847)

Acanthepeira cherokee Levi, 1976

Araneus bicentenarius (McCook, 1888)

Araneus marmoreus Clerck, 1757

Araneus miniatus (Walckenaer, 1841)

Argiope aurantia Lucas, 1833

Argiope trifasciata (Forskål, 1775)

Eriophora ravilla (C. L. Koch, 1844)

Eustala anastera (Walckenaer, 1841)

Eustala emertoni (Banks, 1904)

Gasteracantha cancriformis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Gea heptagon (Hentz, 1850)

Hypsosinga rubens (Hentz, 1847)

Kaira alba (Hentz, 1850)

Larinia directa (Hentz, 1847)

Mangora gibberosa (Hentz, 1847)

Mangora maculata (Keyserling, 1865)

Mangora placida (Hentz, 1847)

Mastophora cornigera (Hentz, 1850)

Mecynogea lemniscata (Walckenaer, 1841)

Metepeira labyrinthea (Hentz, 1847)

Micrathena gracilis (Walckenaer, 1805)

Neoscona arabesca (Walckenaer, 1841)

Verrucosa arenata (Walckenaer, 1841)

Clubionidae

Clubiona abboti L. Koch, 1866

Clubiona catawba Gertsch, 1941

Elaver excepta (L. Koch, 1866)

Corinnidae

Castianeira amoena (C. L. Koch, 1841)

Castianeira trilineata (Hentz, 1847)

Falconina gracilis (Keyserling, 1891)

Dictynidae

Cicurina dorothea Gertsch, 1992

Emblyna sublata (Hentz, 1850)

Eutichuridae

Cheiracanthium inclusum (Hentz, 1847)

Gnaphosidae

Cesonia bilineata (Hentz, 1847)

Drassyllus aprilinus (Banks, 1904)

Drassyllus dixinus Chamberlin, 1922

Drassyllus orgilus Chamberlin, 1922

Drassyllus rufulus (Banks, 1892)

Gnaphosa sericata (L. Koch, 1866)

Litopyllus temporarius Chamberlin, 1922

Micaria vinnula Gertsch & Davis, 1936

Sergiolus capulatus (Walckenaer, 1837)

Synaphosus paludis (Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940)

Talanites exlineae (Platnick & Shadab, 1976)

Zelotes aiken Platnick & Shadab, 1983

Zelotes duplex Chamberlin, 1922

Zelotes hentzi Barrows, 1945

Zelotes pseustes Chamberlin, 1922

Hahniidae

Hahnia flaviceps Emerton, 1913

Neoantistea agilis (Keyserling, 1887)

Neoantistea oklahomensis Opell & Beatty, 1976

Linyphiidae

Agyneta chiricahua Dupérré, 2013

Agyneta llanoensis (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)

Agyneta micaria (Emerton, 1882)

Agyneta parva (Banks, 1896)

Agyneta regina (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944)

Agyneta serrata (Emerton, 1909)

Ceratinops crenatus (Emerton, 1882)

Erigone autumnalis Emerton, 1882

Frontinella communis (Hentz, 1850)

Mermessus maculatus (Banks, 1892)

Nerienne radiata (Walckenaer, 1841)

Styloctetor purpurens (Keyserling, 1886)

Tenuiphantes sabulosus (Keyserling, 1886)

Walckenaeria spiralis (Emerton, 1882)

Lycosidae

Allocosa noctuabunda (Montgomery, 1904)

Arctosa littoralis (Hentz, 1844)
Hogna antelucana (Montgomery, 1904)
Pardosa atlantica Emerton, 1913
Pardosa delicatula Gertsch & Wallace, 1935
Pardosa milvina (Hentz, 1844)
Pardosa pauxilla Montgomery, 1904
Pirata alachuus Gertsch & Wallace, 1935
Pirata apalacheus Gertsch, 1940
Pirata hiteorum Wallace & Exline, 1978
Pirata sedentarius Montgomery, 1904
Pirata spiniger (Simon, 1898)
Rabidosa punctulata (Hentz, 1844)
Rabidosa rabida (Walckenaer, 1837)
Schizocosa avida (Walckenaer, 1837)
Schizocosa crassipes (Walckenaer, 1837)
Schizocosa perplexa Bryant, 1936
Schizocosa rovneri Uetz & Dondale, 1979
Schizocosa saltatrix (Hentz, 1844)
Schizocosa stridulans Stratton, 1984
Schizocosa uetzi Stratton, 1997
Tigrosa georgicola (Walckenaer, 1837)
Trochosa sepulchralis (Montgomery, 1902)
Varacosa avara (Keyserling, 1877)

Mimetidae

Mimetus hesperus Chamberlin, 1923
Mimetus notius Chamberlin, 1923
Mimetus syllepsicus Hentz, 1832

Mysmenidae

Mysmena incredula (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)

Nephilidae

Nephila clavipes (Linnaeus, 1767)

Oxyopidae

Oxyopes acleistus Chamberlin, 1929
Oxyopes cougar Brady, 1969
Oxyopes salticus Hentz, 1845
Peucetia viridans (Hentz, 1832)

Philodromidae

Philodromus keyserlingi Marx, 1890
Philodromus minutus Banks, 1892
Philodromus pratariae (Scheffer, 1904)
Thanatus altimontis Gertsch, 1933

Phrurolithidae

Phrurolithus emertoni Gertsch, 1935

Phrurotimpus alarius (Hentz, 1847)

Phrurotimpus certus Gertsch, 1941

Pisauridae

Dolomedes albineus Hentz, 1845

Pisaurina mira (Walckenaer, 1837)

Salticidae

Admestina archboldi Piel, 1992

Admestina tibialis (C. L. Koch, 1846)

Anasaitis canosa (Walckenaer, 1837)

Colonus puerperus (Hentz, 1846)

Colonus sylvanus (Hentz, 1846)

Eris militaris (Hentz, 1845)

Ghelna sexmaculata (Banks, 1895)

Habronattus coecatus (Hentz, 1846)

Habronattus decorus (Blackwall, 1846)

Habronattus viridipes (Hentz, 1846)

Hentzia palmarum (Hentz, 1832)

Lyssomanes viridis (Walckenaer, 1837)

Marpissa lineata (C. L. Koch, 1846)

Marpissa pikei (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)

Metacyrba taeniola taeniola (Hentz, 1846)

Naphrys pulex (Hentz, 1846)

Peckhamia americana (Peckham & Peckham, 1892)

Pelegrina galathea (Walckenaer, 1837)

Phidippus cardinalis (Hentz, 1845)

Phidippus clarus Keyserling, 1885

Platycryptus undatus (De Geer, 1778)

Sassacus cyaneus (Hentz, 1846)

Synageles noxiosus (Hentz, 1850)

Zygoballus rufipes Peckham & Peckham, 1885

Zygoballus sexpunctatus (Hentz, 1845)

Segestriidae

Ariadna bicolor (Hentz, 1842)

Sicariidae

Loxosceles reclusa Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Tetragnathidae

Leucauge venusta (Walckenaer, 1841)

Pachygnatha tristriata C. L. Koch, 1845

Tetragnatha laboriosa Hentz, 1850

Theridiidae

Argyrodes elevatus Taczanowski, 1873

Asagena americana Emerton, 1882

Dipoena nigra (Emerton, 1882)

Euryopsis spinigera O. P.-Cambridge, 1895
Faiditus cancellatus (Hentz, 1850)
Latrodectus mactans (Fabricius, 1775)
Neospintharus furcatus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1894)
Neospintharus trigonum (Hentz, 1850)
Parasteatoda tepidariorum (C. L. Koch, 1841)
Phycosoma lineatipes (Bryant, 1933)
Rhomphaea projiciens O. P.-Cambridge, 1896
Theridion flavonotatum Becker, 1879
Thymoites unimaculatus (Emerton, 1882)
Wamba crispulus (Simon, 1895)
Yunohamella lyrica (Walckenaer, 1841)

Thomisidae

Mecaphesa asperata (Hentz, 1847)
Mecaphesa celer (Hentz, 1847)
Misumenoides formosipes (Walckenaer, 1837)
Synema parvulum (Hentz, 1847)
Synema viridans (Banks, 1896)
Tmarus floridensis Keyserling, 1884
Xysticus ferox (Hentz, 1847)
Xysticus fraternus Banks, 1895
Xysticus funestus Keyserling, 1880

Titanoecidae

Titanoeca americana Emerton, 1888

Trachelidae

Trachelas mexicanus Banks, 1898
Trachelas similis F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1899
Trachelas volutus Gertsch, 1935

Uloboridae

Uloborus glomosus (Walckenaer, 1841)

Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary, Cameron County (61 spp.)

Atypidae

Sphodros paisano Gertsch & Platnick, 1980

Anyphaenidae

Hibana arunda (Platnick, 1974)
Wulfla bryantae Platnick, 1974

Araneidae

Acacesia hamata (Hentz, 1847)
Araneus pegnia (Walckenaer, 1841)
Argiope blanda O. P.-Cambridge, 1898
Eriophora edax (Blackwall, 1863)
Eriophora ravilla (C. L. Koch, 1844)

- Eustala anastera* (Walckenaer, 1841)
Eustala bifida F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1904
Gasteracantha cancriformis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Larinia directa (Hentz, 1847)
Metazygia zilloides (Banks, 1898)
Micrathena sagittata (Walckenaer, 1841)
Ocrepeira ectypa (Walckenaer, 1841)
Wagneriana tauricornis (O. P.-Cambridge, 1889)

Clubionidae

- Elaver mulaiki* (Gertsch, 1935)

Corinnidae

- Mazax pax* Reiskind, 1969

Ctenidae

- Leptoctenus byrrhus* Simon, 1888

Filistatidae

- Kukulcania hibernalis* (Hentz, 1842)

Hersiliidae

- Neotama mexicana* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1893)

Linyphiidae

- Agyneta flax* Dupérré, 2013
Agyneta serrata (Emerton, 1909)

Mimetidae

- Mimetus haynesi* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Miturgidae

- Teminius affinis* Banks, 1897

Mysmenidae

- Mysmena incredula* (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)

Nesticidae

- Eidmannella pallida* (Emerton, 1875)

Oonopidae

- Noonops furtivus* (Gertsch, 1936)

Oxyopidae

- Hamataliwa grisea* Keyserling, 1887
Hamataliwa helia (Chamberlin, 1929)
Peucetia longipalpis F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1902
Peucetia viridans (Hentz, 1832)

Pholcidae

- Modisimus texanus* Banks, 1906

Pisauridae

- Pisaurina dubia* (Hentz, 1847)

Salticidae

- Bredana complicata* Gertsch, 1936
Cheliferoides longimanus Gertsch, 1936

Cheliferoides segmentatus F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901

Colonus sylvanus (Hentz, 1846)

Leptofreya ambigua (C. L. Koch, 1846)

Messua limbata (Banks, 1898)

Metacyrba punctata (Peckham & Peckham, 1894)

Metacyrba taeniola similis Banks, 1904

Naphrys acerba (Peckham & Peckham, 1909)

Paramaevia poultoni (Peckham & Peckham, 1901)

Parnaenus sp.

Peckhamia americana (Peckham & Peckham, 1892)

Zygoballus rufipes Peckham & Peckham, 1885

Zygoballus sexpunctatus (Hentz, 1845)

Scytodidae

Scytodes atlacoya Rheims, Brescovit & Durán, 2007

Scytodes lugubris (Thorell, 1887)

Sicariidae

Loxosceles devia Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Tetragnathidae

Tetragnatha guatemalensis O. P.-Cambridge, 1889

Theridiidae

Euryopsis spinigera O. P.-Cambridge, 1895

Rhomphaea projiciens O. P.-Cambridge, 1896

Wamba crispulus (Simon, 1895)

Thomisidae

Mecaphesa dubia (Keyserling, 1880)

Synema viridans (Banks, 1896)

Xysticus funestus Keyserling, 1880

Trachelidae

Trachelas volutus Gertsch, 1935

Uloboridae

Miagrammopes mexicanus O. P.-Cambridge, 1893

Zoropsidae

Zorocrates alternatus Gertsch & Davis, 1936

Welder Wildlife Refuge, San Patricio County (54 spp.)

Agelenidae

Agelenopsis emertoni Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935

Araneidae

Araneus miniatus (Walckenaer, 1841)

Argiope aurantia Lucas, 1833

Larinia directa (Hentz, 1847)

Mangora gibberosa (Hentz, 1847)

Mastophora cornigera (Hentz, 1850)

Neoscona arabesca (Walckenaer, 1841)

Neoscona crucifera (Lucas, 1838)

Neoscona utahana (Chamberlin, 1919)

Corinnidae

Falconina gracilis (Keyserling, 1891)

Eutichuridae

Strotarchus piscatorius (Hentz, 1847)

Strotarchus planeticus Edwards, 1958

Filistatidae

Kukulcania hibernalis (Hentz, 1842)

Gnaphosidae

Drassyllus creolus Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940

Drassyllus lepidus (Banks, 1899)

Drassyllus texamans Chamberlin, 1936

Gnaphosa sericata (L. Koch, 1866)

Micaria nanella Gertsch, 1935

Trachyzelotes lyonneti (Audouin, 1826)

Zelotes pseustes Chamberlin, 1922

Linyphiidae

Florinda coccinea (Hentz, 1850)

Lycosidae

Hogna antelucana (Montgomery, 1904)

Rabidosa punctulata (Hentz, 1844)

Rabidosa rabida (Walckenaer, 1837)

Tigrosa georgicola (Walckenaer, 1837)

Trochosa sepulchralis (Montgomery, 1902)

Mimetidae

Mimetus notius Chamberlin, 1923

Miturgidae

Teminius affinis Banks, 1897

Oonopidae

Oonopoides secretus (Gertsch, 1936)

Oxyopidae

Hamataliwa grisea Keyserling, 1887

Oxyopes acleistus Chamberlin, 1929

Oxyopes apollo Brady, 1964

Oxyopes salticus Hentz, 1845

Pholcidae

Psilochorus redemptus Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940

Salticidae

Eris militaris (Hentz, 1845)

Habronattus coecatus (Hentz, 1846)

Habronattus delectus (Peckham & Peckham, 1909)

Habronattus fallax (Peckham & Peckham, 1909)

Habronattus viridipes (Hentz, 1846)

Hentzia palmarum (Hentz, 1832)

Naphrys pulex (Hentz, 1846)

Pelegrina galathea (Walckenaer, 1837)

Phidippus audax (Hentz, 1845)

Zygoballus rufipes Peckham & Peckham, 1885

Zygoballus sexpunctatus (Hentz, 1845)

Scytodidae

Scytodes atlacoya Rheims, Brescovit & Durán, 2007

Theridiidae

Latrodectus mactans (Fabricius, 1775)

Thomisidae

Mecaphesa californica (Banks, 1896)

Mecaphesa dubia (Keyserling, 1880)

Misumenoides formosipes (Walckenaer, 1837)

Xysticus auctificus Keyserling, 1880

Xysticus ferox (Hentz, 1847)

Xysticus texanus Banks, 1904

Trachelidae

Meriola decepta Banks, 1895

Prairie study

In a dissertation by Calixto (2008), a large number of pitfall traps (60 traps per site per week) were used to study ants at three sites in two counties. Spiders were retained (26,287 total, 63.1% adults) and each was measured. A total of 177 species in 29 families were recorded. The sizes of adults (in mm) are included here except those where the abdomen was missing or could not be identified to species. They were measured from the front of the cephalothorax (excluding the eyes) to the end of the abdomen (excluding the spinnerets). The number in brackets [] is the number of specimens of each size. The habitat is post oak savanna with pasture. This data is previously unpublished.

Barr Site, Burleson Co., 4.5 mi. SW Snook, 30.4339°N, 96.5114°W

C3 Site, Coryell Co., 7.7 mi. E Gatesville, 31.4269°N, 97.6123°W

Pruitt Site – Coryell Co., 4.8 mi. N Gatesville, 31.5069°N, 97.7249°W

Table 1. Number of spiders at 3 sites by year.

Location	Year	Number weeks	Number spiders	Number immatures	Number adults	Number adults listed here	Number adults unidentified	% adults
Barr Burleson Co.	2006	21	5,068	2,356	2,712	2,687	25	53.5
	2007	21	6,054	2,125	3,929	3,798	131	64.9
C3 Coryell Co.	2006	19	3,886	1,525	2,361	2,307	54	60.8
	2007	19	4,264	1,152	3,112	3,023	89	73.0
Pruitt Coryell Co.	2006	20	3,170	1,217	1,953	1,869	84	61.6
	2007	18	3,845	1,312	2,533	2,411	122	65.9
Total			26,287	9,687	16,600	16,095	505	63.2

Table 2. Number of species at three sites by year. First number, 2006, second number, 2007.

Number of species	Barr	Barr Total	C3	C3 Total	Pruitt	Pruitt Total	Total
Euctenizidae	0, 0	0	0, 1	1	0, 1	1	1
Agelenidae	1, 1	1	0, 0	0	0, 0	0	1
Anyphaenidae	0, 0	0	0, 0	0	2, 0	2	2
Araneidae	1, 1	1	1, 1	2	0, 0	0	3
Clubionidae	0, 1	1	0, 0	0	0, 0	0	1
Corinnidae	4, 4	4	5, 4	5	5, 5	6	7
Dictynidae	3, 3	4	2, 4	5	1, 1	1	6
Eutichuridae	0, 1	1	0, 1	1	0, 0	0	1
Gnaphosidae	16, 14	20	21, 18	24	16, 18	20	32
Hahniidae	5, 4	5	3, 3	4	4, 2	4	5
Linyphiidae	10, 9	11	10, 13	15	7, 11	12	17
Lycosidae	8, 7	11	11, 9	14	4, 5	7	17
Mimetidae	0, 0	0	0, 1	1	0, 0	0	1
Miturgidae	1, 1	1	1, 1	1	1, 1	1	1
Mysmenidae	1, 0	1	0, 1	1	1, 1	1	1
Nesticidae	1, 0	1	0, 0	0	0, 0	0	1
Oonopidae	1, 0	1	0, 0	0	0, 0	0	1
Oxyopidae	3, 2	3	2, 2	2	2, 2	2	3
Philodromidae	2, 2	3	3, 0	3	3, 2	5	6
Pholcidae	0, 0	0	0, 0	0	1, 1	1	1
Phrurolithidae	3, 3	3	2, 3	3	2, 4	4	4
Salticidae	15, 14	22	16, 20	21	10, 9	14	32
Scytodidae	0, 0	0	1, 0	1	0, 0	0	1
Tetragnathidae	1, 3	3	0, 1	1	0, 2	2	3
Theridiidae	1, 1	2	6, 5	9	1, 7	7	13
Thomisidae	5, 3	5	6, 5	8	2, 7	8	12
Titanoecidae	0, 0	0	1, 1	1	1, 1	1	1
Trachelidae	1, 2	2	1, 1	1	1, 1	1	2
Uloboridae	0, 0	0	0, 0	0	1, 0	1	1
# species	83, 76	106	93, 95	122	65, 83	101	177
# families	20, 19	22	17, 20	22	19, 20	21	29

Table 3. Species and measurement ranges in millimeters by sex (male, female).

Family/species	Number males	Male size	Number females	Female size
Euctenizidae				
<i>Myrmekeiaphila comstocki</i> Bishop & Crosby, 1926	2	12.5, 15.0		
Agelenidae				
<i>Agelenopsis emertoni</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935	5	8.3–10.0	2	7.3–8.5
Anyphaenidae				
<i>Hibana futilis</i> (Banks, 1898)	1	9.7		
<i>Hibana gracilis</i> (Hentz, 1847)	1	8.5		
Araneidae				
<i>Argiope trifasciata</i> (Forskål, 1775)	1	4.3		
<i>Hypsosinga funebris</i> (Keyserling, 1892)	6	2.7–3.5	2	3.9, 4.4
<i>Mangora fascialata</i> Franganillo, 1936	1	2.4		
Clubionidae				
<i>Clubiona catawba</i> Gertsch, 1941			3	3.4–3.9
Corinnidae				
<i>Castianeira alteranda</i> Gertsch, 1942			2	9.1, 9.8
<i>Castianeira amoena</i> (C. L. Koch, 1841)			1	8.3
<i>Castianeira crocata</i> (Hentz, 1847)			9	8.3–10.7
<i>Castianeira descripta</i> (Hentz, 1847)	61	5.7–8.4	18	6.6–10.1
<i>Castianeira longipalpa</i> (Hentz, 1847)	19	5.3–7.4		
<i>Castianeira trilineata</i> (Hentz, 1847)	2	6.3, 6.6		
<i>Falconina gracilis</i> (Keyserling, 1891)	358	4.1–8.1	430	2.9–9.8
Dictynidae				
<i>Dictyna annexa</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936	2	1.9	1	2.1
<i>Dictyna formidolosa</i> Gertsch & Ivie, 1936	10	1.7–2.4		
<i>Dictyna volucripes</i> Keyserling, 1881	1	1.2		
<i>Emblyna consulta</i> Keyserling, 1881	1	1.7		
<i>Lathys delicatula</i> (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)	4	1.1–1.6		
<i>Phantyna segregata</i> (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)	175	1.6–3.1	37	1.9–3.2
Eutichuridae				
<i>Cheiracanthium inclusum</i> (Hentz, 1847)	2	6.1, 6.3		
Gnaphosidae				
<i>Callilepis gertschi</i> Platnick, 1975	2	2.8, 2.9		
<i>Camillina pulchra</i> (Keyserling, 1891)	10	2.7–3.7	10	3.0–5.7
<i>Cesonia bilineata</i> (Hentz, 1847)	22	3.9–5.8	1	6.1
<i>Drassyllus antonito</i> Platnick & Shadab, 1982	10	1.9–2.4		
<i>Drassyllus aprilinus</i> (Banks, 1904)	8	3.9–4.4		
<i>Drassyllus dixinus</i> Chamberlin, 1922	2	3.5, 3.7	1	3.5
<i>Drassyllus inanus</i> Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940	218	1.4–2.9	76	1.7–3.5
<i>Drassyllus lepidus</i> (Banks, 1899)	64	2.4–4.8	67	2.7–6.0
<i>Drassyllus notonus</i> Chamberlin, 1928	1	2.4	11	2.2–4.4
<i>Drassyllus orgilus</i> Chamberlin, 1922			1	6.8
<i>Drassyllus texamans</i> Chamberlin, 1936	10	3.5–4.0	10	3.0–4.1
<i>Gnaphosa altudona</i> Chamberlin, 1922	23	2.8–4.4	4	3.7–4.8

Family/species	Number males	Male size	Number females	Female size
<i>Gnaphosa fontinalis</i> Keyserling, 1887	1	7.5	1	8.7
<i>Gnaphosa sericata</i> (L. Koch, 1866)	93	4.3–6.4	25	4.1–9.6
<i>Haplodrassus signifer</i> (C. L. Koch, 1839)	3	5.6–7.1		
<i>Litopyllus temporarius</i> Chamberlin, 1922	1	6.2		
<i>Micaria deserticola</i> Gertsch, 1933	23	2.0–4.9	2	2.1, 2.8
<i>Micaria longipes</i> Emerton, 1890			1	4.9
<i>Micaria nanella</i> Gertsch, 1935	164	1.3–3.5	50	1.9–2.7
<i>Micaria nye</i> Platnick & Shadab, 1988	18	1.8–2.5	7	2.0–2.9
<i>Nodocion floridanus</i> (Banks, 1896)	1	5.3		
<i>Synaphosus paludis</i> (Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940)	11	3.1–5.6	11	4.0–6.7
<i>Talanites captiosus</i> (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)	14	3.1–4.5	7	3.7–4.8
<i>Talanites exlineae</i> (Platnick & Shadab, 1976)	4	3.3–5.1	3	3.4–4.3
<i>Zelotes aiken</i> Platnick & Shadab, 1983	36	3.8–6.5	11	4.4–6.2
<i>Zelotes anglo</i> Gertsch & Riechert, 1976	9	5.0–9.1	8	6.8–9.7
<i>Zelotes gertschi</i> Platnick & Shadab, 1983	40	3.9–7.2	21	4.0–9.2
<i>Zelotes hentzi</i> Barrows, 1945	1	5.9	4	7.0–7.7
<i>Zelotes lasalanus</i> Chamberlin, 1928			2	5.7, 6.3
<i>Zelotes lymnophilus</i> Chamberlin, 1936	17	3.1–4.1		
<i>Zelotes pseustes</i> Chamberlin, 1922	5	6.0–7.2	1	5
<i>Zelotes tuobus</i> Chamberlin, 1919	2	7.3, 8.0	2	5.0, 8.0
Hahniidae				
<i>Hahnina cinerea</i> Emerton, 1890	7	1.6–1.9	77	1.7–2.4
<i>Hahnina flaviceps</i> Emerton, 1913	2	1.5, 1.8	7	1.6–2.0
<i>Neoantistea agilis</i> (Keyserling, 1887)	9	2.3–3.7	2	3.8, 4.6
<i>Neoantistea mulaiki</i> Gertsch, 1946	243	2.3–5.1	106	2.8–7.2
<i>Neoantistea oklahomensis</i> Opell & Beatty, 1976	1	2.8	11	2.7–4.4
Linyphiidae				
<i>Agyneta chiricahua</i> Dupérré, 2013	123	1.2–1.9	75	1.6–2.6
<i>Agyneta crista</i> Dupérré, 2013	151	1.2–2.1	71	1.0–2.0
<i>Agyneta flax</i> Dupérré, 2013	1	1.8	2	1.8
<i>Agyneta micaria</i> (Emerton, 1882)	2	1.3, 1.7	1	1.3
<i>Agyneta parva</i> (Banks, 1898)	1	1.4	3	1.7–2.2
<i>Agyneta regina</i> (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944)			11	1.3–1.9
<i>Agyneta sandia</i> Dupérré, 2013			2	1.5
<i>Agyneta serrata</i> (Emerton, 1909)	134	1.0–1.8	14	1.1–1.4
<i>Ceraticelus laetus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1874)	1	1.6		
<i>Ceratinella brunnea</i> Emerton, 1882	244	1.0–3.3	75	1.1–2.0
<i>Ceratinops crenatus</i> (Emerton, 1882)	312	0.9–2.8	97	1.5–2.5
<i>Ceratinops latus</i> (Emerton, 1882)	4	1.4–1.5	1	1.5
<i>Erigone autumnalis</i> Emerton, 1882	798	0.9–1.9	152	0.8–2.0
<i>Grammonota texana</i> (Banks, 1899)	16	2.2–3.0	9	2.7–3.7
<i>Mermessus denticulatus</i> (Banks, 1898)	3	1.7–2.7	3	1.7–2.8
<i>Tennesseellum formicum</i> (Emerton, 1882)	2.273	1.1–2.9	73	1.3–2.2
<i>Walckenaeria puella</i> Millidge, 1983			9	1.2–2.2

Family/species	Number males	Male size	Number females	Female size
Lycosidae				
<i>Allocosa funerea</i> (Hentz, 1844)			1	4.9
<i>Hogna antelucana</i> (Montgomery, 1904)	4	10.3–13.8	3	18.1–22.8
<i>Hogna carolinensis</i> (Walckenaer, 1805)			2	26.0, 28.0
<i>Hogna frondicola</i> Emerton, 1885			1	9.9
<i>Pardosa delicatula</i> Gertsch & Wallace, 1935	3	4.0–4.5		
<i>Pardosa mercurialis</i> Montgomery, 1904			1	8.4
<i>Pardosa milvina</i> (Hentz, 1844)	4	3.5–4.8		
<i>Pardosa pauxilla</i> Montgomery, 1904	109	3.7–5.3	46	4.0–7.2
<i>Pirata hiteorum</i> Wallace & Exline, 1978	2	2.4, 2.9	1	3.1
<i>Rabidosa punctulata</i> (Hentz, 1844)			2	13.2, 14.0
<i>Schizocosa avida</i> (Walckenaer, 1837)	248	5.2–15.5	189	6.8–17.0
<i>Schizocosa bilineata</i> (Emerton, 1885)			1	12.3
<i>Schizocosa royneri</i> Uetz & Dondale, 1979	3	6.6–7.4		
<i>Schizocosa saltatrix</i> (Hentz, 1844)	22	6.8–10.3	8	7.8–12.2
<i>Trochosa sepulchralis</i> (Montgomery, 1902)	1	9.4		
<i>Varacosa avara</i> (Keyserling, 1877)			4	8.9–10.8
<i>Varacosa shenandoa</i> (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942)			5	9.3–12.1
Mimetidae				
<i>Mimetus hesperus</i> Chamberlin, 1923			1	5.2
Miturgidae				
<i>Teminius affinis</i> Banks, 1897	12	5.9–12.8	13	9.5–16.2
Mysmenidae				
<i>Mysmena incredula</i> (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)	3	0.6–0.8	3	0.7–1.1
Nesticidae				
<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton, 1875)	3	1.6–1.8	1	2
Oonopidae				
<i>Oonopoides secretus</i> (Gertsch, 1936)	1	1.4		
Oxyopidae				
<i>Hamataliwa grisea</i> Keyserling, 1887			1	7.9
<i>Oxyopes apollo</i> Brady, 1964	3,844	3.0–6.7	739	3.7–7.7
<i>Oxyopes salticus</i> Hentz, 1845	111	3.0–5.8	176	3.6–8.1
Philodromidae				
<i>Ebo punctatus</i> Sauer & Platnick, 1972	1	1.9	2	2.8, 3.1
<i>Philodromus keyserlingi</i> Marx, 1890	1	4.5		
<i>Thanatus formicinus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	6	4.1–6.3		
<i>Thanatus rubicellus</i> Mello-Leitão, 1929	3	5.0–5.1	3	5.2–6.7
<i>Tibellus duttoni</i> (Hentz, 1847)	3	6.0–8.0	1	8.8
<i>Titanebo albocaudatus</i> (Schick, 1965)			1	3.2
Pholcidae				
<i>Psilochorus utahensis</i> Chamberlin, 1919	21	1.3–2.4	12	1.6–2.5
Phrurolithidae				
<i>Phrurotimpus alarius</i> (Hentz, 1847)	56	1.7–2.4	34	2.0–3.5
<i>Phrurotimpus borealis</i> (Emerton, 1911)	4	2.4–2.7	4	2.7–3.3

Family/species	Number males	Male size	Number females	Female size
<i>Phrurotimpus certus</i> Gertsch, 1941	35	1.5–2.7	71	1.9–3.7
<i>Scotinella fratrella</i> (Gertsch, 1935)	30	1.3–1.7	15	1.3–2.2
Salticidae				
<i>Admestina archboldi</i> Piel, 1992	1	2.9		
<i>Anasaitis canosa</i> (Walckenaer, 1837)	7	3.6–4.9		
<i>Chalcoscirtus diminutus</i> (Banks, 1896)	6	1.9–2.4		
<i>Colonus sylvanus</i> (Hentz, 1846)	1	6.2		
<i>Habronattus calcaratus</i> (Banks, 1904)	67	4.4–5.6	2	6.0, 6.3
<i>Habronattus coecatus</i> (Hentz, 1846)	500	2.3–6.2	306	4.5–9.1
<i>Habronattus cognatus</i> (Peckham & Peckham, 1901)	98	4.4–5.9	43	5.0–7.8
<i>Habronattus decorus</i> (Blackwall, 1846)	18	4.6–6.1	12	5.2–8.3
<i>Habronattus fallax</i> (Peckham & Peckham, 1909)	8	4.4–5.1		
<i>Habronattus orbus</i> Griswold, 1987			1	5.6
<i>Habronattus texanus</i> (Chamberlin, 1924)	285	3.1–5.2	102	3.8–7.7
<i>Habronattus viridipes</i> (Hentz, 1846)			22	5.2–7.4
<i>Maevia inclemens</i> (Walckenaer, 1837)	1	5.8		
<i>Marpissa lineata</i> (C. L. Koch, 1846)	6	3.1–4.3	2	3.5, 3.9
<i>Metacryba taeniola taeniola</i> (Hentz, 1846)	2	4.3, 5.6	1	5.4
<i>Naphrys pulex</i> (Hentz, 1846)	4	3.8–4.0	2	3.6, 4.1
<i>Neonella vinnula</i> Gertsch, 1936	1	1.4	3	1.3–1.9
<i>Pelegrina galathea</i> (Walckenaer, 1837)	1	4.9		
<i>Pellenes limatus</i> Peckham & Peckham, 1901	35	4.5–7.6	10	5.8–8.6
<i>Phidippus audax</i> (Hentz, 1845)	1	10.1		
<i>Phidippus cardinalis</i> (Hentz, 1845)	3	11.1–12.6	1	13
<i>Phidippus clarus</i> Keyserling, 1885			4	12.6–15.7
<i>Phidippus comatus</i> Peckham & Peckham, 1901	1	8.6		
<i>Phidippus texanus</i> Banks, 1906	4	9.5–14.4	1	16.5
<i>Phidippus whitmani</i> Peckham & Peckham, 1909	1	7.7		
<i>Phlegra hentzi</i> (Marx, 1890)	5	5.9–6.7		
<i>Sarinda hentzi</i> (Banks, 1913)	27	3.3–6.5	9	3.7–7.0
<i>Sitticus dorsatus</i> (Banks, 1895)	2	2.6, 2.9	1	3
<i>Synageles noxiosus</i> (Hentz, 1850)	3	2.6–3.1	1	3
<i>Talavera minuta</i> (Banks, 1895)	3	2.2–2.5		
<i>Zygoballus rufipes</i> Peckham & Peckham, 1885	4	3.6–4.2		
<i>Zygoballus sexpunctatus</i> (Hentz, 1845)			1	3.3
Scytodidae				
<i>Scytodes atlacoya</i> Rheims, Brescovit & Durán, 2007	1	7		
Tetragnathidae				
<i>Glenognatha foxi</i> (McCook, 1894)	554	1.3–2.2	446	1.4–2.7
<i>Pachygnatha autumnalis</i> Marx, 1884	1	4.1		
<i>Tetragnatha laboriosa</i> Hentz, 1850	4	4.7–5.8	1	5
Theridiidae				
<i>Dipoena abdita</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936	2	1.5, 1.7		
<i>Hentziectypus schullei</i> (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)	1	1		

Family/species	Number males	Male size	Number females	Female size
<i>Latrodectus mactans</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	1	4.5		
<i>Theridion australe</i> Banks, 1899	1	2.4	1	2.9
<i>Theridion cinctipes</i> Banks, 1898	5	1.3–1.5		
<i>Theridion dilutum</i> Levi, 1957	3	2.0–2.4		
<i>Theridion dividuum</i> Gertsch & Archer, 1942	4	1.1–1.4		
<i>Theridion flavonotatum</i> Becker, 1879			1	2.1
<i>Theridion hidalgo</i> Levi, 1957			1	2.1
<i>Theridion llano</i> Levi, 1957	1	1.6	1	1.6
<i>Theridion murarium</i> Emerton, 1882	3	1.2–1.6		
<i>Theridion positivum</i> Chamberlin, 1924	1	1.6		
<i>Theridion rabuni</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944	3	1.6–1.8	2	1.5, 2.1
Thomisidae				
<i>Mecaphesa celer</i> (Hentz, 1847)	4	2.9–3.4	1	6.2
<i>Misumenoides formosipes</i> (Walckenaer, 1837)	1	3.5		
<i>Xysticus apachecus</i> Gertsch, 1933	1	4		
<i>Xysticus auctificus</i> Keyserling, 1880	8	3.6–5.2	2	5.4, 7.1
<i>Xysticus concursus</i> Gertsch, 1934			1	7
<i>Xysticus ferox</i> (Hentz, 1847)	5	4.0–5.6	3	6.9–7.0
<i>Xysticus funestus</i> Keyserling, 1880	2	4.2, 5.6	4	6.5–9.0
<i>Xysticus gulosus</i> Keyserling, 1880			1	8.3
<i>Xysticus paiutus</i> Gertsch, 1933	1	5.3		
<i>Xysticus pallax</i> O. P.-Cambridge, 1894	26	3.9–6.0	4	6.5–7.5
<i>Xysticus robinsoni</i> Gertsch, 1953	2	4.7, 5.2		
<i>Xysticus texanus</i> Banks, 1904	4	4.6–6.3		
Titanoecidae				
<i>Titanoeca americana</i> Emerton, 1888	15	5.2–6.7	2	5.3, 5.7
Trachelidae				
<i>Meriola decepta</i> Banks, 1895	13	2.7–4.9	28	3.6–5.0
<i>Trachelas mexicanus</i> Banks, 1898	1	5.4		
Uloboridae				
<i>Uloborus glomosus</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)	1	2.9		
Total adults, males and females	12,084		4,011	

Barr (Burleson Co.)

Agelenidae

Agelenopsis emertoni Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935
3m, 1f 2006 m (8.3, 9.2, 10.0); f (7.3)
2m, 1f 2007 m (8.7, 9.3); f (8.5)

Araneidae

Hypsosinga funebris (Keyserling, 1892)
3m, 1f 2006 m (2.7, 2.8, 3.0); f (3.9)
3m, 1f 2007 m (3.2, 3.3, 3.5); f (4.4)

Clubionidae*Clubiona catawba* Gertsch, 1941

3f 2007 f (3.4, 3.7, 3.9)

Corinnidae*Castianeira crocata* (Hentz, 1847)

1f 2006 f (8.3)

1f 2007 f (10.7)

Castianeira descripta (Hentz, 1847)

21m, 5f 2006 m (6.7, 6.8, 6.9 [2], 7.0 [2], 7.1, 7.2 [3], 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8 [2], 7.9, 8.0, 8.4 [2]); f (8.6, 8.7, 9.2, 9.4, 9.8)

3m, 1f 2007 m (7.0, 7.5, 8.2); f (10.1)

Castianeira longipalpa (Hentz, 1847)

9m 2006 m (5.3, 6.1, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4)

2m 2007 m (6.5, 7.0)

Falconina gracilis (Keyserling, 1891)

101m, 76f 2006 m (4.9, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4 [2], 5.5 [4], 5.6 [3], 5.7 [2], 5.8 [3], 5.9, 6.0 [10], 6.1 [6], 6.2 [7], 6.3 [3], 6.4 [6], 6.5 [8], 6.6 [10], 6.7 [3], 6.8 [4], 6.9 [6], 7.0 [5], 7.1 [5], 7.2 [2], 7.3 [2], 7.4, 7.5 [3], 7.9); f (5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6 [2], 5.8 [6], 6.0, 6.2 [2], 6.3 [3], 6.4 [2], 6.5 [3], 6.6 [2], 6.7, 6.8 [6], 6.9 [3], 7.0 [5], 7.1 [2], 7.2 [7], 7.5 [3], 7.6 [2], 7.7 [4], 7.8, 7.9, 8.0 [2], 8.2 [3], 8.3, 8.4, 8.5 [3], 8.8, 9.0 [4], 9.4, 9.8)

31m, 51f 2007 m (4.5, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.6 [3], 5.7 [2], 5.8 [7], 6.2 [2], 6.3 [2], 6.4 [2], 6.6, 6.7 [2], 6.8 [3], 7.0, 7.8, 7.9); f (5.1, 5.5, 6.0 [3], 6.1 [3], 6.3 [4], 6.4 [3], 6.6, 6.7 [3], 6.8 [2], 6.9 [3], 7.0 [2], 7.1 [2], 7.2 [2], 7.4 [2], 7.5 [3], 7.6 [2], 7.7, 7.8 [2], 7.9, 8.0, 8.1, 8.2, 8.4 [2], 8.5, 8.7, 8.9, 9.0 [2])

Dictynidae*Dictyna annexa* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936

1f 2007 f (2.1)

Dictyna formidolosa Gertsch & Ivie, 1936

3m 2006 m (1.9 [2], 2.2)

7m 2007 m (1.7, 1.9 [2], 2.0 [2], 2.1, 2.4)

Lathys delicatula (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

3m 2006 m (1.2, 1.4, 1.6)

Phantyna segregata (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

71m, 23f 2006 m (1.6, 1.8 [2], 1.9, 2.0 [8], 2.1 [6], 2.2 [16], 2.3 [13], 2.4 [11], 2.5 [6], 2.6 [3], 2.7 [2], 2.8, 3.1); f (1.9, 2.0, 2.1 [2], 2.2 [2], 2.3 [5], 2.4 [4], 2.5 [3], 2.6 [2], 2.7, 3.0, 3.2)

66m, 8f 2007 m (1.9 [4], 2.0 [3], 2.1 [2], 2.2 [8], 2.3 [7], 2.4 [12], 2.5 [3], 2.6 [4], 2.7 [6], 2.8 [4], 2.9 [6], 3.0 [4], 3.1 [3]); f (2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.6, 2.7 [2], 2.8, 2.9)

Eutichuridae

Cheiracanthium inclusum (Hentz, 1847)

1m 2007 m (6.3)

Gnaphosidae

Camillina pulchra (Keyserling, 1891)

9m, 7f 2006 m (2.8, 2.9, 3.0 [2], 3.1 [2], 3.3, 3.5, 3.7); f (3.2, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 4.0, 4.3, 5.7)

1f 2007 f (3.9)

Cesonia bilineata (Hentz, 1847)

12m, 1f 2006 m (3.9 [2], 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, 5.1, 5.2); f (6.1)

4m 2007 m (3.9, 4.0, 4.1, 4.3)

Drassyllus aprilinus (Banks, 1904)

1m 2006 m (3.9)

3m 2007 m (4.1 [2], 4.4)

Drassyllus inanus Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940

48m, 8f 2006 m (1.4, 1.7, 1.8 [2], 1.9 [2], 2.0 [5], 2.1 [6], 2.2 [13], 2.3 [9], 2.4 [6], 2.5 [3]); f (2.2, 2.3 [2], 2.4, 2.5 [2], 2.8, 3.0)

48m, 21f 2007 m (1.9, 2.0 [4], 2.1 [4], 2.2 [5], 2.3 [6], 2.4 [10], 2.5 [9], 2.6 [4], 2.7 [4], 2.8); f (2.2, 2.3, 2.4 [3], 2.5 [3], 2.6 [4], 2.7 [4], 2.8, 2.9 [2], 3.0, 3.5)

Drassyllus lepidus (Banks, 1899)

11m, 9f 2006 m (2.4, 2.8 [2], 3.0, 3.3 [2], 3.6 [2], 3.7, 3.8, 3.9); f (2.8, 3.0, 3.4, 3.5, 3.8 [2], 3.9, 4.2, 4.8)

18m, 24f 2007 m (2.9 [2], 3.1, 3.2 [2], 3.4, 3.7, 3.8 [2], 3.9 [2], 4.1 [3], 4.2 [2], 4.3, 4.8); f (3.3, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 4.2, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.8 [2], 4.9 [5], 5.1 [4], 5.2, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 6.0)

Drassyllus notonus Chamberlin, 1928

5f 2006 f (2.2 [2], 2.3, 2.4, 3.9)

Drassyllus orgilus Chamberlin, 1922

1f 2007 f (6.8)

Drassyllus texamans Chamberlin, 1936

1f 2006 f (3.0)

4m, 3f 2007 m (3.6, 3.7, 3.8 [2]); f (3.3, 3.5, 3.8)

Gnaphosa sericata (L. Koch, 1866)

1f 2006 f (6.7)

Litopyllus temporarius Chamberlin, 1922

1m 2006 m (6.2)

Micaria deserticola Gertsch, 1933

3m 2007 m (2.0, 2.2, 2.3)

Micaria nanella Gertsch, 1935

6m 2006 m (1.7, 1.9 [2], 2.0, 2.2, 2.3)

15m 2007 m (1.3, 1.8, 1.9, 2.0, 2.1 [4], 2.2 [3], 2.3 [2], 2.5, 2.6)

Micaria nye Platnick & Shadab, 1988

1m 2007 m (2.3)

Nodocion floridanus (Banks, 1896)

1m 2006 m (5.3)

Synaphosus paludis (Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940)

7m, 7f 2006 m (3.1, 3.7, 3.9, 4.0, 4.9, 5.0, 5.6); f (4.0, 4.6, 4.7, 5.1, 6.1, 6.4, 6.7)

4m, 4f 2007 m (3.1, 4.4, 4.5, 5.0); f (4.4, 5.0 [2], 5.4)

Talanites exlineae (Platnick & Shadab, 1976)

3m, 3f 2007 m (3.3, 4.5, 5.1); f (3.4, 3.8, 4.3)

Zelotes aiken Platnick & Shadab, 1983

2m 2006 m (5.4, 5.6)

3m 2007 m (4.7, 5.1, 5.5)

Zelotes anglo Gertsch & Riechert, 1976

1m, 3f 2006 m (7.2); f (6.8, 7.0, 9.0)

Zelotes hentzi Barrows, 1945

1m, 1f 2006 m (5.9); f (7.4)

2f 2007 f (7.0, 7.7)

Zelotes pseustes Chamberlin, 1922

1m 2006 m (7.0)

Hahniidae*Hahnica cinerea* Emerton, 1890

2f 2006 f (1.9 [2])

Hahnica flaviceps Emerton, 1913

1f 2006 f (2.0)

1m, 2f 2007 m (1.8); f (1.9, 2.0)

Neoantistea agilis (Keyserling, 1887)

4m, 1f 2006 m (2.5, 2.7 [3]); f (4.6)

1f 2007 f (3.8)

Neoantistea mulaiki Gertsch, 1946

82m, 41f	2006	m (2.3, 2.6 [4], 2.8 [6], 2.9 [7], 3.0 [9], 3.1 [11], 3.2 [7], 3.3 [4], 3.4 [5], 3.5 [4], 3.6 [6], 3.7 [7], 3.8 [3], 3.9 [3], 4.0 [2], 4.1 [2], 4.6); f (3.1 [2], 3.2, 3.3 [2], 3.4 [2], 3.5 [4], 3.6 [6], 3.7 [2], 3.8 [4], 3.9 [3], 4.0 [2], 4.1 [2], 4.2 [4], 4.3 [5], 4.7, 7.2)
161m, 65f	2007	m (2.4, 2.5, 2.7 [2], 2.8 [4], 2.9 [3], 3.0, 3.1 [9], 3.2 [8], 3.3 [17], 3.4 [16], 3.5 [6], 3.6 [13], 3.7 [13], 3.8 [6], 3.9 [9], 4.0 [4], 4.1 [10], 4.2 [9], 4.3 [5], 4.4 [4], 4.5 [5], 4.6 [5], 4.7 [3], 4.8 [4], 4.9, 5.0, 5.1); f (2.8, 2.9, 3.1, 3.3 [3], 3.4 [3], 3.5 [4], 3.6, 3.7 [3], 3.8 [3], 3.9 [5], 4.0 [2], 4.1 [5], 4.2 [4], 4.3 [6], 4.4 [4], 4.5 [3], 4.6 [3], 4.7, 4.8 [3], 4.9 [6], 5.0 [2], 5.1)

Neoantistea oklahomensis Opell & Beatty, 1976

8f	2006	f (2.7, 2.9, 3.1, 3.5 [2], 3.6, 4.0, 4.4)
1f	2007	f (3.2)

Linyphiidae*Agyneta chiricahua* Dupérré, 2013

1m, 2f	2006	m (1.4); f (1.4, 1.5)
1m, 1f	2007	m (1.6); f (1.6)

Agyneta crista Dupérré, 2013

2m, 2f	2006	m (1.4, 1.5); f (1.5, 1.6)
1m, 1f	2007	m (1.8); f (1.2)

Agyneta micaria (Emerton, 1882)

1m	2006	m (1.3)
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Agyneta parva (Banks, 1898)

1f	2006	f (1.7)
1m	2007	m (1.4)

Agyneta sandia Dupérré, 2013

1f	2006	f (1.5)
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Agyneta serrata (Emerton, 1909)

8m	2006	m (1.1 [3], 1.2, 1.3 [2], 1.5, 1.6)
24m, 10f	2007	m (1.1, 1.2 [3], 1.3 [5], 1.4 [9], 1.5 [5], 1.7); f (1.2 [2], 1.3 [4], 1.4 [4])

Ceratinella brunnea Emerton, 1882

122m, 55f	2006	m (1.0 [4], 1.1 [16], 1.2 [22], 1.3 [46], 1.4 [32], 1.5, 3.3); f (1.1, 1.2, 1.3 [5], 1.4 [19], 1.5 [14], 1.6 [8], 1.7 [5], 1.8, 2.0)
117m, 18f	2007	m (1.2 [8], 1.3 [30], 1.4 [48], 1.5 [31]); f (1.2, 1.4 [2], 1.5 [2], 1.6 [7], 1.7 [3], 1.8 [2], 1.9)

Erigone autumnalis Emerton, 1882

- 25m, 7f 2006 m (0.9 [2], 1.0 [3], 1.1 [6], 1.2 [5], 1.3 [3], 1.4 [3], 1.5, 1.6 [2]);
f (1.1 [3], 1.2 [4])
- 454m, 78f 2007 m (0.9, 1.0 [3], 1.1 [7], 1.2 [25], 1.3 [46], 1.4 [73], 1.5 [107],
1.6 [101], 1.7 [65], 1.8 [21], 1.9 [5]); f (0.8, 0.9, 1.0 [4], 1.1
[15], 1.2 [22], 1.3 [13], 1.4 [8], 1.5 [6], 1.6 [6], 1.7 [2])

Grammonota texana (Banks, 1899)

- 1m 2006 m (2.4)
- 15m, 9f 2007 m (2.2, 2.3, 2.4 [2], 2.5 [3], 2.6 [3], 2.7 [2], 2.8, 2.9, 3.0); f (2.7
[2], 2.8 [2], 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7 [2])

Mermessus denticulatus (Banks, 1898)

- 3m, 2f 2007 m (1.7, 1.8, 2.7); f (1.7, 1.9)

Tennesseellum formicum (Emerton, 1882)

- 116m, 4f 2006 m (1.3 [4], 1.4 [5], 1.5 [6], 1.6 [18], 1.7 [25], 1.8 [26], 1.9 [19],
2.0 [12], 2.1); f (1.6 [2], 1.7, 1.9)
- 994m, 30f 2007 m (1.1 [2], 1.2, 1.3 [3], 1.4 [11], 1.5 [32], 1.6 [39], 1.7 [84],
1.8 [128], 1.9 [197], 2.0 [191], 2.1 [175], 2.2 [95], 2.3 [32], 2.4
[3], 2.9); f (1.3 [2], 1.4 [2], 1.5 [2], 1.6 [6], 1.7 [7], 1.8 [2], 1.9
[6], 2.0 [2], 2.1)

Lycosidae*Hogna antelucana* (Montgomery, 1904)

- 3m 2007 m (10.3, 11.2, 13.8)

Hogna carolinensis (Walckenaer, 1805)

- 2f 2007 f (26.0, 28.0)

Pardosa delicatula Gertsch & Wallace, 1935

- 2m 2006 m (4.3, 4.5)

Pardosa milvina (Hentz, 1844)

- 2m 2006 m (3.5, 3.7)

Pardosa pauxilla Montgomery, 1904

- 13m, 7f 2006 m (3.7, 3.9, 4.0 [2], 4.1 [2], 4.2 [2], 4.5 [4], 4.6); f (4.6, 5.0, 5.3,
5.4, 5.6 [2], 6.1)
- 16m, 8f 2007 m (4.1, 4.2, 4.3 [3], 4.4 [2], 4.5 [4], 4.9 [3], 5.0, 5.3); f (4.9, 5.1,
5.7 [3], 6.7 [2], 6.9)

Pirata hiteorum Wallace & Exline, 1978

- 1m 2006 m (2.4)

Rabidosia punctulata (Hentz, 1844)

- 1f 2006 f (13.2)

Schizocosa avida (Walckenaer, 1837)

33m, 25f	2006	m (5.2, 5.8, 6.1, 7.2, 7.4, 7.5 [2], 7.6, 7.7, 7.8, 8.2, 8.3 [2], 8.4 [2], 8.5, 8.7 [2], 8.9, 9.0, 9.5 [2], 9.6, 9.8, 10.0, 10.1, 10.2, 10.8, 10.9, 11.0, 11.5 [2], 12.2); f (9.0 [2], 9.1, 9.8, 10.6, 10.9, 11.0 [2], 11.2, 11.6, 12.1, 12.3, 12.4 [2], 12.6, 12.7 [2], 12.8, 12.9, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.7, 13.9, 14.0)
28m, 26f	2007	m (6.9, 7.0 [2], 7.2, 7.9 [3], 8.1 [4], 8.2 [3], 8.3 [2], 8.4, 8.5, 8.7, 9.0 [2], 9.1 [2], 9.2, 9.4 [2], 9.5 [2]); f (7.0, 7.6, 7.8, 7.9 [2], 8.2, 8.4, 9.3, 9.4, 10.0 [2], 10.1, 10.2 [2], 10.3, 11.2, 11.3 [3], 11.5, 12.0, 12.2, 12.5 [3], 14.2)

Schizocosa rowneri Uetz & Dondale, 1979

2m	2006	m (6.6, 7.3)
1m	2007	m (7.4)

Schizocosa saltatrix (Hentz, 1844)

3m	2006	m (6.8, 7.0, 7.4)
3m, 1f	2007	m (7.5, 7.6, 8.7); f (8.8)

Varacosa avara (Keyserling, 1877)

3f	2007	f (8.9, 10.6, 10.8)
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Miturgidae*Teminius affinis* Banks, 1897

3m, 3f	2006	m (5.9, 7.6, 9.1); f (9.5, 11.6, 15.4)
2m	2007	m (7.4, 8.9)

Mysmenidae*Mysmena incredula* (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)

1m	2006	m (0.6)
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Nesticidae*Eidmannella pallida* (Emerton, 1875)

3m, 1f	2006	m (1.6, 1.7, 1.8); f (2.0)
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Oonopidae*Oonopoides secretus* (Gertsch, 1936)

1m	2006	m (1.4)
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Oxyopidae*Hamataliwa grisea* Keyserling, 1887

1f	2006	f (7.9)
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Oxyopes apollo Brady, 1964

901m, 210f	2006	m (3.3 [2], 3.5 [3], 3.6 [8], 3.7 [9], 3.8 [21], 3.9 [20], 4.0 [53], 4.1 [52], 4.2 [46], 4.3 [68], 4.4 [108], 4.5 [108], 4.6 [78], 4.7
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- [66], 4.8 [75], 4.9 [64], 5.0 [70], 5.1 [24], 5.2 [15], 5.3 [7], 5.4 [4]); f (4.2, 4.4, 4.5 [2], 4.6 [3], 4.7 [5], 4.8 [6], 4.9 [3], 5.0 [10], 5.1 [3], 5.2 [5], 5.3 [6], 5.4 [7], 5.5 [15], 5.6 [6], 5.7 [13], 5.8 [10], 5.9 [14], 6.0 [25], 6.1 [16], 6.2 [12], 6.3 [6], 6.4 [7], 6.5 [9], 6.6 [8], 6.7, 6.8 [4], 6.9 [4], 7.0 [5], 7.1, 7.2, 7.6)
- 461m, 148f 2007 m (3.6 [2], 3.7 [3], 3.8 [5], 3.9 [8], 4.0 [15], 4.1 [26], 4.2 [25], 4.3 [36], 4.4 [49], 4.5 [58], 4.6 [57], 4.7 [30], 4.8 [51], 4.9 [43], 5.0 [24], 5.1 [11], 5.2 [8], 5.3 [4], 5.4 [3], 5.5 [2], 6.7); f (4.1, 4.3, 4.7, 4.9 [2], 5.0, 5.1 [2], 5.2 [4], 5.3 [5], 5.4 [6], 5.5 [6], 5.6 [5], 5.7 [2], 5.8 [11], 5.9 [7], 6.0 [17], 6.1 [15], 6.2 [12], 6.3 [5], 6.4 [9], 6.5 [9], 6.6 [4], 6.7 [3], 6.8 [6], 6.9 [4], 7.0 [2], 7.1 [3], 7.2 [2], 7.4 [2], 7.7)
- Oxyopes salticus* Hentz, 1845
- 26m, 42f 2006 m (3.0, 3.4, 3.5 [2], 3.8 [2], 4.0 [3], 4.1 [3], 4.2 [3], 4.3 [2], 4.5, 4.6 [3], 4.7, 4.9, 5.1, 5.4, 5.8); f (3.7, 3.9, 4.4 [2], 4.5 [2], 4.6 [2], 4.7, 4.9 [4], 5.0 [3], 5.1 [2], 5.2, 5.4 [2], 5.5, 5.6, 5.7 [3], 5.8, 5.9 [5], 6.0 [4], 6.2, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8, 7.0)
- 6m, 15f 2007 m (4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5); f (5.1, 5.2, 5.7 [2], 5.8, 5.9 [2], 6.0 [2], 6.1, 6.2, 6.7, 6.8, 6.9, 7.5)

Philodromidae

Thanatus formicinus (Clerck, 1757)

1m 2007 m (6.3)

Thanatus rubicellus Mello-Leitão, 1929

1m 2006 m (5.0)

Tibellus duttoni (Hentz, 1847)

1m 2006 m (8.0)

2m 2007 m (6.0, 6.8)

Phrurolithidae

Phrurotimpus alarius (Hentz, 1847)

8m, 6f 2006 m (1.8, 1.9, 2.0 [4], 2.1, 2.2); f (2.0, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 3.5)

37m, 28f 2007 m (1.7, 1.8, 1.9 [2], 2.0 [11], 2.1 [10], 2.2 [7], 2.3 [3], 2.4 [2]); f (2.3, 2.4 [2], 2.5 [6], 2.6 [3], 2.7 [3], 2.8 [5], 2.9 [5], 3.0 [3])

Phrurotimpus borealis (Emerton, 1911)

1f 2006 f (2.7)

1m 2007 m (2.7)

Phrurotimpus certus Gertsch, 1941

13m, 9f 2006 m (1.5 [2], 1.6, 1.7 [3], 1.8 [3], 1.9, 2.0 [2], 2.2); f (1.9, 2.0, 2.2 [4], 2.3 [2], 2.4)

4m, 7f 2007 m (1.7, 1.8, 1.9 [2]); f (2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7 [2], 2.8 [2])

Salticidae*Admestina archboldi* Piel, 1992

1m 2007 m (2.9)

Anasaitis canosa (Walckenaer, 1837)

2m 2006 m (4.1, 4.7)

5m 2007 m (3.6, 4.4, 4.6, 4.8, 4.9)

Chalcoscirtus diminutus (Banks, 1896)

2m 2006 m (2.1, 2.2)

3m 2007 m (2.2, 2.3, 2.4)

Colonus sylvanus (Hentz, 1846)

1m 2007 m (6.2)

Habronattus calcaratus (Banks, 1904)

2f 2006 f (6.0, 6.3)

Habronattus coecatus (Hentz, 1846)

225m, 131f 2006 m (3.8, 3.9, 4.0 [3], 4.1, 4.2 [2], 4.3 [4], 4.4 [5], 4.5 [4], 4.6 [17], 4.7 [7], 4.8 [26], 4.9 [13], 5.0 [19], 5.1 [25], 5.2 [19], 5.3 [19], 5.4 [21], 5.5 [20], 5.6 [12], 5.7 [2], 5.8 [3], 6.2); f (5.0, 5.3 [2], 5.5 [2], 5.6 [2], 5.7 [4], 5.8 [3], 5.9 [2], 6.0 [5], 6.1 [8], 6.2 [4], 6.3 [6], 6.4 [6], 6.5 [10], 6.6 [5], 6.7 [10], 6.8 [10], 6.9 [4], 7.0 [6], 7.1 [3], 7.2 [6], 7.3 [4], 7.4 [6], 7.5 [5], 7.6 [4], 7.7, 8.0 [5], 8.1, 8.2 [3], 8.5 [2], 9.1)

108m, 87f 2007 m (3.9, 4.2 [2], 4.4, 4.5 [6], 4.6 [3], 4.7 [3], 4.8 [10], 4.9 [10], 5.0 [9], 5.1 [10], 5.2 [14], 5.3 [7], 5.4 [6], 5.5 [5], 5.6 [9], 5.7 [2], 5.8 [7], 5.9 [2], 6.1); f (5.0, 5.2, 5.3 [2], 5.4, 5.5, 5.7, 5.8 [4], 5.9 [3], 6.0 [2], 6.1 [2], 6.2 [6], 6.3, 6.4 [4], 6.5 [3], 6.6 [6], 6.7 [3], 6.8 [5], 6.9 [4], 7.0 [5], 7.1 [4], 7.2 [4], 7.3 [2], 7.4 [3], 7.5 [2], 7.6 [2], 7.7, 7.8 [3], 7.9 [2], 8.0 [4], 8.1 [2], 8.4, 8.5, 8.8)

Habronattus decorus (Blackwall, 1846)

9m, 4f 2006 m (5.3, 5.5 [3], 5.8, 5.9, 6.0 [3]); f (6.4, 6.8, 6.9, 7.9)

8m, 5f 2007 m (5.6 [2], 5.7 [2], 5.8 [2], 5.9, 6.1); f (5.4, 6.4 [2], 6.6, 7.4)

Habronattus viridipes (Hentz, 1846)

1f 2007 f (7.4)

Maevia inclemens (Walckenaer, 1837)

1m 2006 m (5.8)

Marpissa lineata (C. L. Koch, 1846)

3m, 2f 2006 m (3.1, 4.0, 4.1); f (3.5, 3.9)

Metacyrba taeniola taeniola (Hentz, 1846)

1m 2007 m (4.3)

Naphrys pulex (Hentz, 1846)

3m, 2f 2007 m (3.8, 3.9, 4.0); f (3.6, 4.1)

Neonella vinnula Gertsch, 1936

2f 2006 f (1.3, 1.5)

1f 2007 f (1.9)

Pellenes limatus Peckham & Peckham, 1901

7m 2006 m (5.4, 6.0 [2], 6.4, 6.9, 7.5, 7.6)

4m, 5f 2007 m (5.5, 6.0, 6.3, 7.1); f (6.2, 6.9, 7.8, 8.6 [2])

Phidippus audax (Hentz, 1845)

1m 2006 m (10.1)

Phidippus cardinalis (Hentz, 1845)

1f 2006 f (13.0)

Phidippus clarus Keyserling, 1885

3f 2007 f (12.6, 15.0, 15.7)

Phidippus comatus Peckham & Peckham, 1901

1m 2006 m (8.6)

Phidippus whitmani Peckham & Peckham, 1909

1m 2006 m (7.7)

Sarinda hentzi (Banks, 1913)

8m, 1f 2006 m (3.4, 3.6, 3.7 [2], 4.0, 4.2, 4.3, 4.8); f (5.2)

17m, 5f 2007 m (3.3, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 [2], 3.8, 4.0 [2], 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3); f (3.7, 4.4, 4.8, 5.6, 6.0)

Synageles noxiosus (Hentz, 1850)

1m 2006 m (2.6)

Zygoballus rufipes Peckham & Peckham, 1885

1m 2007 m (3.9)

Tetragnathidae*Glenognatha foxi* (McCook, 1894)

1f 2006 f (2.1)

221m, 161f 2007 m (1.4 [3], 1.5 [12], 1.6 [24], 1.7 [33], 1.8 [26], 1.9 [50], 2.0 [53], 2.1 [14], 2.2 [6]); f (1.4 [2], 1.5, 1.6 [8], 1.7 [18], 1.8 [12], 1.9 [17], 2.0 [20], 2.1 [22], 2.2 [31], 2.3 [13], 2.4 [11], 2.5 [2], 2.6 [2], 2.7 [2])

Pachygnatha autumnalis Marx, 1884

1m 2007 m (4.1)

Tetragnatha laboriosa Hentz, 1850

3m, 1f 2007 m (4.9, 5.2, 5.8); f (5.0)

Theridiidae*Theridion positivum* Chamberlin, 1924

1m 2007 m (1.6)

Theridion rabuni Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944

1f 2006 f (1.5)

Thomisidae*Misumenoides formosipes* (Walckenaer, 1837)

1m 2006 m (3.5)

Xysticus auctificus Keyserling, 1880

1m 2006 m (3.9)

Xysticus ferox (Hentz, 1847)

1m 2006 m (4.0)

1m, 3f 2007 m (5.1); f (6.9 [2], 7.0)

Xysticus funestus Keyserling, 1880

1m 2006 m (4.2)

1f 2007 f (9.0)

Xysticus peltax O. P.-Cambridge, 1894

3m 2006 m (4.4, 4.6, 4.9)

1m, 1f 2007 m (4.9); f (6.6)

Trachelidae*Meriola decepta* Banks, 1895

2f 2006 f (4.0, 4.4)

1m 2007 m (3.5)

Trachelas mexicanus Banks, 1898

1m 2007 m (5.4)

C3, Coryell Co.**Euctenizidae***Myrmekiaphila comstocki* Bishop & Crosby, 1926

1m 2007 m (12.5)

Araneidae*Argiope trifasciata* (Forskål, 1775)

1m 2006 m (4.3)

Mangora fascialata Franganillo, 1936

1m 2007 m (2.4)

Corinnidae*Castianeira amoena* (C. L. Koch, 1841)

1f 2006 f (8.3)

Castianeira crocata (Hentz, 1847)

2f 2006 f (8.5, 9.5)

3f 2007 f (9.5 [2], 9.9)

Castianeira descripta (Hentz, 1847)

13m, 8f 2006 m (5.7, 6.0, 6.2, 6.4, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8, 6.9, 7.5, 7.6 [2], 7.8 [2]); f (7.8, 8.0, 8.2, 8.9 [2], 9.2 [2], 9.4)

11m, 2f 2007 m (6.8, 7.0 [2], 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.8, 7.9); f (6.6, 6.8)

Castianeira longipalpa (Hentz, 1847)

1m 2006 m (7.2)

3m 2007 m (6.9, 7.2 [2])

Falconina gracilis (Keyserling, 1891)

50m, 61f 2006 m (4.1, 4.3, 4.5, 4.9, 5.2 [4], 5.5 [2], 5.7 [2], 5.8 [2], 5.9 [2], 6.0 [5], 6.1 [2], 6.2, 6.3 [2], 6.4 [5], 6.5 [3], 6.6 [2], 6.7 [3], 6.8 [2], 6.9 [3], 7.0, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3 [2], 7.4); f (4.7, 4.9, 5.1 [2], 5.2, 5.3, 5.5 [2], 5.6, 5.8, 5.9 [3], 6.0 [2], 6.2, 6.3 [2], 6.4, 6.5 [3], 6.6 [2], 6.7 [2], 6.8 [2], 7.0 [3], 7.1 [2], 7.2 [2], 7.3 [3], 7.5 [4], 7.7 [2], 7.8 [3], 7.9, 8.0 [3], 8.1, 8.2, 8.3 [3], 8.4, 8.5 [2], 8.7, 9.1)

3m, 13f 2007 m (4.7, 5.5, 7.1); f (5.0, 5.1, 6.0, 6.1, 6.4 [2], 7.0 [2], 7.1, 7.3, 7.4, 7.9, 8.5)

Dictynidae*Dictyna annexa* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936

1m 2006 m (1.9)

1m 2007 m (1.9)

Dictyna volucripes Keyserling, 1881

1m 2007 m (1.2)

Emblyna consulta Keyserling, 1881

1m 2006 m (1.7)

Lathys delicatula (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

1m 2007 m (1.1)

Phantyna segregata (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

9m 2007 m (1.8 [3], 1.9 [2], 2.0, 2.1, 2.2 [2])

Eutichuridae*Cheiracanthium inclusum* (Hentz, 1847)

1m 2007 m (6.1)

Gnaphosidae*Callilepis gertschi* Platnick, 1975

2m 2006 m (2.8, 2.9)

Camillina pulchra (Keyserling, 1891)

1f 2006 f (3.5)

Drassyllus antonito Platnick & Shadab, 1982

5m 2006 m (2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 [2])

1m 2007 m (2.4)

Drassyllus dixinus Chamberlin, 1922

1m 2006 m (3.5)

1m, 1f 2007 m (3.7); f (3.5)

Drassyllus inanus Chamberlin & Gertsch, 194033m, 7f 2006 m (1.6, 1.9 [3], 2.0 [5], 2.1 [2], 2.2 [7], 2.3 [7], 2.4 [4], 2.5 [3],
2.9); f (2.0 [2], 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5)

5m, 1f 2007 m (2.2 [2], 2.3, 2.4, 2.8); f (2.0)

Drassyllus lepidus (Banks, 1899)8m, 11f 2006 m (3.3, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 [2], 3.8, 4.0, 4.3); f (2.7, 2.8, 3.0, 3.7, 3.8,
4.3 [2], 4.4, 4.5 [2], 4.9)11m, 15f 2007 m (2.8, 3.1, 3.2, 3.9 [2], 4.0 [3], 4.2 [2], 4.6); f (3.6, 3.7, 4.2 [2],
4.3 [2], 4.5, 4.6 [2], 4.7, 4.8, 4.9 [2], 5.1, 5.2)*Drassyllus notonus* Chamberlin, 1928

1m, 1f 2006 m (2.4); f (4.4)

Drassyllus texamans Chamberlin, 1936

1f 2006 f (3.6)

6m, 2f 2007 m (3.5 [2], 3.7 [2], 3.8, 4.0); f (3.5, 4.1)

Gnaphosa altudona Chamberlin, 1922

7m, 1f 2006 m (3.6, 3.8, 3.9, 4.0, 4.1, 4.2, 4.4); f (3.7)

1m, 2f 2007 m (4.3); f (3.8, 4.4)

Gnaphosa fontinalis Keyserling, 1887

1f 2006 f (8.7)

Gnaphosa sericata (L. Koch, 1866)70m, 16f 2006 m (4.3, 4.4, 4.6, 4.7 [3], 4.8, 4.9, 5.0 [4], 5.1 [5], 5.2 [4], 5.3
[8], 5.4 [8], 5.5 [5], 5.6 [6], 5.7 [5], 5.8 [7], 5.9 [3], 6.0 [3], 6.1
[2], 6.2, 6.4); f (4.1, 4.6, 5.1, 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.8, 6.4 [3], 6.6, 6.7,
7.0, 7.1, 7.5, 9.6)23m, 6f 2007 m (4.4, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, 5.0, 5.1 [2], 5.2 [2], 5.3, 5.4 [3], 5.5,
5.6 [2], 5.7, 5.8, 5.9 [4]); f (5.1, 6.1, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 7.0)

Haplodrassus signifer (C. L. Koch, 1839)

3m 2006 m (5.6, 6.3, 7.1)

Micaria deserticola Gertsch, 1933

3m 2006 m (4.6, 4.8, 4.9)

12m, 2f 2007 m (2.0, 2.2 [3], 2.3 [2], 2.4 [3], 2.5 [3]); f (2.1, 2.8)

Micaria nanella Gertsch, 1935

50m, 25f 2006 m (1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8 [7], 1.9 [12], 2.0 [10], 2.1 [13], 2.2 [3], 2.3, 2.5); f (2.0 [3], 2.1 [2], 2.2 [3], 2.3, 2.4 [7], 2.5 [2], 2.6 [4], 2.7 [3])

37m, 7f 2007 m (1.8 [2], 1.9 [6], 2.0 [5], 2.1 [9], 2.2 [6], 2.3 [4], 2.4 [4], 3.5); f (2.1 [2], 2.4 [2], 2.5 [2], 2.6)

Micaria nye Platnick & Shadab, 1988

14m, 7f 2006 m (1.8, 1.9 [2], 2.1 [3], 2.2, 2.3 [4], 2.4, 2.5 [2]); f (2.0, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7 [2], 2.9 [2])

3m 2007 m (2.1, 2.3, 2.4)

Talanites captiosus (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)

12m, 7f 2007 m (3.1, 3.5 [2], 3.6 [2], 3.7 [3], 3.8, 3.9, 4.3, 4.5); f (3.7, 4.0, 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 4.5, 4.8)

Talanites exlineae (Platnick & Shadab, 1976)

1m 2006 m (4.4)

Zelotes aiken Platnick & Shadab, 1983

5m 2006 m (4.5, 5.1 [2], 5.2, 6.0)

7m, 1f 2007 m (3.8, 4.8, 5.3, 5.6, 5.7, 5.9, 6.5); f (4.9)

Zelotes anglo Gertsch & Riechert, 1976

1m, 1f 2006 m (8.1); f (8.4)

1m 2007 m (5.0)

Zelotes gertschi Platnick & Shadab, 1983

18m, 8f 2006 m (3.9, 4.1, 4.5, 4.9 [3], 5.2, 5.3 [2], 5.5 [2], 5.6, 5.8 [2], 6.0, 6.3, 7.1, 7.2); f (4.8, 5.0, 5.7, 5.9, 6.1, 6.2, 7.0, 9.2)

7m, 4f 2007 m (5.1, 5.4, 5.5 [2], 5.7 [3]); f (5.7, 5.8 [2], 5.9)

Zelotes hentzi Barrows, 1945

1f 2007 f (7.5)

Zelotes lasalanus Chamberlin, 1928

2f 2007 f (5.7, 6.3)

Zelotes lymnophilus Chamberlin, 1936

11m 2006 m (3.1 [2], 3.2 [2], 3.6 [2], 3.7, 3.9 [2], 4.0, 4.1)

6m 2007 m (3.2, 3.5 [2], 3.7 [3])

Zelotes pseustes Chamberlin, 1922

3m 2006 m (6.3, 6.5, 7.2)

1m 2007 m (6.0)

Hahniidae*Hahnina cinerea* Emerton, 1890

3f 2006 f (1.8, 1.9, 2.1)

1m, 7f 2007 m (1.6); f (1.9 [2], 2.2 [3], 2.3 [2])

Hahnina flaviceps Emerton, 1913

2f 2006 f (1.8, 1.9)

Neoantistea agilis (Keyserling, 1887)

3m 2006 m (2.3, 2.5, 2.9)

1m 2007 m (3.7)

Neoantistea oklahomensis Opell & Beatty, 1976

1m, 1f 2007 m (2.8); f (3.6)

Linyphiidae*Agyneta chiricahua* Dupérré, 2013

12m, 6f 2006 m (1.2, 1.3 [2], 1.4 [6], 1.6 [3]); f (1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7)

23m, 29f 2007 m (1.4 [5], 1.5 [7], 1.6 [2], 1.7 [5], 1.8 [4]); f (1.1, 1.2 [2], 1.3 [2], 1.4 [3], 1.5 [4], 1.6 [4], 1.7 [4], 1.8 [3], 1.9 [3], 2.0, 2.3, 2.6)

Agyneta crista Dupérré, 2013

9m, 3f 2006 m (1.3, 1.5 [6], 1.6 [2]); f (1.5, 1.6 [2])

64m, 40f 2007 m (1.2, 1.4 [3], 1.5 [6], 1.6 [14], 1.7 [18], 1.8 [7], 1.9 [13], 2.0 [2]); f (1.0 [2], 1.1 [5], 1.2 [12], 1.3 [3], 1.4 [7], 1.5 [5], 1.6 [3], 1.8 [2], 2.0)

Agyneta flax Dupérré, 2013

1f 2007 f (1.8)

Agyneta micaria (Emerton, 1882)

1f 2006 f (1.3)

Agyneta parva (Banks, 1898)

1f 2006 f (1.7)

1f 2007 f (2.2)

Agyneta regina (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944)

1f 2007 f (1.8)

Agyneta sandia Dupérré, 2013

1f 2006 f (1.5)

Agyneta serrata (Emerton, 1909)

7m, 3f 2006 m (1.2, 1.3 [4], 1.4 [2]); f (1.2, 1.4 [2])

61m 2007 m (1.0, 1.2 [8], 1.3 [12], 1.4 [14], 1.5 [10], 1.6 [9], 1.7 [6], 1.8)

Ceraticelus laetus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1874)

1m 2007 m (1.6)

Ceratinella brunnea Emerton, 1882

5m, 2f 2007 m (1.2, 1.3 [2], 1.4, 1.5); f (1.5, 1.6)

Ceratinops crenatus (Emerton, 1882)

5m, 6f 2006 m (1.7, 1.8, 2.0 [2], 2.1); f (1.9 [2], 2.0 [2], 2.1 [2])

269m, 82f 2007 m (0.9, 1.5, 1.6 [5], 1.7 [6], 1.8 [22], 1.9 [86], 2.0 [83], 2.1 [56], 2.2 [7], 2.3, 2.8); f (1.5, 1.6 [2], 1.8 [8], 1.9 [12], 2.0 [16], 2.1 [24], 2.2 [12], 2.3 [5], 2.4, 2.5)

Ceratinops latus (Emerton, 1882)

1m 2007 m (1.5)

Erigone autumnalis Emerton, 1882

13m, 9f 2006 m (1.0, 1.1, 1.2 [3], 1.4 [5], 1.5, 1.6 [2]); f (1.0, 1.1 [5], 1.3, 1.4, 1.5)

128m, 31f 2007 m (1.0 [2], 1.1 [5], 1.2 [16], 1.3 [30], 1.4 [21], 1.5 [26], 1.6 [16], 1.7 [11], 1.8); f (0.9 [2], 1.0 [7], 1.1 [8], 1.2 [9], 1.3 [3], 1.4, 2.0)

Tennesseellum formicum (Emerton, 1882)

136m, 10f 2006 m (1.4 [3], 1.5 [8], 1.6 [33], 1.7 [34], 1.8 [39], 1.9 [15], 2.0 [4]); f (1.4, 1.6 [6], 1.7, 1.8, 2.0)

458m, 22f 2007 m (1.1, 1.3, 1.4 [14], 1.5 [14], 1.6 [47], 1.7 [54], 1.8 [66], 1.9 [90], 2.0 [85], 2.1 [52], 2.2 [24], 2.3 [9], 2.5); f (1.5 [2], 1.6 [3], 1.7 [6], 1.8 [2], 1.9 [2], 2.0 [2], 2.1 [3], 2.2 [2])

Walckenaeria puella Millidge, 1983

2f 2006 f (1.6 [2])

4f 2007 f (1.5, 1.6, 2.1, 2.2)

Lycosidae*Allocosa funerea* (Hentz, 1844)

1f 2006 f (4.9)

Hogna antelucana (Montgomery, 1904)

1m 2006 m (12.5)

1f 2007 f (22.8)

Hogna frondicola Emerton, 1885

1f 2006 f (9.9)

Pardosa mercurialis Montgomery, 1904

1f 2006 f (8.4)

Pardosa milvina (Hentz, 1844)

1m 2007 m (4.4)

Pardosa pauxilla Montgomery, 1904

1m 2006 m (4.7)

10m, 7f 2007 m (3.8, 4.2 [2], 4.3 [2], 4.4, 4.5 [2], 4.7, 4.9); f (4.8, 5.0 [2], 5.3, 5.9, 6.2, 6.8)

Pirata hiteorum Wallace & Exline, 1978

1m 2006 m (2.9)

1f 2007 f (3.1)

Rabidosa punctulata (Hentz, 1844)

1f 2006 f (14.0)

Schizocosa avida (Walckenaer, 1837)

8m, 2f 2006 m (6.4, 6.8, 7.2, 7.8, 8.2, 8.7, 9.8, 10.4); f (8.5, 11.2)

39m, 31f 2007 m (6.2, 6.3, 6.5, 6.6 [2], 6.9, 7.1, 7.4, 7.5 [3], 7.6, 7.7, 7.9 [2], 8.0 [2], 8.1 [2], 8.5, 8.6, 8.9, 9.0, 9.1, 9.2 [4], 9.5 [2], 9.6, 9.7, 9.9, 10.0, 10.1 [2], 10.5, 10.6, 15.5); f (7.6, 7.9, 8.0 [2], 8.3, 8.5 [2], 8.6, 8.9, 9.1, 9.6, 9.9 [2], 10.0 [2], 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.7 [3], 11.1, 11.6, 12.3, 12.4, 13.1, 13.7, 14.6, 15.0, 17.0)

Schizocosa bilineata (Emerton, 1885)

1f 2007 f (12.3)

Schizocosa saltatrix (Hentz, 1844)

6m, 4f 2006 m (7.4, 7.7, 7.9, 8.4, 8.6, 8.8); f (7.8, 8.4, 11.3, 11.7)

9m, 3f 2007 m (7.3, 7.8, 8.1, 8.6, 8.8, 9.0, 9.4, 9.8, 10.3); f (10.2, 11.8, 12.2)

Trochosa sepulchralis (Montgomery, 1902)

1m 2007 m (9.4)

Varacosa avara (Keyserling, 1877)

1f 2006 f (9.0)

Varacosa shenandoa (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942)

1f 2006 f (10.0)

3f 2007 f (9.3, 11.0, 12.1)

Mimetidae*Mimetus hesperus* Chamberlin, 1923

1f 2007 f (5.2)

Miturgidae*Teminius affinis* Banks, 1897

2m, 1f 2006 m (9.1, 9.7); f (15.9)

4m, 4f 2007 m (8.6, 9.2, 9.5, 12.0); f (11.3, 13.2, 13.6, 15.6)

Mysmenidae

Mysmena incredula (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)

1m, 1f 2007 m (0.6); f (0.9)

Oxyopidae

Oxyopes apollo Brady, 1964

992m, 156f 2006 m (3.4, 3.5 [2], 3.6 [9], 3.7 [13], 3.8 [20], 3.9 [39], 4.0 [104], 4.1 [97], 4.2 [145], 4.3 [148], 4.4 [128], 4.5 [102], 4.6 [73], 4.7 [48], 4.8 [26], 4.9 [23], 5.0 [8], 5.1 [3], 5.2 [3]); f (3.7, 4.2, 4.3 [2], 4.6 [4], 4.7 [5], 4.8 [4], 4.9 [9], 5.0 [14], 5.1 [12], 5.2 [10], 5.3 [16], 5.4 [8], 5.5 [6], 5.6 [9], 5.7 [12], 5.8 [11], 5.9 [6], 6.0 [5], 6.1 [11], 6.2 [2], 6.3 [2], 6.4 [3], 6.5, 6.6, 6.9)

681m, 153f 2007 m (3.3, 3.4, 3.5 [2], 3.6 [4], 3.7 [8], 3.8 [18], 3.9 [24], 4.0 [67], 4.1 [66], 4.2 [74], 4.3 [81], 4.4 [105], 4.5 [82], 4.6 [60], 4.7 [37], 4.8 [21], 4.9 [12], 5.0 [13], 5.1 [5]); f (4.5, 4.6 [5], 4.7, 4.8 [7], 4.9 [3], 5.0 [8], 5.1 [6], 5.2 [6], 5.3 [11], 5.4 [6], 5.5 [11], 5.6 [8], 5.7 [5], 5.8 [19], 5.9 [12], 6.0 [15], 6.1 [8], 6.2 [10], 6.3, 6.4 [4], 6.5 [2], 6.6 [3], 6.8)

Oxyopes salticus Hentz, 1845

32m, 29f 2006 m (3.0, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6 [4], 3.7 [4], 3.8, 3.9 [8], 4.0 [2], 4.1, 4.2, 4.4 [2], 4.5 [2], 4.6, 5.1 [2], 5.3); f (3.6, 3.9, 4.0, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 [4], 4.5 [2], 4.6 [3], 4.7 [3], 4.9, 5.0, 5.1, 5.2 [2], 5.3 [3], 5.4, 5.5 [2], 7.0)

13m, 32f 2007 m (4.2 [2], 4.4, 4.8, 4.9, 5.0 [2], 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 [3], 5.7); f (5.0, 5.1 [3], 5.3, 5.5 [3], 5.6 [2], 5.7 [2], 5.8 [4], 5.9, 6.0 [2], 6.2, 6.3 [4], 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7 [3], 6.9, 7.8)

Philodromidae

Philodromus keyserlingi Marx, 1890

1m 2006 m (4.5)

Thanatus formicinus (Clerck, 1757)

1m 2006 m (4.1)

Thanatus rubicellus Mello-Leitão, 1929

1m 2006 m (5.0)

Phrurolithidae

Phrurotimpus alarius (Hentz, 1847)

2m 2007 m (2.0, 2.1)

Phrurotimpus certus Gertsch, 1941

2m, 26f 2006 m (1.9, 2.0); f (2.0 [2], 2.1 [3], 2.2 [4], 2.3 [4], 2.4 [3], 2.5 [2], 2.6 [6], 2.7 [2])

6m, 26f 2007 m (1.8 [2], 1.9 [2], 2.0 [2]); f (2.1 [2], 2.2 [4], 2.3 [9], 2.4 [5], 2.6 [2], 2.7, 2.8 [3])

Scotinella fratrella (Gertsch, 1935)

21m, 13f 2006 m (1.3 [6], 1.4 [5], 1.5 [5], 1.6 [3], 1.7 [2]); f (1.3, 1.5 [4], 1.6, 1.8 [4], 1.9 [2], 2.2)

8m, 2f 2007 m (1.5 [4], 1.6 [2], 1.7 [2]); f (1.7, 1.9)

Salticidae

Habronattus calcaratus (Banks, 1904)

28m 2006 m (4.4, 4.5, 4.6 [2], 4.7 [3], 4.8 [3], 4.9 [3], 5.0 [3], 5.1 [6], 5.2 [2], 5.3, 5.5, 5.6 [2])

39m 2007 m (4.4, 4.5 [2], 4.6 [2], 4.7 [2], 4.8 [5], 4.9 [4], 5.0 [7], 5.1 [5], 5.2 [2], 5.3 [3], 5.4, 5.5 [3], 5.6 [2])

Habronattus coecatus (Hentz, 1846)

32m, 12f 2006 m (3.8 [2], 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 [2], 4.5, 4.6 [9], 4.7 [3], 4.8, 4.9, 5.0 [4], 5.1 [4], 5.3, 5.4, 5.6); f (5.5, 5.6, 6.2, 6.4, 6.8 [3], 6.9, 7.0, 7.2, 7.5 [2])

22m, 20f 2007 m (4.3, 4.4 [2], 4.6 [2], 4.7, 4.8 [4], 4.9 [4], 5.0 [2], 5.1 [2], 5.2, 5.4, 5.5 [2]); f (5.6, 5.7, 6.0 [2], 6.2 [2], 6.5, 6.8, 6.9, 7.1, 7.4, 7.5, 7.8 [2], 8.0, 8.1, 8.4, 8.5 [2], 8.6)

Habronattus cognatus (Peckham & Peckham, 1901)

63m, 29f 2006 m (4.4, 4.5 [3], 4.6 [6], 4.7 [4], 4.8 [2], 4.9 [4], 5.0 [12], 5.1 [8], 5.2 [6], 5.3 [4], 5.4 [7], 5.5 [2], 5.6 [4]); f (5.0, 5.1, 5.4 [2], 5.5 [5], 5.6 [3], 5.7 [2], 5.8 [2], 6.0, 6.2 [2], 6.3 [2], 6.4 [2], 6.6, 6.8, 7.1, 7.4, 7.6, 7.8)

33m, 13f 2007 m (4.4, 4.5 [2], 4.6 [2], 4.7 [3], 4.9, 5.0 [6], 5.1 [2], 5.2 [6], 5.3 [3], 5.4, 5.6 [2], 5.7, 5.8 [2], 5.9); f (5.5, 5.7, 6.0, 6.2 [2], 6.4 [2], 6.5, 6.8, 7.0, 7.1, 7.2, 7.4)

Habronattus decorus (Blackwall, 1846)

1m 2006 m (4.6)

2f 2007 f (5.2, 8.3)

Habronattus fallax (Peckham & Peckham, 1909)

3m 2006 m (5.0 [2], 5.1)

5m 2007 m (4.4, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, 5.1)

Habronattus orbis Griswold, 1987

1f 2006 f (5.6)

Habronattus texanus (Chamberlin, 1924)

52m, 20f 2006 m (3.2, 3.4 [2], 3.5, 3.6 [2], 3.7 [5], 3.8 [10], 3.9 [6], 4.0 [3], 4.1 [6], 4.2 [4], 4.4 [4], 4.5 [2], 4.6 [4], 4.7, 5.2); f (4.5, 4.7 [2], 4.9, 5.1, 5.3 [2], 5.4, 5.5 [3], 5.9, 6.0, 6.1 [4], 6.2, 6.4 [2])

30m, 11f 2007 m (3.6 [3], 3.7 [2], 3.8 [4], 4.0, 4.1 [2], 4.2 [8], 4.3 [2], 4.4 [3],
4.5 [4], 4.6); f (5.1, 5.3, 5.4 [2], 5.5 [3], 5.6, 5.7, 6.7, 7.4)

Habronattus viridipes (Hentz, 1846)

12f 2006 f (5.2 [2], 5.4, 5.6, 5.8 [2], 5.9 [2], 6.0, 6.1, 6.2, 6.8)

8f 2007 f (5.6, 5.8, 5.9, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5, 6.9, 7.0)

Marpissa lineata (C. L. Koch, 1846)

1m 2007 m (4.2)

Metacynrba taeniola taeniola (Hentz, 1846)

1f 2006 f (5.4)

1m 2007 m (5.6)

Neonella vinnula Gertsch, 1936

1m 2007 m (1.4)

Pellenes limatus Peckham & Peckham, 1901

3m, 1f 2006 m (5.2, 5.3, 5.8); f (7.6)

4m, 1f 2007 m (4.5, 5.6, 5.9, 6.6); f (6.7)

Phidippus cardinalis (Hentz, 1845)

3m 2007 m (11.1, 11.8, 12.6)

Phidippus clarus Keyserling, 1885

1f 2007 f (12.7)

Phidippus texanus Banks, 1906

2m 2006 m (10.9, 11.8)

1m, 1f 2007 m (14.4); f (16.5)

Phlegra hentzi (Marx, 1890)

1m 2006 m (6.6)

4m 2007 m (5.9, 6.3 [2], 6.7)

Sarinda hentzi (Banks, 1913)

1m, 1f 2007 m (6.5); f (7.0)

Sitticus dorsatus (Banks, 1895)

1m 2006 m (2.9)

1m, 1f 2007 m (2.6); f (3.0)

Synageles noxiosus (Hentz, 1850)

1m, 1f 2006 m (3.1); f (3.0)

1m 2007 m (2.8)

Talavera minuta (Banks, 1895)

1m 2006 m (2.2)

2m 2007 m (2.3, 2.5)

Zygoballus rufipes Peckham & Peckham, 1885

1m 2006 m (4.1)

1m 2007 m (3.6)

Scytodidae*Scytodes atlacoya* Rheims, Brescovit & Durán, 2007

1m 2006 m (7.0)

Tetragnathidae*Glenognatha foxi* (McCook, 1894)

141m, 121f 2007 m (1.3, 1.4, 1.5 [5], 1.6 [9], 1.7 [23], 1.8 [41], 1.9 [36], 2.0 [19], 2.1 [6]); f (1.5, 1.6 [5], 1.7 [6], 1.8 [18], 1.9 [13], 2.0 [23], 2.1 [22], 2.2 [11], 2.3 [9], 2.4 [9], 2.5 [2], 2.6 [2])

Theridiidae*Hentziectypus schullei* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

1m 2007 m (1.0)

Latrodectus mactans (Fabricius, 1775)

1m 2006 m (4.5)

Theridion australe Banks, 1899

1m 2006 m (2.4)

Theridion cinctipes Banks, 1898

2m 2006 m (1.5 [2])

3m 2007 m (1.3, 1.4, 1.5)

Theridion dilutum Levi, 1957

1m 2006 m (2.0)

Theridion dividuum Gertsch & Archer, 1942

4m 2007 m (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4)

Theridion llano Levi, 1957

1m 2006 m (1.6)

1f 2007 f (1.6)

Theridion murarium Emerton, 1882

1m 2007 m (1.3)

Theridion rabuni Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944

2m, 1f 2006 m (1.6, 1.8); f (2.1)

Thomisidae*Mecaphesa celer* (Hentz, 1847)

1m, 1f 2006 m (3.3); f (6.2)

Xysticus apacheus Gertsch, 1933

1m	2006	m (4.0)
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Xysticus auctificus Keyserling, 1880

4m	2007	m (3.8, 4.5 [2], 5.2)
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Xysticus ferox (Hentz, 1847)

1m	2006	m (5.5)
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2m	2007	m (5.0, 5.6)
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Xysticus funestus Keyserling, 1880

2f	2006	f (6.5, 8.0)
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1m	2007	m (5.6)
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Xysticus pallax O. P.-Cambridge, 1894

4m	2006	m (4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.9)
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10m, 3f	2007	m (3.9, 4.4, 4.6, 5.0, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 [2], 6.0 [2]); f (6.5 [2], 7.5)
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Xysticus robinsoni Gertsch, 1953

2m	2006	m (4.7, 5.2)
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Xysticus texanus Banks, 1904

3m	2007	m (5.4, 5.6, 6.3)
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Titanoecidae*Titanoeca americana* Emerton, 1888

3m, 1f	2006	m (6.2, 6.5, 6.6); f (5.3)
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7m	2007	m (5.3, 5.4, 6.0 [3], 6.2, 6.7)
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Trachelidae*Meriola decepta* Banks, 1895

6m, 16f	2006	m (3.4, 3.7, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.9); f (3.6, 3.7 [2], 3.8, 3.9 [2], 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7 [3], 4.8, 5.0)
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1m, 1f	2007	m (2.7); f (3.7)
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Pruitt, Coryell Co.**Euctenizidae***Myrmekiaphila comstocki* Bishop & Crosby, 1926

1m	2007	m (15.0)
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Anyphaenidae*Hibana futilis* (Banks, 1898)

1m	2006	m (9.7)
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Hibana gracilis (Hentz, 1847)

1m	2006	m (8.5)
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Corinnidae*Castianeira alteranda* Gertsch, 1942

2f 2007 f (9.1, 9.8)

Castianeira crocata (Hentz, 1847)

2f 2006 f (9.3, 9.9)

Castianeira descripta (Hentz, 1847)

8m, 1f 2006 m (5.9, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5, 6.9, 7.0, 7.2, 7.4); f (7.4)

5m, 1f 2007 m (6.6, 7.4, 7.9, 8.0, 8.4); f (9.5)

Castianeira longipalpa (Hentz, 1847)

1m 2006 m (6.8)

3m 2007 m (6.3, 7.1, 7.4)

Castianeira trilineata (Hentz, 1847)

1m 2006 m (6.6)

1m 2007 m (6.3)

Falconina gracilis (Keyserling, 1891)

170m, 220f 2006 m (4.3 [2], 4.5 [3], 4.6 [3], 4.7, 4.8 [3], 5.0, 5.1 [2], 5.2 [6], 5.3 [4], 5.4 [2], 5.5 [9], 5.6 [7], 5.7 [10], 5.8 [9], 5.9 [13], 6.0 [18], 6.1 [8], 6.2 [6], 6.3 [11], 6.4 [7], 6.5 [14], 6.6 [3], 6.7 [4], 6.8 [10], 6.9 [4], 7.0 [3], 7.2 [2], 7.3, 7.4 [2], 7.6, 8.1); f (2.9, 3.6, 4.3, 4.4, 4.6 [4], 4.8 [2], 4.9 [5], 5.0 [3], 5.2 [2], 5.3 [7], 5.4 [5], 5.5 [4], 5.6 [5], 5.7 [8], 5.8 [10], 5.9 [9], 6.0 [14], 6.1 [4], 6.2 [6], 6.3 [10], 6.4 [8], 6.5 [7], 6.6 [4], 6.7 [6], 6.8 [10], 6.9 [8], 7.0 [13], 7.1 [8], 7.2 [11], 7.3 [5], 7.4 [4], 7.5 [5], 7.6 [3], 7.7 [3], 7.8 [2], 7.9 [2], 8.0 [4], 8.2 [2], 8.3 [4], 8.4, 8.5 [3], 8.7, 8.8, 9.0, 9.2, 9.4)

3m, 9f 2007 m (4.8, 6.6, 7.1); f (5.8, 5.9, 6.0 [2], 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 7.5, 7.8)

Dictynidae*Phantyna segregata* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)

1f 2006 f (2.1)

29m, 5f 2007 m (1.9 [4], 2.0 [4], 2.1 [5], 2.2 [5], 2.3 [2], 2.4 [3], 2.5 [3], 2.6, 2.7, 3.0); f (2.2 [3], 2.4, 2.5)

Gnaphosidae*Camillina pulchra* (Keyserling, 1891)

1m, 1f 2006 m (2.7); f (3.0)

Cesonia bilineata (Hentz, 1847)

3m 2006 m (4.9, 5.4, 5.5)

3m 2007 m (5.1, 5.3, 5.8)

Drassyllus antonito Platnick & Shadab, 1982

2m 2006 m (2.1, 2.2)

2m 2007 m (1.9, 2.4)

Drassyllus aprilinus (Banks, 1904)

2m 2006 m (4.1, 4.4)

2m 2007 m (4.1, 4.2)

Drassyllus inanus Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940

66m, 34f 2006 m (1.6 [2], 1.7, 1.8 [3], 1.9 [6], 2.0 [9], 2.1 [12], 2.2 [12], 2.3 [9], 2.4 [7], 2.5 [4], 2.6); f (1.7, 1.8 [2], 1.9, 2.0 [2], 2.1 [7], 2.2 [8], 2.3 [5], 2.4 [5], 2.5, 2.8, 3.0)

18m, 5f 2007 m (1.7, 2.0 [2], 2.1, 2.2 [3], 2.3 [2], 2.4 [2], 2.5 [5], 2.6 [2]); f (2.5, 2.6 [2], 2.7, 2.8)

Drassyllus lepidus (Banks, 1899)

10m, 6f 2006 m (2.7, 3.0, 3.1, 3.3, 3.5, 3.6 [2], 3.7, 4.0, 4.4); f (3.3, 3.5 [2], 3.7, 3.8, 4.0)

6m, 2f 2007 m (3.1, 3.9, 4.0 [2], 4.1, 4.2); f (5.3 [2])

Drassyllus notonus Chamberlin, 1928

4f 2006 f (2.2 [2], 2.4, 2.5)

1f 2007 f (2.9)

Drassyllus texamans Chamberlin, 1936

2f 2006 f (3.2, 3.6)

1f 2007 f (3.1)

Gnaphosa altudona Chamberlin, 1922

13m, 1f 2006 m (2.8, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8 [2], 3.9 [2], 4.0 [2], 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 [2]); f (4.8)

2m 2007 m (3.9, 4.4)

Gnaphosa fontinalis Keyserling, 1887

1m 2007 m (7.5)

Gnaphosa sericata (L. Koch, 1866)

1f 2006 f (6.6)

1f 2007 f (5.7)

Micaria deserticola Gertsch, 1933

2m 2006 m (3.5, 4.2)

3m 2007 m (2.0, 2.2, 3.7)

Micaria longipes Emerton, 1890

1f 2007 f (4.9)

Micaria nanella Gertsch, 1935

34m, 11f 2006 m (1.6 [2], 1.7 [4], 1.8 [8], 1.9 [6], 2.0 [9], 2.1 [2], 2.2 [2], 2.3); f (1.9, 2.0, 2.1 [3], 2.2, 2.3 [3], 2.4, 2.7)

22m, 7f 2007 m (1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 2.0 [6], 2.1 [4], 2.2 [4], 2.3 [3], 2.5 [2]); f (1.9, 2.4 [4], 2.5, 2.6)

Talanites captiosus (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)

2m 2007 m (3.2, 3.4)

Zelotes aiken Platnick & Shadab, 1983

9m, 9f 2006 m (4.9, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 5.6 [2], 6.2, 6.3 [2]); f (4.4, 4.8 [2], 5.0, 5.5 [2], 5.8, 5.9, 6.2)

10m, 1f 2007 m (4.4, 4.6 [3], 4.7, 4.9, 5.0, 5.6 [2], 6.0); f (5.2)

Zelotes anglo Gertsch & Riechert, 1976

4m, 2f 2006 m (6.0, 7.8, 8.0, 8.2); f (7.1, 9.7)

2m, 2f 2007 m (8.2, 9.1); f (7.5, 8.5)

Zelotes gertschi Platnick & Shadab, 1983

10m, 7f 2006 m (3.9, 4.3 [2], 4.4, 4.5, 5.0, 5.3, 5.7 [2], 5.8); f (4.0, 4.3, 4.6, 4.8, 5.1, 5.4, 5.8)

5m, 2f 2007 m (4.2, 4.9, 5.0, 5.1, 5.8); f (6.1 [2])

Zelotes pseustes Chamberlin, 1922

1f 2007 f (5.0)

Zelotes tuobus Chamberlin, 1919

2m, 2f 2006 m (7.3, 8.0); f (5.0, 8.0)

Hahniidae

Hahnina cinerea Emerton, 1890

4m, 50f 2006 m (1.6, 1.7 [3]); f (1.7 [3], 1.8 [10], 1.9 [13], 2.0 [10], 2.1 [11], 2.2 [2], 2.3)

2m, 15f 2007 m (1.7, 1.9); f (1.9 [2], 2.0 [4], 2.1 [5], 2.2 [3], 2.4)

Hahnina flaviceps Emerton, 1913

1f 2006 f (1.9)

1m, 1f 2007 m (1.5); f (1.6)

Neoantistea agilis (Keyserling, 1887)

1m 2006 m (2.9)

Neoantistea oklahomensis Opell & Beatty, 1976

1f 2006 f (3.3)

Linyphiidae

Agyneta chiricahua Dupérré, 2013

10m 2006 m (1.2 [5], 1.3 [2], 1.4 [3])

76m, 37f 2007 m (1.2 [5], 1.3 [10], 1.4 [25], 1.5 [18], 1.6 [5], 1.7 [7], 1.8 [3], 1.9 [3]); f (1.2 [3], 1.3 [5], 1.4 [9], 1.5 [11], 1.6 [7], 1.8, 1.9)

10m, 1f	2006	m (1.3 [2], 1.4 [3], 1.5, 1.6 [3], 1.9); f (1.2))
65m, 24f	2007	m (1.4 [3], 1.5 [5], 1.6 [20], 1.7 [9], 1.8 [14], 1.9 [11], 2.0 [2], 2.1); f (1.1 [3], 1.2 [3], 1.3 [3], 1.4 [9], 1.5 [3], 1.7, 1.8 [2])

1f	2006	f (1.3)
9f	2007	f (1.3, 1.4 [2], 1.5, 1.6, 1.8, 1.9 [3])

3m	2006	m (1.2, 1.3, 1.4)
31m, 1f	2007	m (1.0, 1.2 [7], 1.3 [10], 1.4 [11], 1.5 [2]); f (1.1))

38m, 9f	2007	m (1.4, 1.8 [5], 1.9 [10], 2.0 [12], 2.1 [9], 2.3); f (1.8, 1.9, 2.0 [3], 2.1 [2], 2.2, 2.4)
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3m, 1f	2007	m (1.4, 1.5 [2]); f (1.5)
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1m	2006	m (1.2)
177m, 27f	2007	m (1.0, 1.1 [10], 1.2 [19], 1.3 [28], 1.4 [40], 1.5 [43], 1.6 [26], 1.7 [9], 1.9); f (0.8, 0.9, 1.0 [4], 1.1 [4], 1.2 [10], 1.3 [6], 1.4)

1f 2007 f (2.8)

53m, 1f	2006	m (1.4 [4], 1.5 [11], 1.6 [10], 1.7 [8], 1.8 [9], 1.9 [8], 2.0 [2], 2.1); f (2.0)
516m, 6f	2007	m (1.4 [5], 1.5 [14], 1.6 [29], 1.7 [58], 1.8 [73], 1.9 [102], 2.0 [99], 2.1 [61], 2.2 [57], 2.3 [15], 2.4 [2], 2.5); f (1.4 [2], 1.6, 1.7 [2], 1.8)

3f 2006 f (1.2, 1.4, 1.8)

2f	2007	f(18.1, 18.6)
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1m 2006 m (4.0)

Pardosa milvina (Hentz, 1844)

1m 2007 m (4.8)

Pardosa pauxilla Montgomery, 1904

6m, 2f 2006 m (3.7, 4.0 [2], 4.1, 4.3 [2]); f (4.0 [2])

63m, 22f 2007 m (3.9 [4], 4.0, 4.1 [2], 4.2 [3], 4.3 [3], 4.4 [11], 4.5 [6], 4.6 [2], 4.7 [5], 4.8 [6], 4.9 [4], 5.0 [9], 5.1 [3], 5.2, 5.3 [3]); f (4.6, 4.8, 5.2 [3], 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7 [3], 5.9 [2], 6.0 [2], 6.1 [4], 6.3, 7.2)

Schizocosa avida (Walckenaer, 1837)

18m, 20f 2006 m (5.2, 7.5, 7.6 [2], 8.0 [2], 8.2, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.9, 9.1, 9.4, 9.6, 9.7, 10.0, 10.9, 12.4); f (7.7, 8.0 [2], 8.1, 8.3 [2], 8.4, 8.6, 8.7, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4 [2], 9.5, 9.6, 10.2 [2], 10.8, 11.2, 11.4)

122m, 85f 2007 m (6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.6, 6.7 [3], 6.8 [3], 6.9, 7.0 [3], 7.2 [5], 7.3 [3], 7.4 [2], 7.5 [2], 7.6, 7.7 [2], 7.8 [3], 7.9 [2], 8.1 [6], 8.2 [5], 8.3 [2], 8.4 [3], 8.5 [5], 8.6 [4], 8.7 [2], 8.8 [5], 8.9 [10], 9.0, 9.1 [5], 9.2 [2], 9.3 [2], 9.4 [5], 9.5 [4], 9.6, 9.7 [2], 9.8 [4], 9.9, 10.0, 10.1 [2], 10.2 [2], 10.3 [2], 10.4, 10.5 [2], 10.6 [3], 10.7 [2], 10.8, 10.9, 11.0, 12.4); f (6.8, 7.0, 7.3, 7.5, 7.7, 7.8, 8.0 [2], 8.1, 8.2 [4], 8.3, 8.4 [2], 8.6 [2], 8.9 [2], 9.0 [3], 9.1 [2], 9.2 [4], 9.3 [6], 9.4, 9.5, 9.6, 9.7 [3], 9.9, 10.0 [4], 10.1 [3], 10.2, 10.3, 10.6 [2], 10.7, 10.8, 10.9, 11.1, 11.2 [3], 11.4, 11.6, 11.7 [4], 11.9, 12.1, 12.3 [3], 12.9 [2], 13.3 [2], 13.7, 13.8, 14.0, 14.3, 14.4 [2], 14.5, 15.0, 15.3, 15.4)

Schizocosa saltatrix (Hentz, 1844)

1m 2006 m (7.8)

Varacosa shenandoa (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942)

1f 2007 f (9.8)

Miturgidae*Teminius affinis* Banks, 1897

3f 2006 f (15.5, 16.0, 16.2)

1m, 2f 2007 m (12.8); f (10.6, 13.7)

Mysmenidae*Mysmena incredula* (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)

2f 2006 f (0.7, 1.1)

1m 2007 m (0.8)

Oxyopidae*Oxyopes apollo* Brady, 1964

585m, 53f 2006 m (3.0, 3.2, 3.4 [2], 3.5 [4], 3.6 [14], 3.7 [10], 3.8 [11], 3.9 [35], 4.0 [77], 4.1 [87], 4.2 [94], 4.3 [71], 4.4 [74], 4.5 [51], 4.6 [34], 4.7 [11], 4.8 [5], 4.9 [2], 5.0); f (4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 [2],

4.5 [3], 4.6 [2], 4.7 [4], 4.8, 4.9 [2], 5.0 [2], 5.1 [5], 5.2 [5], 5.3, 5.4 [5], 5.5 [5], 5.6 [4], 5.8 [2], 5.9, 6.0 [2], 6.2, 6.4 [2], 6.8)
 224m, 19f 2007 m (3.6 [5], 3.7 [7], 3.8 [12], 3.9 [13], 4.0 [33], 4.1 [24], 4.2 [23], 4.3 [34], 4.4 [24], 4.5 [16], 4.6 [15], 4.7 [10], 4.8 [6], 4.9 [2]); f (4.9 [2], 5.0 [2], 5.1 [2], 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8 [2], 6.0, 6.1 [2], 6.4, 6.5, 7.0)

Oxyopes salticus Hentz, 1845

17m, 20f 2006 m (3.4, 3.6 [6], 3.7, 3.8 [3], 3.9, 4.0 [2], 4.1 [2], 4.4); f (3.6, 4.1 [3], 4.2 [2], 4.4, 4.5, 4.7 [2], 4.8, 4.9, 5.0 [3], 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.7, 5.8)

17m, 38f 2007 m (4.0, 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.7, 4.8 [2], 4.9 [3], 5.0 [4], 5.2, 5.7); f (4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.9, 5.0, 5.2, 5.4 [3], 5.5 [2], 5.7 [2], 5.8 [2], 5.9 [3], 6.0 [2], 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 [2], 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 [3], 6.7 [2], 6.9 [2], 7.0 [2], 7.2, 7.4, 8.1)

Philodromidae

Ebo punctatus Sauer & Platnick, 1972

1m, 2f 2007 m (1.9); f (2.8, 3.1)

Thanatus formicinus (Clerck, 1757)

4m 2006 m (4.6, 4.9, 5.5, 6.0)

Thanatus rubicellus Mello-Leitão, 1929

1m, 3f 2006 m (5.1); f (5.2, 6.3, 6.7)

Tibellus duttoni (Hentz, 1847)

1f 2007 f (8.8)

Titanebo albocaudatus (Schick, 1965)

1f 2006 f (3.2)

Pholcidae

Psilochorus utahensis Chamberlin, 1919

20m, 12f 2006 m (1.3 [2], 1.5 [2], 1.6 [3], 1.7 [2], 1.8, 1.9 [4], 2.0, 2.1 [2], 2.2, 2.3, 2.4); f (1.6 [2], 1.7, 1.9 [3], 2.0 [2], 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5)

1m 2007 m (2.1)

Phrurolithidae

Phrurotimpus alarius (Hentz, 1847)

8m 2006 m (1.9 [2], 2.0 [3], 2.1 [2], 2.2)

1m 2007 m (1.8)

Phrurotimpus borealis (Emerton, 1911)

3m, 3f 2007 m (2.4 [2], 2.5); f (3.0, 3.3 [2])

Phrurotimpus certus Gertsch, 1941

1m 2006 m (1.9)

9m, 3f 2007 m (1.8 [2], 1.9, 2.2 [2], 2.5, 2.6 [2], 2.7); f (2.0, 2.2, 3.7)

Scotinella fratrella (Gertsch, 1935)

1m 2007 m (1.4)

Salticidae*Chalcoscirtus diminutus* (Banks, 1896)

1m 2007 m (1.9)

Habronattus coecatus (Hentz, 1846)

69m, 27f 2006 m (2.3, 3.8, 3.9 [3], 4.0 [2], 4.1 [2], 4.2 [9], 4.4 [4], 4.5 [6], 4.6 [10], 4.7 [3], 4.8 [3], 4.9 [7], 5.0 [4], 5.1 [4], 5.2 [2], 5.3 [4], 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.9); f (4.6, 4.7, 4.9, 5.1 [2], 5.2, 5.3, 5.6, 5.7, 5.9, 6.0 [2], 6.1, 6.2 [3], 6.3 [3], 6.5 [2], 6.6 [2], 6.8, 7.0 [2], 7.2)

44m, 29f 2007 m (4.3 [2], 4.5 [7], 4.6 [5], 4.7 [2], 4.8 [7], 4.9 [2], 5.0 [6], 5.1 [3], 5.2 [2], 5.5 [2], 5.6 [4], 5.8, 6.1); f (4.5, 5.5, 5.8, 6.1, 6.4, 6.5 [2], 6.6, 6.7, 7.1 [5], 7.2 [2], 7.3 [2], 7.4, 7.5, 7.7, 7.8, 8.0 [2], 8.1, 8.2 [2], 8.3, 8.8)

Habronattus cognatus (Peckham & Peckham, 1901)

2m, 1f 2007 m (5.1, 5.3); f (6.8)

Habronattus decorus (Blackwall, 1846)

1f 2006 f (6.7)

Habronattus texanus (Chamberlin, 1924)

134m, 46f 2006 m (3.1 [2], 3.2 [2], 3.3 [3], 3.4 [11], 3.5 [14], 3.6 [16], 3.7 [13], 3.8 [14], 3.9 [15], 4.0 [14], 4.1 [14], 4.2 [8], 4.3 [4], 4.5 [2], 4.6, 4.7); f (3.8, 3.9, 4.1 [2], 4.2, 4.3 [2], 4.4 [2], 4.5 [3], 4.6 [2], 4.7 [7], 4.8 [4], 4.9 [4], 5.0 [2], 5.1, 5.2 [3], 5.3 [2], 5.4 [3], 5.6 [2], 6.0, 6.3, 6.4, 6.6)

69m, 25f 2007 m (3.4 [2], 3.5 [4], 3.6 [2], 3.7 [3], 3.8 [8], 3.9 [12], 4.0 [7], 4.1 [9], 4.2 [5], 4.3 [5], 4.4 [4], 4.5 [4], 4.6 [2], 4.7, 5.0); f (4.5, 4.8, 4.9 [2], 5.2, 5.3 [4], 5.4, 5.5 [2], 5.6 [4], 5.8, 5.9, 6.0, 6.1 [2], 6.2, 6.4, 7.0, 7.7)

Habronattus viridipes (Hentz, 1846)

1f 2007 f (5.8)

Marpissa lineata (C. L. Koch, 1846)

2m 2006 m (3.3, 4.3)

Naphrys pulex (Hentz, 1846)

1m 2006 m (3.8)

Pelegrina galathea (Walckenaer, 1837)

1m 2007 m (4.9)

Pellenes limatus Peckham & Peckham, 1901

6m, 3f 2006 m (4.5 [2], 4.7, 4.8, 5.7, 6.2); f (5.8, 6.0, 6.3)

11m 2007 m (4.4, 4.7, 5.1 [3], 5.2, 5.5, 5.7, 5.8, 6.0 [2])

Phidippus texanus Banks, 1906

1m 2006 m (9.5)

Sarinda hentzi (Banks, 1913)

1m, 1f 2006 m (4.1); f (4.3)

1f 2007 f (4.6)

Zygoballus rufipes Peckham & Peckham, 1885

1f 2006 f (2.9)

1m, 3f 2007 m (4.2); f (3.8, 4.0, 4.2)

Zygoballus sexpunctatus (Hentz, 1845)

1f 2006 f (3.3)

Tetragnathidae*Glenognatha foxi* (McCook, 1894)

192m, 163f 2007 m (1.3 [2], 1.4 [8], 1.5 [19], 1.6 [29], 1.7 [31], 1.8 [38], 1.9 [41], 2.0 [15], 2.1 [6], 2.2 [3]); f (1.5, 1.6 [14], 1.7 [14], 1.8 [23], 1.9 [21], 2.0 [22], 2.1 [29], 2.2 [20], 2.3 [9], 2.4 [5], 2.5 [3], 2.6 [2])

Tetragnatha laboriosa Hentz, 1850

1m 2007 m (4.7)

Theridiidae*Dipoena abdita* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936

2m 2007 m (1.5, 1.7)

Theridion australe Banks, 1899

1f 2007 f (2.9)

Theridion dilutum Levi, 1957

1m 2006 m (2.4)

1m 2007 m (2.0)

Theridion flavonotatum Becker, 1879

1f 2007 f (2.1)

Theridion hidalgo Levi, 1957

1f 2007 f (2.1)

Theridion murarium Emerton, 1882

2m 2007 m (1.2, 1.6)

Theridion rabuni Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944

1m 2007 m (1.8)

Thomisidae*Mecaphesa celer* (Hentz, 1847)

3m 2007 m (2.9, 3.0, 3.4)

Xysticus auctificus Keyserling, 1880

3m 2006 m (3.6, 4.0, 4.7)

2f 2007 f (5.4, 7.1)

Xysticus concursus Gertsch, 1934

1f 2007 f (7.0)

Xysticus funestus Keyserling, 1880

1f 2006 f (8.0)

Xysticus gulosus Keyserling, 1880

1f 2007 f (8.3)

Xysticus paiutus Gertsch, 1933

1m 2007 m (5.3)

Xysticus pallax O. P.-Cambridge, 1894

8m 2007 m (4.6, 4.9, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.6 [2], 6.0)

Xysticus texanus Banks, 1904

1m 2007 m (4.6)

Titanoecidae*Titanoeca americana* Emerton, 1888

2m 2006 m (5.2, 5.5)

3m, 1f 2007 m (5.4, 5.8, 5.9); f (5.7)

Trachelidae*Meriola decepta* Banks, 1895

5m 2006 m (3.0, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.8)

9f 2007 f (3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 4.0, 4.1, 4.3, 4.5, 4.7)

Uloboridae*Uloborus glomosus* (Walckenaer, 1841)

1m 2006 m (2.9)

Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge (Colorado Co.), 2006–2009

Numbers represent number of species, “x” equals presence. Pitfall traps and sweep net samples were made to determine prey available for the Attwater prairie chicken, an endangered animal. This data is previously unpublished.

Table 4. Number of species.

Species	Pitfall Trap	Sweep Net
Amphinectidae	1	0
<i>Metaltella simoni</i> (Keyserling, 1877)	x	
Anyphaenidae	0	2
<i>Hibana gracilis</i> (Hentz, 1847)		x
<i>Hibana velox</i> (Becker, 1879)		x
Araneidae	2	9
<i>Acanthepeira cherokee</i> Levi, 1976		x
<i>Acanthepeira stellata</i> (Walckenaer, 1805)		x
<i>Argiope aurantia</i> Lucas, 1833		x
<i>Eustala anastera</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)		x
<i>Eustala cepina</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)		x
<i>Eustala emertoni</i> (Banks, 1904)		x
<i>Gea heptagon</i> (Hentz, 1850)	x	
<i>Kaira hiteae</i> Levi, 1977		x
<i>Larinia directa</i> (Hentz, 1847)		x
<i>Neoscona arabesca</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)	x	x
Clubionidae	3	2
<i>Clubiona abboti</i> L. Koch, 1866	x	
<i>Clubiona catawba</i> Gertsch, 1941	x	x
<i>Clubiona kiowa</i> Gertsch, 1941	x	x
Corinnidae	3	0
<i>Castianeira crocata</i> (Hentz, 1847)	x	
<i>Castianeira longipalpa</i> (Hentz, 1847)	x	
<i>Falconina gracilis</i> (Keyserling, 1891)	x	
Eutichuridae	0	1
<i>Cheiracanthium inclusum</i> (Hentz, 1847)		x
Gnaphosidae	14	2
<i>Camillina pulchra</i> (Keyserling, 1891)	x	
<i>Cesonia bilineata</i> (Hentz, 1847)	x	
<i>Cesonia sincera</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936		x
<i>Drassyllus creolus</i> Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940	x	
<i>Drassyllus lepidus</i> (Banks, 1899)	x	
<i>Drassyllus texamans</i> Chamberlin, 1936	x	
<i>Gnaphosa sericata</i> (L. Koch, 1866)	x	
<i>Micaria deserticola</i> Gertsch, 1933	x	
<i>Micaria gertschi</i> Barrows & Ivie, 1942	x	
<i>Micaria longipes</i> Emerton, 1890	x	

Species	Pitfall Trap	Sweep Net
<i>Micaria nanella</i> Gertsch, 1935	x	
<i>Micaria vinnula</i> Gertsch & Davis, 1936	x	
<i>Sergiolus capulatus</i> (Walckenaer, 1837)		x
<i>Zelotes hentzi</i> Barrows, 1945	x	
<i>Zelotes laccus</i> (Barrows, 1919)	x	
<i>Zelotes lasalanus</i> Chamberlin, 1928	x	
Hahniidae	1	0
<i>Neoantistea mulaiki</i> Gertsch, 1946	x	
Linyphiidae	14	4
<i>Agyneta chiricahua</i> Dupérré, 2013	x	
<i>Agyneta regina</i> (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944)	x	
<i>Agyneta serrata</i> (Emerton, 1909)	x	
<i>Ceraticelus similis</i> (Banks, 1892)	x	x
<i>Ceratinops latus</i> (Emerton, 1882)	x	
<i>Ceratinopsis laticeps</i> Emerton, 1882	x	
<i>Erigone autumnalis</i> Emerton, 1882	x	x
<i>Grammonota texana</i> (Banks, 1899)	x	x
<i>Mermessus bryantae</i> (Ivie & Barrows, 1935)	x	
<i>Mermessus denticulatus</i> (Banks, 1898)	x	
<i>Mermessus trilobatus</i> (Emerton, 1882)	x	
<i>Tennesseellum formicum</i> (Emerton, 1882)	x	
<i>Tutaibo anglicanus</i> (Hentz, 1850)	x	x
<i>Walckenaeria spiralis</i> (Emerton, 1882)	x	
Lycosidae	13	1
<i>Hogna antelucana</i> (Montgomery, 1904)	x	
<i>Pardosa delicatula</i> Gertsch & Wallace, 1935	x	
<i>Pardosa milvina</i> (Hentz, 1844)	x	
<i>Pardosa pauxilla</i> Montgomery, 1904	x	
<i>Pardosa saxatilis</i> (Hentz, 1844)	x	
<i>Pirata hiteorum</i> Wallace & Exline, 1978	x	
<i>Pirata sedentarius</i> Montgomery, 1904	x	
<i>Pirata seminolus</i> Gertsch & Wallace, 1935	x	
<i>Pirata suwaneus</i> Gertsch, 1940	x	
<i>Rabidosa rabida</i> (Walckenaer, 1837)	x	x
<i>Schizocosa avida</i> (Walckenaer, 1837)	x	
<i>Schizocosa bilineata</i> (Emerton, 1885)	x	
<i>Trochosa sepulchralis</i> (Montgomery, 1902)	x	
Mimetidae	0	1
<i>Mimetus hesperus</i> Chamberlin, 1923		x
Miturgidae	1	0
<i>Teminius affinis</i> Banks, 1897	x	
Mysmenidae	1	0
<i>Mysmena incredula</i> (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)	x	
Nesticidae	1	0
<i>Eidmannella pallida</i> (Emerton, 1875)	x	

Species	Pitfall Trap	Sweep Net
Oxyopidae	1	3
<i>Oxyopes apollo</i> Brady, 1964		x
<i>Oxyopes salticus</i> Hentz, 1845	x	x
<i>Peucetia viridans</i> (Hentz, 1832)		x
Philodromidae	1	4
<i>Philodromus pratariae</i> (Scheffer, 1904)		x
<i>Thanatus formicinus</i> (Clerck, 1757)		x
<i>Thanatus rubicellus</i> Mello-Leitão, 1929	x	x
<i>Tibellus duttoni</i> (Hentz, 1847)		x
Pholcidae	1	0
<i>Psilochorus pullulus</i> (Hentz, 1850)	x	
Phrurolithidae	1	0
<i>Phrurotimpus certus</i> Gertsch, 1941	x	
Salticidae	7	10
<i>Cheliferoides longimanus</i> Gertsch, 1936		x
<i>Colonus puerperus</i> (Hentz, 1846)		x
<i>Habronattus coecatus</i> (Hentz, 1846)	x	x
<i>Habronattus cognatus</i> (Peckham & Peckham, 1901)	x	
<i>Habronattus viridipes</i> (Hentz, 1846)	x	
<i>Marpissa lineata</i> (C. L. Koch, 1846)	x	
<i>Marpissa pikei</i> (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)		x
<i>Neonella vinnula</i> Gertsch, 1936	x	
<i>Pelegrina galathea</i> (Walckenaer, 1837)	x	x
<i>Sarinda hentzi</i> (Banks, 1913)	x	x
<i>Sassacus cyaneus</i> (Hentz, 1846)		x
<i>Zygoballus nervosus</i> (Peckham & Peckham, 1888)		x
<i>Zygoballus rufipes</i> Peckham & Peckham, 1885		x
<i>Zygoballus sexpunctatus</i> (Hentz, 1845)		x
Tetragnathidae	2	1
<i>Glenognatha foxi</i> (McCook, 1894)	x	
<i>Pachygnatha autumnalis</i> Marx, 1884	x	
<i>Tetragnatha laboriosa</i> Hentz, 1850		x
Theridiidae	2	4
<i>Dipoena abdita</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936	x	
<i>Dipoena nigra</i> (Emerton, 1882)	x	
<i>Steatoda transversa</i> (Banks, 1898)		x
<i>Theridion australe</i> Banks, 1899		x
<i>Theridion rabuni</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944		x
<i>Thymoites expulsus</i> (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)		x
Thomisidae	3	6
<i>Mecaphesa celer</i> (Hentz, 1847)		x
<i>Mecaphesa dubia</i> (Keyserling, 1880)		x
<i>Misumenoides formosipes</i> (Walckenaer, 1837)	x	x
<i>Xysticus apachecus</i> Gertsch, 1933		x
<i>Xysticus auctifcus</i> Keyserling, 1880	x	x

Species	Pitfall Trap	Sweep Net
<i>Xysticus funestus</i> Keyserling, 1880	x	x
Titanoecidae	1	
<i>Titanoeca americana</i> Emerton, 1888	x	0
Total	73	50

Golden Cheeked Warbler Project

Quinn (2000) studied the potential prey of the golden-cheeked warbler, an endangered bird, at two locations near Austin (Travis Co.) in 1993–1994. A total of 12,107 spiders (674 males, 687 females, and 10,746 immatures) were collected from four types of trees mainly by sweeping and beating. This data is previously unpublished.

Table 5. Sex collected by tree species.

	<i>Juniperus ashei</i>	<i>Quercus buckleyi</i>	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>
Anyphaenidae				
<i>Anyphaena fraterna</i> (Banks, 1896)		f		f
<i>Anyphaena pectorosa</i> L. Koch, 1866			m	m
<i>Hibana cambridgei</i> (Bryant, 1931)	mf	mf	mf	mf
<i>Hibana gracilis</i> (Hentz, 1847)	mf	mf	mf	mf
<i>Lupettiana mordax</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1896)	mf	mf	mf	mf
<i>Wulfila tantillus</i> Chickering, 1940			m	m
Araneidae				
<i>Acacesia hamata</i> (Hentz, 1847)	imm	imm	imm	imm
<i>Araneus cingulatus</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)			mf	f
<i>Araneus cochise</i> Levi, 1973	mf		mf	
<i>Araneus detrimentosus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1889)			m	
<i>Araneus miniatus</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)	f	m	mf	mf
<i>Araneus nashoba</i> Levi, 1973		f	mf	
<i>Araneus pegnia</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)	m	m		
<i>Araniella displicata</i> (Hentz, 1847)		m	f	f
<i>Cyclosa turbinata</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)		m	f	mf
<i>Eustala anastera</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)	m		m	m
<i>Eustala cepina</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)		m	f	
<i>Eustala emertoni</i> (Banks, 1904)	f	f	f	f
<i>Gea heptagon</i> (Hentz, 1850)			m	
<i>Hypsosinga rubens</i> (Hentz, 1847)	f			f
<i>Kaira alba</i> (Hentz, 1850)			m	
<i>Mangora maculata</i> (Keyserling, 1865)		m		
<i>Mangora placida</i> (Hentz, 1847)	mf	mf	m	mf
<i>Mastophora cornigera</i> (Hentz, 1850)		m	m	m
<i>Micrathena gracilis</i> (Walckenaer, 1805)		m		
<i>Ocrepeira georgia</i> (Levi, 1976)		m		f

	<i>Juniperus ashei</i>	<i>Quercus buckleyi</i>	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>
Corinnidae				
<i>Castianeira amoena</i> (C. L. Koch, 1841)				f
Dictynidae				
<i>Dictyna annexa</i> Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936				f
<i>Dictyna bellans</i> Chamberlin, 1919				m
<i>Dictyna bostoniensis</i> Emerton, 1888	f			f
<i>Emblyna callida</i> (Gertsch & Ivie, 1936)	mf			m
<i>Emblyna melva</i> (Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1958)		m	f	m
<i>Emblyna reticulata</i> (Gertsch & Ivie, 1936)	mf		m	
<i>Mallos</i> sp.	m	f		m
Eutichuridae				
<i>Cheiracanthium inclusum</i> (Hentz, 1847)			f	
Linyphiidae				
<i>Agyneta micaria</i> (Emerton 1882)		m		
<i>Agyneta sandia</i> Dupérré, 2013			f	
<i>Agyneta serrata</i> (Emerton, 1909)			m	
<i>Agyneta tuberculata</i> Dupérré, 2013	m			
<i>Erigone autumnalis</i> Emerton, 1882	f	mf	mf	mf
<i>Frontinella communis</i> (Hentz, 1850)	m	m		
<i>Styloctetor purpureus</i> (Keyserling, 1886)	mf	mf	mf	mf
<i>Tutaibo anglicanus</i> (Hentz, 1850)	f		f	f
Lycosidae				
<i>Pardosa pauxilla</i> Montgomery, 1904	m			
Mimetidae				
<i>Mimetus notius</i> Chamberlin, 1923	mf	f	mf	f
Oecobiidae				
<i>Oecobius navus</i> Blackwall, 1859			m	
Oxyopidae				
<i>Hamataliwa grisea</i> Keyserling, 1887			mf	f
<i>Oxyopes salticus</i> Hentz, 1845	f	f	mf	
<i>Oxyopes scalaris</i> Hentz, 1845	mf			f
<i>Peucetia viridans</i> (Hentz, 1832)	imm		imm	imm
Philodromidae				
<i>Philodromus keyserlingi</i> Marx, 1890	mf	mf	f	f
<i>Philodromus marginellus</i> Banks, 1901	mf		mf	m
<i>Philodromus minutus</i> Banks, 1892		f	f	f
<i>Philodromus placidus</i> Banks, 1892		f	f	f
<i>Philodromus vulgaris</i> (Hentz, 1847)	f	f	mf	m
<i>Tibellus duttoni</i> (Hentz, 1847)				m
Salticidae				
<i>Admestina archboldi</i> Piel, 1992	f	f	f	f
<i>Colonus sylvanus</i> (Hentz, 1846)		mf	f	mf
<i>Eris militaris</i> (Hentz, 1845)	mf	f	mf	mf
<i>Hentzia mitrata</i> (Hentz, 1846)		mf	mf	mf
<i>Hentzia palmarum</i> (Hentz, 1832)		m	mf	mf

	<i>Juniperus ashei</i>	<i>Quercus buckleyi</i>	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>
<i>Maevia inclemens</i> (Walckenaer, 1837)		m		
<i>Peckhamia americana</i> (Peckham & Peckham, 1892)	m	mf	f	f
<i>Pelegrina galathea</i> (Walckenaer, 1837)				m
<i>Pelegrina pervaga</i> (Peckham & Peckham, 1909)	mf	f		
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i> (Hentz, 1846)				f
<i>Zygoballus rufipes</i> Peckham & Peckham, 1885			f	
Tetragnathidae				
<i>Leucauge venusta</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)		m		
<i>Tetragnatha laboriosa</i> Hentz, 1850	m	mf		m
Theridiidae				
<i>Anelosimus studiosus</i> (Hentz, 1850)		m	m	m
<i>Chrosiothes jocosus</i> (Gertsch & Davis, 1936)	m			
<i>Diplocephalus nigra</i> (Emerton, 1882)		m		mf
<i>Latrodectus mactans</i> (Fabricius, 1775)			m	
<i>Neospintharus furcatus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1894)	m			m
<i>Phoroncidia americana</i> (Emerton, 1882)	imm	imm	imm	imm
<i>Phycosoma lineatipes</i> (Bryant, 1933)	mf	mf	mf	f
<i>Rhomphaea projiciens</i> O. P.-Cambridge, 1896	m	m		m
<i>Theridion dilutum</i> Gertsch & Archer, 1942	m	m	m	m
<i>Theridion flavonotatum</i> Becker, 1879			f	f
<i>Theridion hidalgo</i> Levi, 1957	mf	mf	mf	mf
<i>Theridion murarium</i> Emerton, 1882	mf		mf	mf
<i>Theridion positivum</i> Chamberlin, 1924				m
<i>Thymoites expulsus</i> (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936)	mf			
<i>Tidarren haemorrhoidale</i> (Bertkau, 1880)	m			
<i>Wamba crispulus</i> (Simon, 1895)	mf	mf	mf	mf
<i>Yunohamella lyrica</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)	mf	mf	mf	mf
Thomisidae				
<i>Mecaphesa asperata</i> (Hentz, 1847)	f	mf	mf	m
<i>Mecaphesa californica</i> (Banks, 1896)	m			m
<i>Mecaphesa celer</i> (Hentz, 1847)		mf	mf	mf
<i>Mecaphesa coloradensis</i> (Gertsch, 1933)		f	f	
<i>Misumessus oblongus</i> (Keyserling, 1880)		m	m	m
<i>Tmarus angulatus</i> (Walckenaer, 1837)	f	mf	mf	m
<i>Tmarus rubromaculatus</i> Keyserling, 1880		mf		
<i>Xysticus locuples</i> Keyserling, 1880	f			
Trachelidae				
<i>Trachela mexicana</i> Banks, 1898		mf	f	mf
<i>Trachela volutus</i> Gertsch, 1935		f	f	f
Uloboridae				
<i>Uloborus glomosus</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)	m			f

Table 6. Number of specimens by family.

Family	Number Male	Number Female	Number Immature
Anyphaenidae	66	64	2,461
Araneidae	75	71	1,536
Corinnidae	0	1	0
Dictynidae	17	18	66
Eutichuridae	0	2	21
Gnaphosidae	0	0	56
Hahniidae	0	0	1
Linyphiidae	77	145	364
Lycosidae	1	0	20
Mimetidae	6	14	216
Oecobiidae	1	0	0
Oxyopidae	7	21	787
Philodromidae	15	37	906
Salticidae	95	146	1,468
Tetragnathidae	4	1	129
Theridiidae	191	127	1,041
Thomisidae	115	26	1,591
Trachelidae	2	12	66
Uloboridae	2	2	17
Total	674	687	10,746

Species from Various Elevations in Texas Counties

Atascosa	
106 meters	<i>Eucteniza relata</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
140 meters	<i>Eucteniza relata</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
Bastrop	
125 meters	<i>Eucteniza relata</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
168 meters	<i>Eucteniza relata</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
Bell	
221 meters	<i>Eucteniza relata</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
Bexar	
198 meters	<i>Eucteniza relata</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
199 meters	<i>Eucteniza relata</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
Blanco	
450 meters	<i>Agelenopsis aperta</i> (Gertsch, 1934)
Brewster (Big Bend National Park)	
5400 feet	<i>Zorocrates unicolor</i> (Banks, 1901)
5600 feet	<i>Euagrus chisoseus</i> Gertsch, 1939
5900 feet	<i>Zorocrates unicolor</i> (Banks, 1901)

- 6000 feet *Entychides arizonicus* Gertsch & Wallace, 1936; *Euagrus chisoseus* Gertsch, 1939; *Orthonops lapanus* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940; *Zorocrates unicolor* (Banks, 1901)
- 7000 feet *Euagrus chisoseus* Gertsch, 1939
- Brewster
- 1212 meters *Eucteniza ronnewtoni* Bond & Godwin, 2013
- 1235 meters *Agelenopsis aperta* (Gertsch, 1934)
- Cameron (Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge)
- 2 meters *Hibana futilis* (Banks, 1898); *Drassyllus dromeus* Chamberlin, 1922; *Eilica bicolor* Banks, 1896; *Eidmannella pallida* (Emerton, 1875)
- Cameron (Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary)
- 3 meters *Miagrammopes mexicanus* O. P.-Cambridge, 1893; *Zorocrates alternatus* Gertsch & Davis, 1936
- Cameron (Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge)
- 5 meters *Cesonia bilineata* (Hentz, 1847); *Oxyopes acleistus* Chamberlin, 1929
- Crosby
- 3200 feet *Aphonopelma arnoldi* Smith, 1995
- Culberson
- 3500 feet *Phidippus tyrannus* Edwards, 2004
- 5200 feet *Euagrus chisoseus* Gertsch, 1939
- 5470 feet *Pardosa xerophila* Vogel, 1964; *Pirata sedentarius* Montgomery, 1904; *Misumenoides formosipes* (Walckenaer, 1837)
- 1760 meters *Mallos blandus* Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1904
- Dimmit
- 166 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
- Duval
- 186 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
- El Paso
- 5300 feet *Habronattus virgulatus* Griswold, 1987
- Hays
- 1340 feet *Anyphaena dixiana* (Chamberlin & Woodbury, 1929); *Hibana cambridgei* (Bryant, 1931); *Orthonops lapanus* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940; *Cesonia bilineata* (Hentz, 1847); *Drassyllus aprilinus* (Banks, 1904); *Drassyllus dromeus* Chamberlin, 1922; *Drassyllus orgilus* Chamberlin, 1922; *Drassyllus texamans* Chamberlin, 1936; *Gnaphosa fontinalis* Keyserling, 1887; *Herpyllus ecclesiasticus* Hentz, 1832; *Sergiolus cyaneiventris* Simon, 1893; *Zelotes aiken* Platnick & Shadab, 1983; *Zelotes lasalanus* Chamberlin, 1928; *Hahnina flaviceps* Emerton, 1913; *Oxyopes acleistus* Chamberlin, 1929; *Metacyrba floridana* Gertsch, 1934; *Ariadna bicolor* (Hentz, 1842); *Bassaniana versicolor* (Keyserling, 1880); *Xysticus ferox* (Hentz, 1847); *Xysticus paiutus* Gertsch, 1933
- Hidalgo (Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge)
- 10 meters *Wulfla bryantae* Platnick, 1974; *Drassyllus texamans* Chamberlin, 1936; *Eilica bicolor* Banks, 1896; *Zelotes pseustes* Chamberlin, 1922;

- Hamataliwa grisea* Keyserling, 1887; *Oxyopes acleistus* Chamberlin, 1929; *Stemmops bicolor* O. P.-Cambridge, 1894; *Mecaphesa dubia* (Keyserling, 1880)
- 29 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
- 43 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
- Houston
- 122 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
- Jeff Davis (Davis Mountains Resort)
- 5800 feet *Xysticus funestus* Keyserling, 1880
- 6180 feet *Schizocosa saltatrix* (Hentz, 1844); *Trochosa sepulchralis* (Montgomery, 1902)
- 6240 feet *Pardosa falcifera* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1892; *Pardosa vadosa* Barnes, 1959; *Schizocosa saltatrix* (Hentz, 1844)
- Jeff Davis
- 4850 feet *Pardosa falcifera* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1892
- 5800 feet *Euagrus chisoseus* Gertsch, 1939
- 1500 meters *Lathys delicatula* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936); *Drassyllus aprilinus* (Banks, 1904)
- 1524 meters *Lathys delicatula* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936); *Drassyllus aprilinus* (Banks, 1904)
- Kenedy
- 20 meters *Stemmops bicolor* O. P.-Cambridge, 1894; *Xysticus furtivus* Gertsch, 1936
- 154 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
- Kendall
- 429 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
- Kerr
- 1960 feet *Anyphaena dixiana* (Chamberlin & Woodbury, 1929); *Anyphaena fraterna* (Banks, 1896); *Orthonops lapanus* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940; *Elaver excepta* (L. Koch, 1866); *Leptoctenus byrrhus* Simon, 1888; *Cesonia bilineata* (Hentz, 1847); *Drassyllus aprilinus* (Banks, 1904); *Gnaphosa fontinalis* Keyserling, 1887; *Haplodrassus signifer* (C. L. Koch, 1839); *Ariadna bicolor* (Hentz, 1842); *Bassaniana versicolor* (Keyserling, 1880); *Xysticus apachecus* Gertsch, 1933; *Xysticus ferox* (Hentz, 1847); *Xysticus funestus* Keyserling, 1880
- 546 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
- Kleberg
- 18 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
- La Salle
- 110 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
- Midland
- 848 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)

Nueces

- 7 meters *Poultonella nuecesensis* Cokendolpher & Horner, 1978
 21 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)

Pecos

- 970 meters *Agelenopsis aperta* (Gertsch, 1934)

Presidio (Big Bend Ranch State Park)

- 3591 feet *Hentzia alamosa* Richman, 2010

Presidio (Dalquest Research Site)

- 1267 meters *Drassyllus broussardi* Platnick & Horner, 2007

Presidio

- 4360 feet *Argiope trifasciata* (Forskål, 1775); *Micaria longipes* Emerton, 1890

Randall

- 630 meters *Agelenopsis aperta* (Gertsch, 1934)

Sabine

- 58 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)

San Patricio (Welder Wildlife Refuge)

- 5 meters *Xysticus ferox* (Hentz, 1847)
 20 meters *Micaria nanella* Gertsch, 1935; *Oxyopes salticus* Hentz, 1845; *Xysticus auctificus* Keyserling, 1880

San Patricio

- 10 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)

Starr (Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge)

- 20 meters *Cesonia bilineata* (Hentz, 1847); *Drassyllus dromeus* Chamberlin, 1922; *Eilica bicolor* Banks, 1896; *Oxyopes acleistus* Chamberlin, 1929; *Ariadna bicolor* (Hentz, 1842)

Starr

- 200 feet *Euagrus comstocki* Gertsch, 1935
 58 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
 135 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)

Sutton

- 2200 feet *Araneus pegnia* (Walckenaer, 1841); *Phidippus apacheanus* Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1929; *Phidippus mystaceus* (Hentz, 1846)
 647 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)

Taylor

- 2300 feet *Phidippus pruinosus* Peckham & Peckham, 1909

Tom Green

- 560 meters *Agelenopsis aperta* (Gertsch, 1934)

Travis

- 148 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
 152 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
 153 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
 168 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)
 183 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)

Uvalde (Garner State Park)

- 1400 feet *Hypsosinga funebris* (Keyserling, 1892); *Kaira alba* (Hentz, 1850); *Mangora fasciata* Franganillo, 1936; *Mangora gibberosa* (Hentz, 1847); *Mimetus notius* Chamberlin, 1923; *Oxyopes apollo* Brady, 1964; *Oxyopes salticus* Hentz, 1845; *Colonus puerperus* (Hentz, 1846); *Eris militaris* (Hentz, 1845); *Hentzia mitrata* (Hentz, 1846); *Marpissa pikei* (Peckham & Peckham, 1888); *Pelegrina galathea* (Walckenaer, 1837); *Phidippus pius* Scheffer, 1905; *Sarinda hentzi* (Banks, 1913); *Zygoballus rufipes* Peckham & Peckham, 1885; *Chrosiothes jocosus* (Gertsch & Davis, 1936); *Euryopis quinquemaculata* Banks, 1900; *Hentziectypus globosus* (Hentz, 1850); *Theridion dilutum* Levi, 1957; *Theridion dividuum* Gertsch & Archer, 1942; *Theridion hidalgo* Levi, 1957; *Theridion murarium* Emerton, 1882; *Theridion positivum* Chamberlin, 1924; *Thymoites expulsus* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936); *Wamba crispulus* (Simon, 1895); *Mecaphesa celer* (Hentz, 1847); *Mecaphesa dubia* (Keyserling, 1880); *Synema viridans* (Banks, 1896); *Uloborus glomosus* (Walckenaer, 1841)

Val Verde (Seminole Canyon State Park)

- 1400 feet *Colphepeira catawba* (Banks, 1911); *Hypsosinga funebris* (Keyserling, 1892); *Metepeira comanche* Levi, 1977; *Diguetia albolineata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895); *Oxyopes apollo* Brady, 1964; *Oxyopes lynx* Brady, 1964; *Oxyopes salticus* Hentz, 1845; *Tibellus duttoni* (Hentz, 1847); *Marpissa pikei* (Peckham & Peckham, 1888); *Pelegrina galathea* (Walckenaer, 1837); *Sassacus papenhoei* Peckham & Peckham, 1895; *Euryopis texana* Banks, 1908; *Theridion dilutum* Levi, 1957; *Theridion hidalgo* Levi; *Theridion llano* Levi, 1957; *Thymoites expulsus* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936); *Mecaphesa celer* (Hentz, 1847); *Mecaphesa dubia* (Keyserling, 1880)

Val Verde

- 180 meters *Agelenopsis aperta* (Gertsch, 1934)
396 meters *Eucteniza ronnewtoni* Bond & Godwin, 2013

Ward

- 808 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)

Webb

- 213 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)

Wichita

- 300 meters *Titanebo redneri* (Cokendolpher, 1978)

Zapata

- 350 meters *Eucteniza relata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)

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